

Proposed Pilgrimages to Europe and the Orient.

Six International Character Sketches.

A Guide to the New Books of the Season.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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Illustrated



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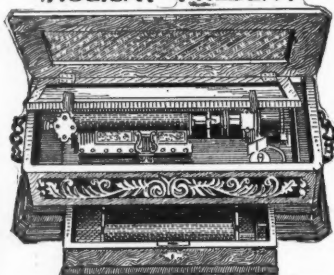
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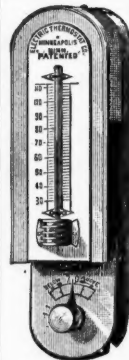
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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

The Review of Reviews is published each month in New York and London, the two editions differing in many features, but publishing numerous articles in common. The English Edition is edited by W. T. Stead, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

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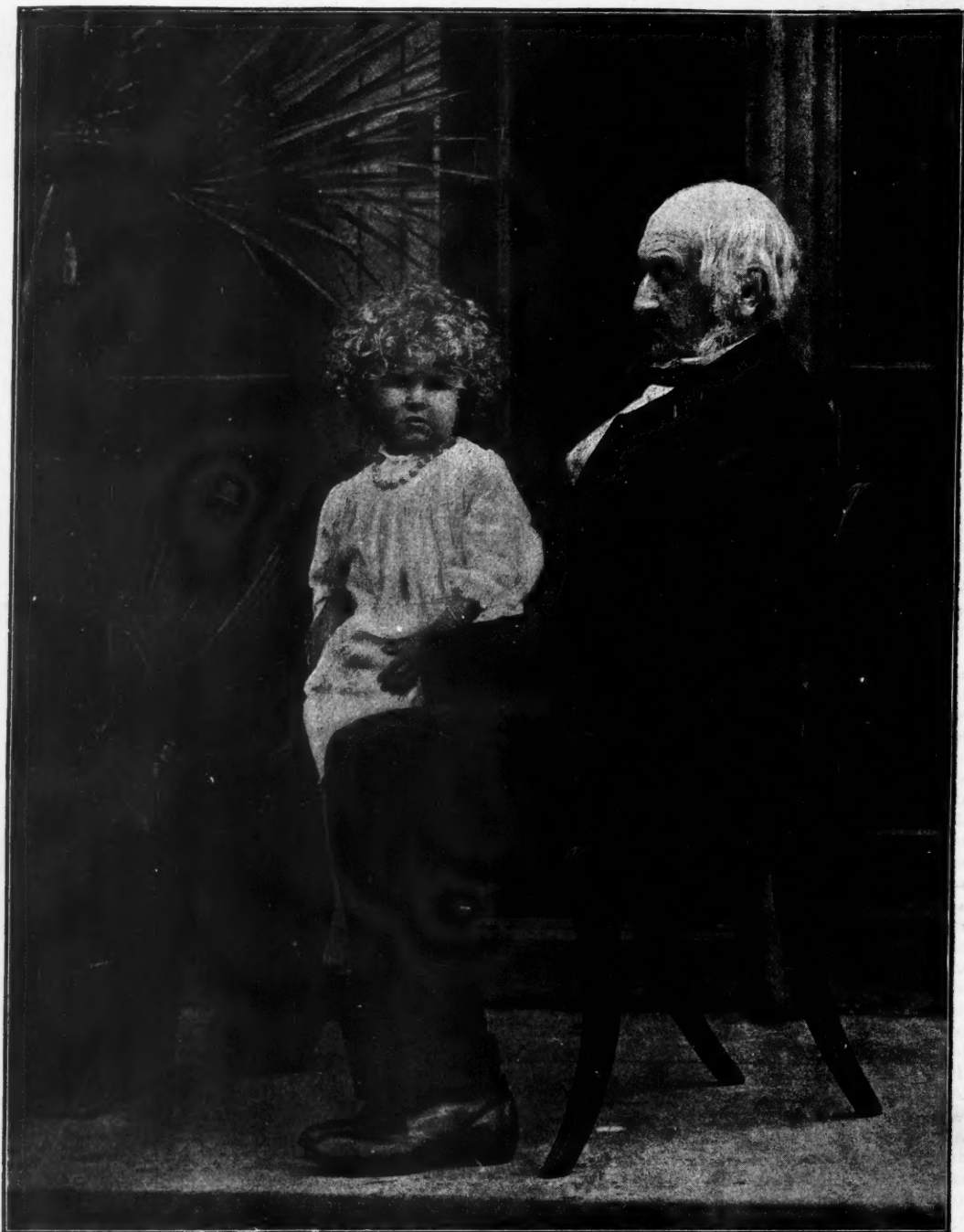
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From Photo, by Valentine & Son, of Edinburgh.

NEW PORTRAIT OF MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS GRANDCHILD DOROTHY DREW.

Taken at Hawarden, October 13, 1893.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. VIII.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1893.

No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

An Eventful Season.

The autumn has been almost bewildering in the variety of its significant events, and our American newspapers have not had need to manufacture sensations for dearth of live and stirring news. The World's Fair, which gained mightily in hold upon the nation through its concluding weeks, was coming to its final moment in an exceeding blaze of triumphant glory when Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, was assassinated—a tragedy which immediately led to something like an epidemic of attempts by “cranks” upon the lives of officials or prominent personages in various places throughout the country. Elections in an odd year have seldom been so bitterly contested, or so important, by reason of the principles involved and the possible effects of their outcome. The final adjournment of the extra session of Congress came after such a stubborn and prolonged fight against the inevitable as the United States Senate had never known before; and the whole country was shaken by the tremendous proportions and fierce intensity of the combat for and against the continued purchase of silver for monetary purposes by the government. Meanwhile, the continued severity of the business depression had been exemplified almost daily by some fresh instance of a commercial or financial downfall under striking or sensational circumstances. Then came the wholly extraordinary announcements of the administration's decision to overthrow the existing government of Hawaii, and to restore to power the Queen who was deposed by a successful revolution last January; and certainly there was nothing tame in such a proposal as that, nor was there anything commonplace or merely routine in any of the proceedings. On the contrary, the “Hawaiian business” took on forms almost sensational enough to satisfy the most exacting of modern managing editors. Then the country had its attention incidentally occupied with the fitting out at New York, by agents of the Brazilian government, of a fleet of extemporized war ships; and these American-built vessels, equipped with the latest inventions that American ingenuity could devise, and officered and entirely manned with volunteer American crews, actually set sail in November for

South American waters, to conquer the revolted Brazilian navy under Admiral Mello. And to these sufficient provocatives there might be added sundry other matters that have played their part in keeping the public mind well on the *qui vive*, and in preventing the waters of the common consciousness from growing stagnant.



HON. A. S. WILLIS, MINISTER TO HAWAII.

Oh, for a Cable to Honolulu!

Perhaps all parties involved in any manner in the Hawaiian complication will agree with us in wishing that the proposed cable between San Francisco and Honolulu were laid and in working order. Much of the practical difficulty in the way of a final solution of the issues that have been pending for nearly a year has been due to the lack of frequent and rapid communication. This lack has made it necessary to accord an unusually wide range of discretion to those who represent us there. Minister Stevens and our naval officers at the time of the revolution last January could



HON. JAMES H. BLOUNT, EX-MINISTER TO HAWAII.

not telegraph for immediate and specific instructions, and they were obliged to act upon their own judgments in the light of their previous general advices from Washington. Their course was in most respects sustained by the Harrison administration; but when Mr. Cleveland came into office he sent Mr. Blount of Georgia to Hawaii clothed with paramount authority, as it seems, to do in the name of the United States anything he thought best. The constitution and laws of this country do not provide in any precise way for such office as Mr. Blount held, and his going to Honolulu and taking down the American flag was at least fully as anomalous a proceeding as had been Mr. Stevens' in setting up an American protectorate and raising the American flag on the Islands. Neither of these history-making acts could possibly have occurred at the volition of an American Minister or of a citizen sent on a mission of investigation by the President, if there had been such a thing as a telegraph line connecting the Islands with the mainland. Without the advice or consent of Congress a protectorate was established by a resident Minister, and without the advice or consent of Congress that protectorate was disestablished by mandate of Mr. Blount, who was afterwards made Minister in Mr. Stevens' place, but who seems at the time of his decision about the flag to have held no well-defined office. He had gone to the Islands to obtain information in order that the present administration might have further enlightenment for its guidance. Some weeks ago he returned, and resigned his post as Minister to Hawaii. It was made known also that he had rendered to the President a written report embodying his opinions about affairs in

Hawaii. The President thereupon appointed and sent out a new minister to Hawaii.—Mr. Willis, of Kentucky. After Mr. Willis had departed there was given to the public a report from the Secretary of State, Mr. Gresham, to the President dealing in a most unexpected way with the Hawaiian question. This letter was dated October 18, but it was not published until November 10. It made the grave charge that the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani had been brought about by an American conspiracy, in which Minister Stevens and our naval officers were leading participants, and that it could not have succeeded without the presence of the marines which were landed from the American man-of-war "Boston." Mr. Gresham concludes that our government must now undo a great wrong by restoring the Queen to her lost throne.

*Mr. Gresham's
Hawaiian
Policy.*

It is not strange that this letter should have created a blaze of excitement. Mr. Blount's report had not been published, and Mr. Gresham's statement did not include any evidence for this new version of the facts. It could only be known that he had adopted his views from Mr. Blount. But even then the testimony of one ex-Minister was squarely in conflict with that of another ex-Minister. Mr. Stevens' reports of the Hawaiian Revolution are on file in the State Department, and were given to the public long ago; moreover, he at once replied to Mr. Gresham in a statement explicitly denying the charges. Inasmuch as the Stevens statement of the facts has had wide acceptance and much corroboration, it is not strange that Mr. Gresham's theory, that the revolution was a conspiracy in which our own Minister and our own naval forces were wickedly involved, was more generally criticised than adopted. The plan of withholding Mr. Blount's report until the reassembling of Congress was finally abandoned, and the document appeared in the newspapers on the morning of November 21. But its contents were less important than the country had been taught to expect. The report is not impartial in its method or manner, and reads like a special plea. It may mean much or little, according to the sympathies of the reader.

*The Mission
of Mr. Willis.*

After the publication of Mr. Gresham's letter it was reported as a fact by the press that Minister Willis had gone to Hawaii with authority to inform the Provisional Government that the United States would definitely reject Hawaii's overtures for annexation, and also clothed with full power to restore Queen Liliuokalani, by force if necessary. Meanwhile, the administration had recalled Admiral Skerrett from command of our ships in Hawaiian waters, on the alleged ground that he was unduly friendly to the existing government, and had placed Admiral Irwin in command. Whether or not Mr. Willis had been expected at once to restore the old order of things, he certainly took no such immediate action; for ships sailing a few days

after his arrival brought to San Francisco the news of his courteous reception by President Dole, and of the continued prestige and vigor of the Provisional Government.

*The Future
of the Islands.*

Now that the Cleveland administration has hesitated so long to exhibit a definite attitude towards Hawaii, it is only to be hoped that nothing precipitate or violent will be done. It seemed to us, at the time of it, that the revolution in Hawaii was righteous and commendable from every point of view, and we cannot change this opinion without weighty evidence. Moreover, we believe that responsibility ought to go with power; and inasmuch as America intends in fact to be the arbiter of the destinies of the Sandwich Islands, America ought not to shirk the responsibility of giving the Islands a good and stable government, under the American flag. It is, however, a question upon which men may honestly differ. The REVIEW believed that prompt annexation, months ago, was the thing to be desired. Certainly for Hawaii it would be infinite gain to come under our flag; and for us it would seem both an advantage and a duty to accept Hawaii's request for some form of political union with the United States. It is not necessary here to amplify the arguments. Unless one is familiar with the part that America has played in those Islands during nearly all of this century, and in sympathy with the noble work of education and Christianization accomplished there by American missionaries, one cannot see the situation as it appears from our standpoint.

*The Elections
and
Tariff Revision.*

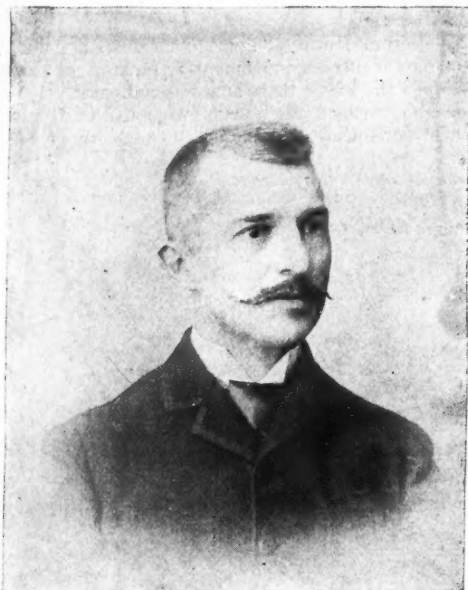
Congress is on the eve of reassembling for the regular December session. Only 31 days will have elapsed from the conclusion of the extra session to the resumption of business on Monday, December 4. Meanwhile Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, together with a group of his Democratic colleagues, and with the presumable co-operation of Secretary Carlisle and the President, has been hard at work upon a tariff and revenue bill. It is said that the new measure is to include an income tax, is to increase the internal revenue taxes, and is to overhaul and reduce very materially the protective schedules of the existing McKinley tariff. If the State elections in November had confirmed the popular decision of 1892, there can be little doubt as to the comparative ease with which a revised tariff and revenue measure might be carried through both Houses in the coming session. The elections of 1892, like those of 1890, pointed clearly at a preponderant sentiment against the Republican tariff of three years ago. But now the pendulum seems to have swung as strongly the other way. Ohio made the tariff the one conspicuous issue, with Mr. McKinley as Republican candidate for Governor, and Mr. Neal, author of the anti-protection plank in the last National Democratic platform, heading the ticket of his party. Mr.

McKinley was elected by a majority exceeding 81,000, although in the presidential contest a year ago the Republicans carried Ohio by barely 1,000. This is indicative of a remarkable revulsion of feeling on the tariff question. In Massachusetts, where the same issue was kept well at the front, Mr. Greenhalge, the Republican candidate, was elected Governor by a large majority, although the State had seemed to have gone over either to the Democratic or the "doubtful" list. In Iowa, also, the Republicans were successful to an



HON. F. T. GREENHALGE, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

extent for which the country at large was not at all prepared; and it would seem that the tariff was an influential factor in the campaign in that State. The abandonment of prohibition as a party tenet did not result in any such net loss as had seemed likely, and perhaps the return of German and other voters who had been disaffected by the prohibition attitude of the party counted against the defections to the third-party prohibitionist camp. Mr. Jackson was elected Governor by a good majority. The criticisms of his personal record, so widely published and commented upon in the press, to which allusion was also made in these columns last month, were evidently not regarded by the Iowa voters as of essential importance. Iowa has been in the habit of electing only good men to high office, and it is but fair to assume that his fellow-citizens knew Mr. Jackson to be worthy to fill the position to which by so considerable a vote they had elevated him. We are glad to be informed from Iowa that this magazine was in error last month in stating that Mr. Jackson's disbarment as a pension attorney had not



HON. F. D. JACKSON, GOV.-ELECT OF IOWA.

been revoked. The paragraph was written upon what seemed to be authoritative reports. Outside of Iowa the interesting fact is the recovery of a strong ascendancy by the Hawkeye Republicans on the strength of national issues. Pennsylvania voted its traditional tariff principles with an unwonted emphasis. In short, there was as distinct a Republican wave all along shore this year as last year there was a Democratic wave.

*The Tariff
Still a
Party Football.*

This popular reaction can but affect seriously the deliberations of Congress. The hard times have been attributed in large part to uncertainty about the tariff; and many workingmen who in 1890 and again in 1892 voted against "McKinleyism," are now suspecting that it was those very votes that precipitated the panic, stopped the factories and threw them out of employment. So they are ready to try the experiment of voting the other way. The moral of it all is that the tariff should not be the football of party politics. Once adopted, a tariff measure ought by general consent to remain on the statute books for a period of years. The business of the country can survive any policy from the highest protection to absolute free trade, if only it can have some assurance of a consistent maintenance of the policy when once declared. It would be well if business men would agree to drop their controversial theories on the subject of tariffs, and do everything in their power to induce Congress to deal with the question on its practical merits. The present Congress will be greatly tempted to pass a

political rather than a business tariff bill. At the end of the session the members of the House must go home and face the Congressional campaign of 1894; and the tariff bids fair for a year to come to be more than ever a strictly party issue. This is unfortunate for the country.

*Honest Government
as a
Winning Issue.*

In the State of New York there was a mighty uprising against the machine politicians who had obtained control of the Democratic organization, and who had affronted the self-respect of the State by nominating for a vacant Judgeship on the bench of Appeals the man whose trickery had availed two years ago to give his party control of the State Senate, in the face of a contrary vote at the polls. The better class of Democrats voted largely with the Republicans or else abstained altogether, and the result was that Maynard was defeated by crushing majorities. The most absorbing municipal contest of the season was the struggle of Brooklyn to rid itself of the corrupt and shameless "boss" rule under which it has writhed for several years. The effort was thoroughly successful, in spite of the many false registrations, illegal naturalizations and other forms of offense against an honest vote by means of which the desperate ringsters tried to save themselves. All honor is due the fine civic spirit of the men who rose superior to mere party ties and worked together for the redemption of their city. Some extreme cases of conspiracy against the election laws are to be fully investigated and prosecuted. Treason, in the old-fashioned meaning of the word, is a crime that is practically obsolete. The real treason to-day in this republic is the crime that men commit when they try to interfere in any way with an honest vote of the legally qualified voters. Our laws are not severe enough in their punishment of such wrongs. It might be well, for instance, to abolish capital punishment for murder, but to attach the death penalty to crimes subversive of the foundation principles of our form of government. This is merely a suggestion.

*Decency
Triumphs
in New Jersey.*

New Jersey as well as New York has had a notable fight for purer and more decent government, and has won a memorable victory. Strange as it may seem, that State had fallen into the clutches of a body of race-track gamblers who had secured scandalous legislation in their own interest and had trampled rough-shod upon every tradition of morality and respectability. The uprising against these thugs and criminals has been effective at every point. Such victories as these in New Jersey and New York are encouraging because they show that there is moral health in the community and that in real emergencies the appeal to public sentiment can be made successfully. The downfall of the Brooklyn ring, and the rout of the New Jersey conspirators are of ill omen to Tammany Hall. Its turn will surely come.

Chicago and Judge Gary. Chicago also vindicated a principle and showed capacity for intelligent popular action in that it refused to drive Judge Gary from the bench he has honored for so many years. Governor Altgeld some months ago, in pardoning the anarchists whom Gary had sentenced, poured out the vials of his denunciation on the head of the venerable Judge; and though Gary like himself is a Democrat, he succeeded in preventing Gary's renomination by his own party. The Republicans, however, nominated Gary, and were supported by a large body of Democrats. His election was won by a splendid majority. In other respects the result of the campaign in Chicago is gratifying to the friends of good order and reputable government. Chicago emerges from the World's Fair experience with higher ideals and nobler ambitions; and the election returns were in their way an evidence of maturer civic life and improved popular judgment.

Woman Suffrage in Colorado and Elsewhere. But as a fact of permanent importance nothing else in the elections was more noteworthy than the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of Colorado extending the right of suffrage to women on equal terms with men. The women of Colorado are, to an unusual extent, readers and thinkers, who show an intelligent interest in public and social affairs. The actual working of woman suffrage in Colorado will not fail to attract the attention of the world. Mean-



THE LATE MRS. LUCY STONE.

while the news from England is to the effect that the bill pending in Parliament to establish local elective governments, somewhat on our township and village plan, in the minor divisions of Great Britain, may very possibly be so amended as to give women the

same electoral status as men. In the British colonies the woman suffrage movement is making progress, and upon the whole there is now a comparatively encouraging outlook for a cause that had until lately seemed somewhat to languish. The death of Mrs.

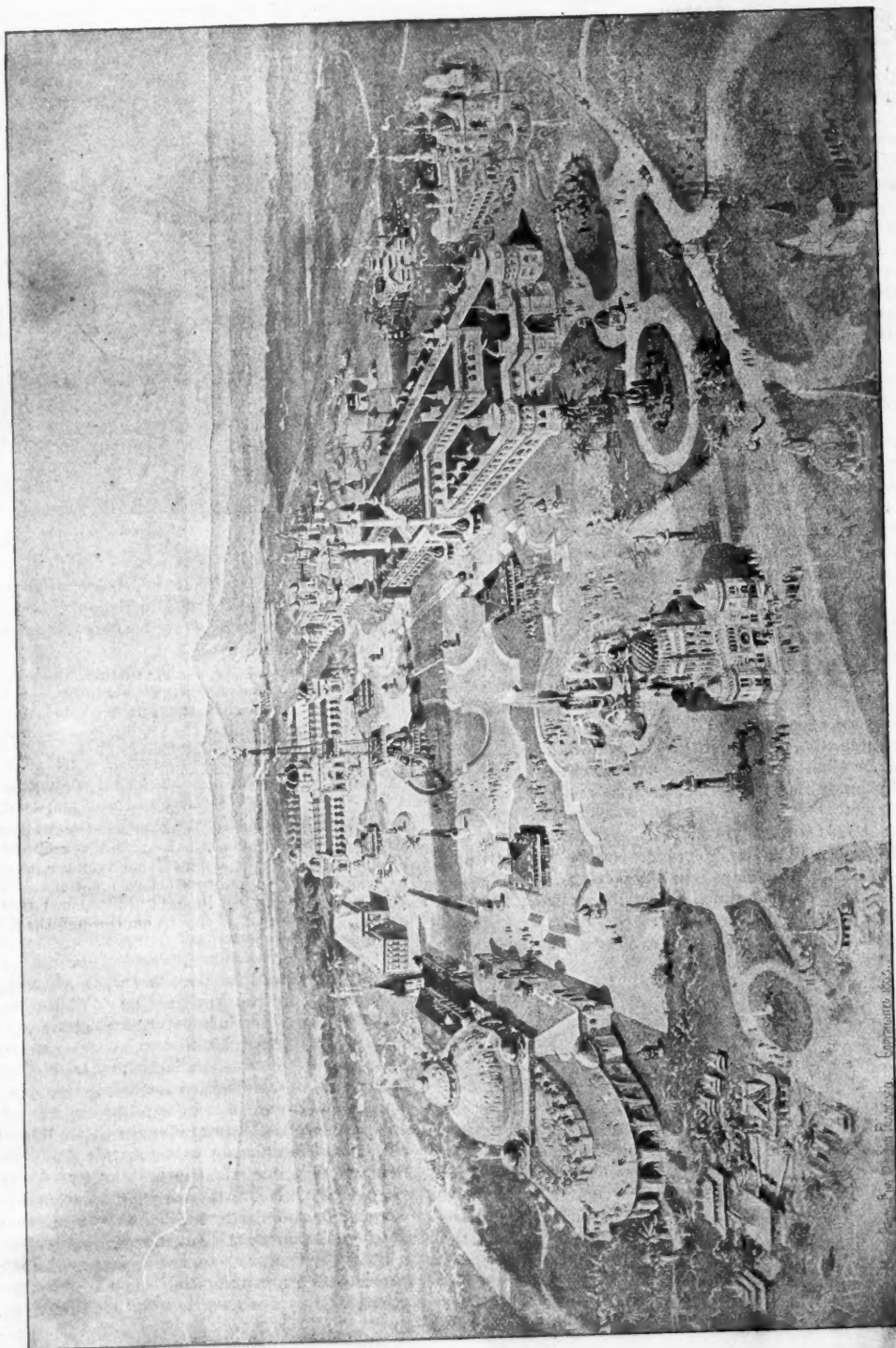


JUDGE JOSEPH E. GARY, OF CHICAGO.

Lucy Stone has cost the suffrage movement one of its ablest and noblest leaders. She spent her life in the attempt to secure practical recognition of what she considered to be woman's inherent right to participate in a government that professes to be based upon the consent of the governed.

The Prohibition Outlook.

It is too early to predict anything as to the effect that the elections in Iowa, Dakota and Kansas may have, directly or indirectly, upon the maintenance of prohibition. It is quite possible that the Iowa law will remain unaltered, although there is some reason to think that it may be modified in such a way as to allow communities in which prohibition has never been enforced to regulate, control and tax the traffic that actually exists. A determined contest in the Iowa legislature at the coming session is to be expected as a matter of course. The victory of the Republicans over the Populists in Kansas would appear to involve no prospect of any change in the prohibitory régime. Speaking in general, the temperance question was less conspicuous in State politics this year than usual. In South Carolina Governor Tilman's State Dispensary system seems to grow in favor, while in several northern States and cities much interest has been manifested in the so-called Gothenburg plan. In England the "Direct Veto"—i. e., Local Option—is the desired goal of the temperance party.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

*The Abandonment
of
Silver Purchases.*

The final vote, after the interminable silver debate, which had occupied the United States Senate through many tedious weeks, was reached on October 30. The Voorhees bill, repealing the silver purchase clauses of the so-called Sherman act of 1890, was passed by a vote of forty-three to thirty-two. If ten Senators who were paired are assigned to their respective positions, the final attitude of the Senate appears to have been forty-eight in favor of repeal and thirty-seven against it. Twenty-six of the forty-eight were Republicans and twenty-two were Democrats. Nearly all of these "repealers" were representatives of States lying east of the Missouri river and north of Mason and Dixon's line. The thirty-seven opposing Senators included twenty-two Democrats, twelve Republicans and three Populists. Excepting Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the twelve Republicans represented silver-producing States; and the twenty-two Democrats were nearly all Southern men. So distinct a sectional cleavage on the monetary issue is to be regretted. While the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has held that the repeal of the silver purchase law was an advisable step, we do not at all believe that the currency of the country is now left in a satisfactory condition, or that the bimetallic cause should be abandoned. It is evident that the inordinate delay of the final vote affected the fall trade of the country very detrimentally. President Cleveland's firm attitude, and his absolute refusal at any point to encourage any compromise, had much to do in securing the final result. After the first sharp drop, the changed policy seemed to have no particular effect upon the market price of silver.

*A Closing
Episode
at the Fair.*

The last ceremony that was witnessed on the World's Fair grounds was on the morning of November 1, when the old Liberty Bell, beginning its return journey to its place in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, was brought to the side of the new Columbian Liberty Bell. It seems that Mayor Harrison had made his very last public utterance some two days before, when he bade the new bell Godspeed in its mission of liberty, peace and good will throughout the earth. The bells were draped as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Harrison. Present were the white-bordered flag of Human Freedom and the official flag of the Exhibition, which are to accompany the Columbian Liberty Bell on its travels. Mr. McDowell, whose idea is carried out in this



THE LIBERTY BELLS, FAIR GROUNDS, NOVEMBER 1.

bell, declares that it "is typical of the new America, —the America of the World's Columbian Exposition, the America of the World's Parliament of Religions, and the America of the white-bordered flag of peace." He further declares:

The next great mission of the Columbian Liberty Bell is to be at Runnymede, on Magna Charta Day, on June 15 next, that it may there be the central feature in the proposed celebration by all of the English-speaking race of the greatest liberty event in the history of the race, the birth of English-speaking freedom at Runnymede in 1215. This celebration will be the first practical step forward in undoing the blunders of the third George and in bringing together heart to heart, hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder the English-speaking world, that militarism may be obliterated from the planet, that even the preparation for war shall cease, and that between nations differences shall be settled without thought of bloodshed as they are between the States of the Union through the Supreme Court of the United States.

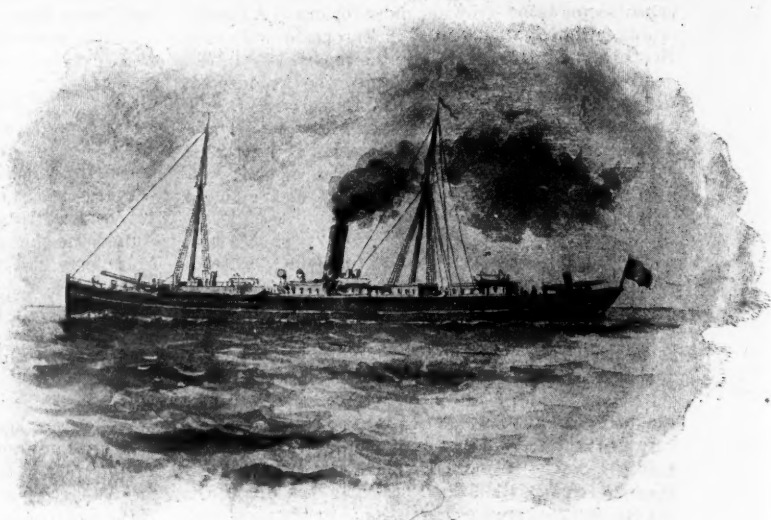
*California's
"Midwinter"
Exposition.*

San Francisco is full of life and stir in preparation for the "California Midwinter International Exposition," which is to open on January 1, and to continue six months. The great Pacific Coast is an empire all of itself, full of a unique and endless charm, and its Fair,—which of course makes no pretence to the magnitude and almost indescribable grandeur of the "White City,"—will be as fascinating as California itself is. This Fair will epitomize the character and products of the "land of sunshine, fruit and flowers," reflecting somewhat of all its strange and novel phases. It will be Mexican-Spanish, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, and above all intensely Californian and American. California itself is, of course, a vastly greater show than any Fair its enterprising people

can ever devise. But the "Mid-winter Exposition" will help to give definite form to many a man's vague plans of visiting the Pacific Coast, and that, perhaps, will be its greatest service to the country. Everybody in the East intends some time to make a trip to California, but the distance is formidable, and old men are dying every day who had meant ever since 1849 to see the Golden Gate some time or other but had never got started. The fact of the Mid-winter Fair should transform general intentions into specific plans. Patriotism, if nothing else, should impel every American who can possibly afford it to see for himself the wonders that lie upon the western margin of his glorious country. The General Manager of the Fair is Mr. M. H. de Young, whose name is everywhere synonymous with San Francisco journalism, politics and business enterprise. All success to the "California Mid-winter!"

*The Naval
War in
Brazil.*

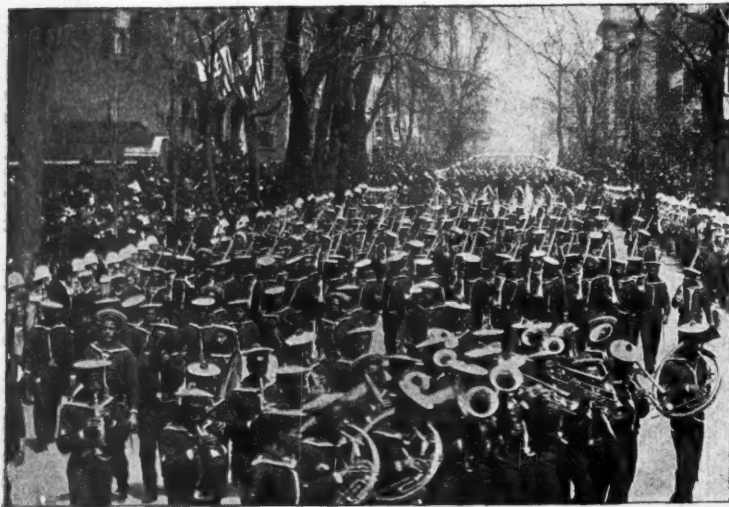
The war in Brazil, like the complications in Hawaii, was involved in a large cloud of contradictory rumor at the time when this was written. President Peixoto had shown an unexpected command both of money and of ideas in the measures taken by him to improvise a new navy to cope with the one that had rebelled against his government. Little did we imagine when the splendid Brazilian war ship "Aquidaban" lay at anchor in the



BRAZILIAN SHIP "NICTTHEROY," FORMERLY AMERICAN "EL CID."

river at New York at the time of the naval parade some six or seven months ago that within the year there would be armed and equipped at the New York docks, and sent forth with American officers and crews, a naval flotilla designed to meet and destroy the "Aquidaban." There is reason to think it probable that these very Brazilian marines who paraded the streets of New York so jauntily last April will in December meet in a deadly fight at sea somewhere off the Brazilian coast a lot of "Yankee" mercenaries in the employ of President Peixoto. It was very interesting to note the rapidity and inventive skill with which the fast merchant ship "El

Cid" was made over into the Brazilian dynamite cruiser "Nicttheroy;" and the transformation of half a dozen other commercial vessels into floating engines of war was indeed an object lesson. It helped to give one an idea of what this country might do for its own purposes under the spur of a great necessity, such as the outbreak of war with a European naval power. But certainly it must have been distasteful to not a few thoughtful Americans to reflect that their fellow countrymen were to participate, merely for pay or the love of adventure, in the civil warfare of a foreign state. Our government has refused to recognize the belligerent



BRAZILIAN MARINES IN NEW YORK LAST APRIL.

rights of Admiral Mello, and that doughty leader's cause seems to be growing more forlorn. A considerable sensation was created in Europe, as well as in North and South America, by the report, late in November, that Mello had proclaimed the grandson of the ex-Emperor Dom Pedro as Emperor of Brazil, and that the war henceforth was to take the form of a struggle for and against a restoration of monarchical government. But the report was generally denied by Mello's friends, and seemed to lack inherent probability.

*The
Matabele
War.*

The Matabele War.

In South Africa the forces at the front have proved too strong for the statesmen at the capitals. If the will either of Lobengula or of Mr. Cecil Rhodes could have prevailed there would have been no war in Matabeleland. But neither the aged King nor the brilliant Imperialist statesman could control the forces which have plunged Central South Africa into war. On October 2 a telegram arrived announcing that the Matabele had fired on the British police near Fort Victoria and then departed, 7,000 strong, towards the northeast. Sir Henry Loch, High Commissioner at the Cape, was convinced by this act that the Matabele were bent on war, and charged Dr. Jameson, the Administrator of Mashonaland, to take all necessary measures for protecting British lives and interests in that region. Dr. Jameson immediately decided to take the offensive. On October 5, one or two hundred miles away to the southwest, a patrol of Bechuanaland police was fired upon by Matabele warriors, who retreated under a return fusillade. Major Goolad Adams, the chief of this police, was accordingly instructed by Sir Henry Loch to proceed against Lobengula from the south. On the 14th he was reinforced by 1,700 well-armed Bamangwato troops, commanded by their King Khama, who is the most distinguished trophy of Christian missions to be found in Africa. On the 15th a skirmish took place between Dr. Jameson's scouts, in which one of his men was wounded and twenty-two of the Matabele killed. This was the prelude to two small battles on the 16th. The British column from Victoria attacked and defeated the Matabele at Mdaima's mountain, a spot midway between Salisbury and Buluwayo. At the same time, and at only a little distance away, the enemy was beaten and driven back by

the column from Fort Salisbury. One hundred Matabele were slain, and one British officer. The two columns immediately afterwards effected a junction, and advanced together through the enemy's country.

*The Forces
and Routes
of Invasion.*

The Forces and Routes of Invasion.

The plan of invasion appears to be easily intelligible. On the west, Dr. Jameson, having successfully combined the troops from Forts Salisbury, Charter and Victoria, marched some 1,400 strong eastward, towards Buluwayo. On the South, Major Adams united the column from Fort Tuli, consisting of 300 volunteers and Khama's 1,700 men, with 500 of his own police, and moved northwards on the capitol. These two little armies intended to meet on the road and then to strike at the king's kraal. Some difficult mountains, with dangerous passes, intervene. Before the junction took place, when the Chartered Company's troops were about 35 miles from Buluwayo, their laager was attacked by a Matabele impi 5,000 strong, who are said to have been commanded by the king in person. They attacked in the gray dawn, hoping to effect a surprise. But the Chartered Company's men being not regular troops, but old frontiersmen, famil-





SIR HENRY LOCH.



MR. CECIL RHODES.

iar with savage warfare, were on the alert and met the storming horde of Matabele with a mitraille of lead. Not a black was able to come within 100 yards of the laager, and the Maxim gun and the repeating rifle mowed the Matabele down as the reaping machine levels the standing grain. Again and again the valiant natives rallied and charged, but always with the same result. The fire-zone stretching 500 yards in all directions round the wagons was as a chasm which no native could cross. At last they broke and fled leaving 500 dead on the field. Then with a cheer the mounted men, revolver in hand, spurred fast after the flying Matabele, converting the fight into a rout. Shortly afterward Bulawayo was occupied and the immediate objective of the campaign was secured.

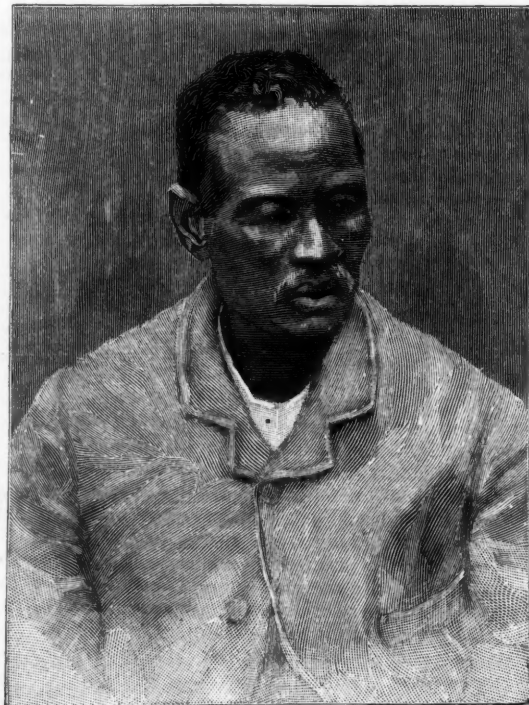
*What Will
the End Be?*

So far each side has done its best, and done as might have been expected. Lobengula having had his hand forced by the young warriors who wished to blood their spears, has fought with the valor of his tribe. On the other hand, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who would gladly have co-operated with Lobengula in preventing an outbreak of hostilities, no sooner found himself forced into the field then he organized a campaign which displayed signally his supreme executive ability and his marvelous knowledge of men and of things. The result has justified both his reluctance to engage in war and his ability when driven into action to strike with effect. But although he has beaten Lobengula and seized his kraal, the end is not yet. Lobengula at the moment of writing is still at large. The majority of the Matabele impis are still at large, and what is most serious of all, the rainy season is at hand, which will render it almost impossible to hold the position at present occupied. Matabeleland is the size of the German Empire. There must at the lowest computation be 10,000 armed men still under Lobengula's orders. There are no roads in the country. The tracks are impassable in the rainy season. It is diffi-

cult to see what can be done if Lobengula does not make peace save retreat and begin again next year.

Face to face with this peril, the press of London, with an amplitude almost inconceivable, is fooling round with the most fatuous suggestions and the most idiotic of scares. Instead of thanking Heaven every morning and night, as they well might do, that there was at the front in South Africa the ablest and most powerful statesman of British birth to be found anywhere on the surface of the planet, they have worked themselves up into a frenzy of indignation as to whether

Mr. Rhodes should have too much say in disposing of the future of Matabeleland. There is only one man who may be strong enough to settle the Matabele question without the outlay of millions and the sacrifice of many lives. That man is Cecil Rhodes. His own interests are bound up absolutely with the cessation of the war and the establishment of tranquility.



MR. RHODES' ALLY, KHAMA, CHIEF OF THE BAMANGWATO.

He is at the front. He knows his facts. He knows his men. Yet to judge from the clamor in certain English journals the supreme object of many imbeciles is to cripple and shackle and generally impair the capacity of Cecil Rhodes.

*Dispute in
the Coal
Trade.*

The dispute in the English coal trade, which has paralyzed the industry of the Midlands for over three months, continues to add its quota to the elements of distress which render the English winter outlook both sad and sombre. Last month for the first time an attempt was made at mediation. The mayors of the leading towns within the area of the dispute succeeded in bringing masters and men face to face, with the result that the forty per cent. reduction dwindled at once to fifteen per cent. The mayors proposed as a compromise that, inasmuch as the price of coal had risen owing to the dispute, the pits should be opened at the old rate of wages, but that at the beginning of December the men should accept a reduction of ten per cent. It was further suggested that a board of conciliation should be established. The mayors' proposal was rejected by a majority of both sides. In certain districts the pits were opened at the old rate, by which means the area in dispute contracted, until, of the 270,000 men reduced to idleness at the beginning, 70,000 resumed work, leaving 200,000 still at play. Each side protests that it has no option but to go on fighting, the one for fifteen per cent. reduction and the other for the maintenance of the old rate of wage.

*The Point in
Dispute.*

Apart from the widespread suffering which it occasions, the dispute is not one which calls for much remark. An attempt has been made in certain quarters, notably by the London *Daily Chronicle* and those public bodies which take their cue from the columns of this energetic newspaper, to represent the demand of the miners that the old rate of wage should remain untouched, as if it were the formula of some great advance in the labor movement. It is nothing of the kind. The real question at issue, which is far more important than what is called a living wage, or the question of the standard of measurement which should be used in apportioning the share of profits to which labor is entitled, is the question whether or not a strike against arbitration should receive the support of the public. The miners may be perfectly right in desiring that their wages should be measured by a particular yardstick, but that question is one of mere detail. It is not even a question of a living wage. It is quite obvious that the miners might conceivably earn much less when paid at the higher rate of wage than they would earn at a lower rate per ton if they were able at the same time to invest more of their surplus labor in wage-paid work. At present it seems to be the accepted notion of many of the leaders and advisers of the working man that the shortest cut to the millennium is by artificially increasing to the uttermost the numbers of hours and days in which men are unemployed.

*A Question
of Measure
Stick.*

It is a curiously inverted political economy which foams at the mouth at the suggestion that the miner might be better off if he were paid thirty shillings a week under one system than if he were only paid twenty shillings a week under another system. What the miners are contending for is, not that the weekly earnings shall reach a certain figure, but simply that for each ton that is hewn they shall be paid a certain number of shillings and pence. Six working days a week at five shillings a day would certainly be better for them than ten shillings a day if they could only obtain two day's work in the week. Of course, the miners have a perfect right to stand out for any scale of payment they prefer; the absurdity comes in when they insist that by demanding one particular artificial method of apportioning the value of their labor, therefore they are heroically inaugurating the millennium. They may be right or they may be wrong; but if they were as right as they claim to be, it would not compensate for, much less excuse, the injury which they have inflicted upon the cause of labor by their refusal to arbitrate.

*Arbitration
Fianlly
Accepted.*

It is said by some who seem to have a very imperfect idea of the machinery of arbitration which has long been in practical operation in the north of England, that the miners would not arbitrate because the arbitrator would have based his awards solely upon the selling price of coal. That is a mistake. It was perfectly possible for the miners to have accepted arbitration on the distinct understanding that the arbitrator must take into consideration other questions than the selling price of coal. If the owners had insisted upon narrowing the basis of arbitration, or upon forcing the men to accept a basis which they considered unjust, they might have struck without putting themselves in the wrong before the world. Unfortunately for their own interests, they struck against arbitration pure and simple. They would not listen to it, and they brought upon themselves and their class not merely a widespread suffering, but the slur which rightly falls upon those who betray a cause with which the permanent interests of their order and of humanity are vitally bound up. At length, however, the Federated Coalowners proposed to meet the miners' representatives, in order to "discuss the whole question without prejudice to the position of either party at an earlier date," and the miners decided to accept the offer. Meanwhile, the Government felt itself compelled to intervene upon the understanding that British commercial interests were seriously injured by the coal war; and Mr. Gladstone's arrangement that Lord Rosebery should hear and settle the dispute bade fair, as this number of the REVIEW went to press, to end the strife.

*What of Home
Rule Next
Year?*

The miners' question has had the freer access to the public ear, because of the political lull which parts the summer and autumn sessions of Parliament. But the lull has not been unbroken. The anniversary of the death of

Parnell gave Mr. John Redmond occasion to make a speech not exactly fitted to deepen public repose. Much that he said was doubtless both irritating and disappointing to men on the English side of the Channel, who had worked hard for years in the Irish cause. But no feeling of this kind should obscure perception of the main merit of his speech,—its demand for a definite Home Rule policy for the future. It is idle to imagine that while the Irish party holds in its hands the life of the Ministry, the question of Home Rule can be "hung up" for an undefined period. It is still more absurd to suppose that the whole of the next session can be sacrificed to another Home Rule bill, to be cast out in its turn by an overwhelming majority in the Lords. The problem before Ministers is so to arrange matters next year as to convince Ireland that Home Rule is not relegated to a back seat, and at the same time to carry through measures which have been long promised to Great Britain. The Government should bring in a measure authorizing the formation of an Irish National Convention at Dublin for a thorough discussion of the provisions of the next Home Rule bill. Such a convention would be in accord with colonial precedent. It would enable Ireland to formulate and articulate precisely what she wants. It would be an instructive and educative experiment in Irish self-government. And while not relieving the Imperial Parliament of the responsibility of revision, and finally of legislation, it would make that task immeasurably lighter. All that is necessary is a very short series of provisions to the effect that the convention consist of all the Irish members of the House of Commons, that it assemble in the next recess, that it consider the various Home Rule bills that have been brought forward, that it draft a measure embodying its own conclusions on the subject, and that is present this by Christmas, 1894, as a report to the Imperial Parliament and as a basis for a bill to be introduced in the following year. The passing of such a simple measure need not long occupy the House of Commons, and would then leave it free to attend to arrears of British legislation. The Lords would throw out such a bill? That is a pastime they need not be indulged in. What is to hinder the thing being done, not by bill, but by resolution? The Commons could surely constitute all its Irish members a National Committee to consider and report any measure referred to it. But whatever may be the intentions



MR. J. E. REDMOND, M.P.

From a photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.

of Government, the sooner they are made known the better. Only frankness will dispel such charges of "promiscuous mystification" as Mr. Goschen brought forward at West Hartlepool. The opposite pole in the Irish difficulty was prominently advertised by the meeting in Belfast of the Ulster Defense Union, which claims to have a membership of over 170,000 adult males. Lord Salisbury's references to the Irish question in his speech at Ormskirk during the previous week were scarcely of a kind to promote its pacific settlement. They markedly contrast with his statesmanlike insistence on the absolute necessity of maintaining command of the seas. The progress of the Parish Councils bill in public favor is attested by the express indorsement of it in principle by Lord Salisbury on the one hand and by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the other—the official leaders of the only two organizations whose opposition might have been feared. Conservative and clerical criticisms are directed only to details of the measure.

*The Franco-Russian
Friendship.*

Though the war cloud lowers over Africa, the European firmament is for the time unusually serene. The storm-centre has been transformed into its opposite. France has risen into an ecstasy of peace. The visit of the Russian fleet, which was anticipated with grave international anxiety, not merely passed off without one untoward incident—it proved to be one of the most rapturous demonstrations of international amity which this generation has seen. Admiral Avellan left Toulon on October 29. During the fortnight of his visit to France, and pre-eminently during the nine days (16th to 24th) spent in Paris, he and his officers were accorded one long—almost overwhelming—triumph of welcome. The great heads of State, from the President downwards, fêted them; *Te Deums* were sung in the churches on their arrival; the provincial municipalities sent representatives; the people turned out everywhere in enormous crowds to greet them; gifts of all kinds poured in upon them,—in Paris alone they received presents estimated at a value of 2,500,000 francs. The whole nation gave itself up to transports of joy. Phlegmatic Englishmen doubtless felt inclined to laugh as they read of French officers carrying the Russian guests on their shoulders, of French ladies pressing forward to kiss them in the open streets, and of the other hundred and one ebullitions of unconventional emotion. But the significance of the event is much more than humorous. It showed once more the pacific purpose of the Czar, whose restraining influence was strong not merely on his officers, but on their guests. It showed that France, when put upon her honor, could repress her bellicose impulses. A zealot who did so far forget himself as to cry "Down with Germany!" was actually mobbed by the French crowd. Best of all, it has restored France to good humor with herself, which is a necessary step to getting into good humor with the rest of the world. She feels no longer isolated and depressed. Her sullen brooding over past woes—a mood which is

dangerously near to spasms of revenge—seems to have gone, and the opposite extreme, of an overweening self-elation, is not likely to menace peace so long as she keeps her hand in the firm grasp of the war-hating Alexander. It is evident that for his part he has no desire to discourage the fervid overtures of French friendship. He would be a fool if he had. Already it has eased his straitened finances, and a great military power like Russia, that may at any moment be forced into war, cannot afford to refuse the chance of having for an ally a nation with an army of many millions—especially when the chance is flung effusively into his lap for nothing. The death of Marshal MacMahon during the Russian visit to Paris may be taken as a sort of weird omen of peace. The name of the honest old soldier will ever be associated with the names of Malakoff and Sedan. If the antagonisms of the Crimea have now been replaced by the enthusiasm of friendship, who dare say that the bitter animosities of 1870-71 will never be buried?

Italian and German Affairs. While the Russian fleet lay at Toulon, the British Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, spent a few days at Taranto, and a few at Spezzia. The English officers received a very kindly Italian welcome at both ports, but great care was taken to avoid anything like a counter demonstration to what was going on in France at the time. Nevertheless, the synchronism was not without significance. There was another, and this not a festal coincidence. MacMahon died during the Russian visit to his country. The death of Lord Vivian, British Am-

bassador at Rome, occurred while the British fleet was passing from the one to the other port of welcome. In the honors which attended his funeral, the Italian government showed its warm appreciation, not only of the merits of the deceased nobleman, but of the friendship of England. In a peculiarly trying time the visit of the fleet seems to have cheered up Italy a little. She has been seriously embarrassed in



KING ALBERT OF SAXONY.

(From a photograph by Otto Mayer, Dresden).

her finances. But for the help of the German government in procuring for her a new loan of ten million dollars, she would not, it is said, have been able to pay the January interest on her existing debt. Signor Giolitti has announced among other measures to meet the strain, a graduated income tax. Germany herself will be put to it to find ways and means to raise the fifteen to twenty extra million dollars required under the new Army bill. The elections to the local German Parliaments have shown a steady increase of Socialism. The Emperor has spoken at one or two public ceremonies, but has mercifully refrained from any loud shouting. His most important function has been to lead in the celebration of the military jubilee of the King of Saxony. As an instance of the rapidity with which old wounds can heal, it is interesting to remember that in 1866 King Albert, then Crown Prince, fought at Sadowa against the Prussians.



THE GERMAN EMPEROR. A RECENT PORTRAIT.

Universal Suffrage for Austria.

But the member of the Triple Alliance which has most astonished the world during the weeks just gone is Austria. At the opening of the Reichstag in Vienna on October 10, Count Taaffe introduced a bill which proposes the establishment of what is practically universal suffrage throughout the Cisleithan empire. The grounds adduced for this strikingly new departure were mainly two. First, the struggles and rivalries between the various national groups in the existing Parliamentary system have resulted in complete

chaos. Some change must be made. Second, the Socialist Labor movement has been rapidly extending, and becoming more and more menacing. A vast extension of the franchise would, it was expected prevent resort to unconstitutional and revolutionary methods. Out of the representatives of the working classes, bent as they are on social reform and caring little for the local and racial particularisms of the present middle-class electorate, there would, it was hoped, be formed a party large enough to make Parliament workable. So the House of the Hapsburgs, despite all its reactionary tradition, practically goes down on its knees before the working man, and prays him to save it and the nation from the curse of



COUNT TAAFFE.

quarreling races and a paralyzed Parliament. That this bill embodies the Emperor's wishes cannot well be doubted, for the consternation and antagonism which the new measure roused among all parties in the Reichsrath—including the Liberals—were so threatening that its withdrawal was generally announced, but an audience with the Emperor strengthened Count Taaffe, and determined him to proceed with it. Then the Parliamentary parties which had previously refused to work together now united under a common impulse of self-preservation. The Liberals joined hands with their bitterest foes, and Count Taaffe was compelled to resign. But if on the one hand the Emperor, and, on the other, the working-classes are bent on the establishment of universal suffrage, the change cannot be long delayed.

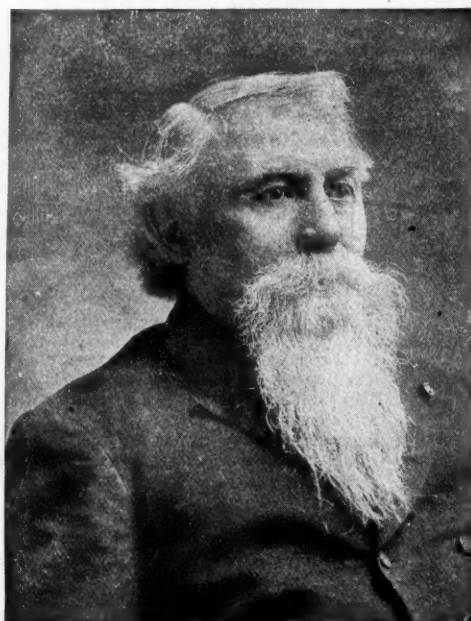
*Some Names
in the
Obituary List.*

Within a few weeks a number of distinguished men have passed away. In France, Mr. Tiraud, formerly Prime Minister, follows Marshal MacMahon. The British diplomatic service suffers even more from the loss of Sir Robert Morier at St. Petersburg than that of Lord Vivian at Rome. Canada sends tidings of the death of Sir John Abbott, the ex-Premier, a man of ability

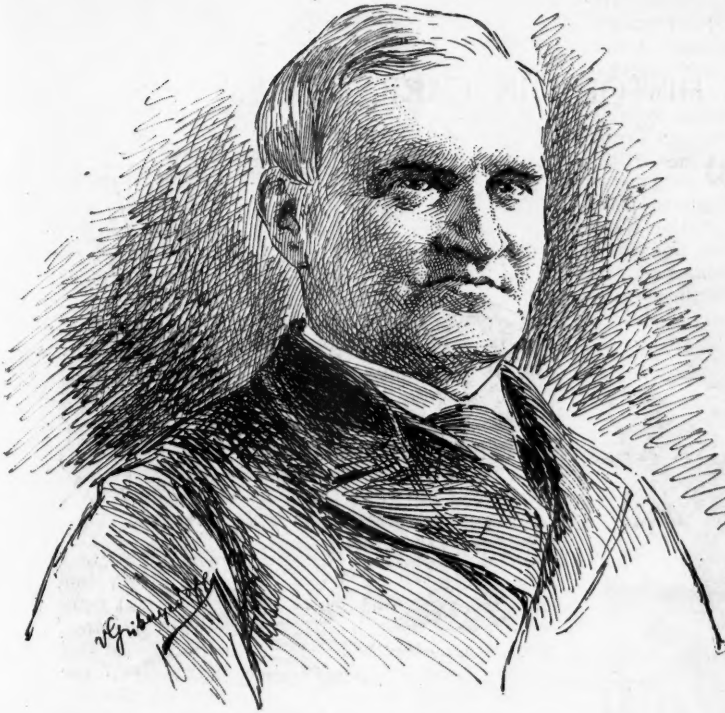


THE LATE REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D.D.

and high reputation. Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, whose gallantry and patriotism as ruler of Bulgaria so endeared him to the people of that little country until Russian intrigue drove him into retirement, is named in the month's obituary list. In this country, besides Francis Parkman and Carter Harrison, note should be made of the death of the Rev. Dr. Deems, of New York, a good man, of a varied and



THE LATE HON. JEREMIAH H. RUSK.



THE LATE FRANCIS PARKMAN.

highly useful career. Hon. Jeremiah H. Rusk, who served ably and popularly as Secretary of Agriculture in President Harrison's administration, and who had formerly been Governor of Wisconsin, died at his home in that State on November 21. He was a man of the people, somewhat of the Lincoln type, and had made an enviable record as a courageous and conscientious public servant. Of Mr. Harrison's Cabinet as constituted in 1889, Windom, Blaine and Rusk have passed away.

as they are accurate. Few readers of his graphic pages would ever guess how toilsomely and with what conscientious fidelity he gathered and weighed his facts, preserving for our instruction and benefit very much that otherwise would have been lost beyond all recovery.

Death of a Great American Writer. Francis Parkman, whose death has come a year after the leisurely and fastidious completion of the series of historical works to which he gave nearly half a century of devoted labor, was not only one of our greatest historical scholars and authorities, but also one of our most brilliant men of letters. For Mr. Parkman's work was, all of it,—like Hawthorne's or Washington Irving's,—literature in a high sense of the word. As time goes by, cheaper editions will make his noble and charming histories more commonly known, and they will be read by young Americans for generations to come. He is the one great authority upon the long struggle between Frenchmen and Englishmen for control of North America; and his accounts of explorers, of Indians, of battles, and of scenes in the wilderness, are as fascinating



THE NEW STATUE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON, IN BROOKLYN.

ON MR. PARTRIDGE'S STATUE OF HAMILTON.

What courage speaks from that untroubled brow !
 With what imperial gesture of the hands
 To front some public wrong dauntless he stands
 And shames the age that dares no more avow
 Its birthright in his fame ; our age, who bow
 While Greed and Folly crowned bind harsher bands
 Than tyrant ever forged, and the commands
 Of sacred Law unblushing disallow.

Ye lips that fain would speak ! again unfold
 To calm the tumult of a civil strife,
 O eyes that see ! discern some purer gold
 Of virtue, for the baser wealth is rife.
 Thou healing touch whose power was felt of old !
 Give now a soul where once thou gavest life.

—GEORGE MEASON WHICHER.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



UNCLE SAM'S DISMAL SWAMP.

It will have to be drained to get rid of the noxious miasmas that arise from it.—From *Puck*, November 15.



THE ADMINISTRATION TYPEWRITER.

GROVER: "Blame the thing—I can't make it work!"—From *Judge*, November 11.



"BUSTED."

From *Judge*, November 11.



THE GREATEST RACE OF THE YACHTING SEASON.

"Home Rule" is a good boat, but "Repeal" gets over the course a good deal quicker.—From *Puck*.



THE PEACE OF EUROPE IS ASSURED.
From *Puck*, November 8.

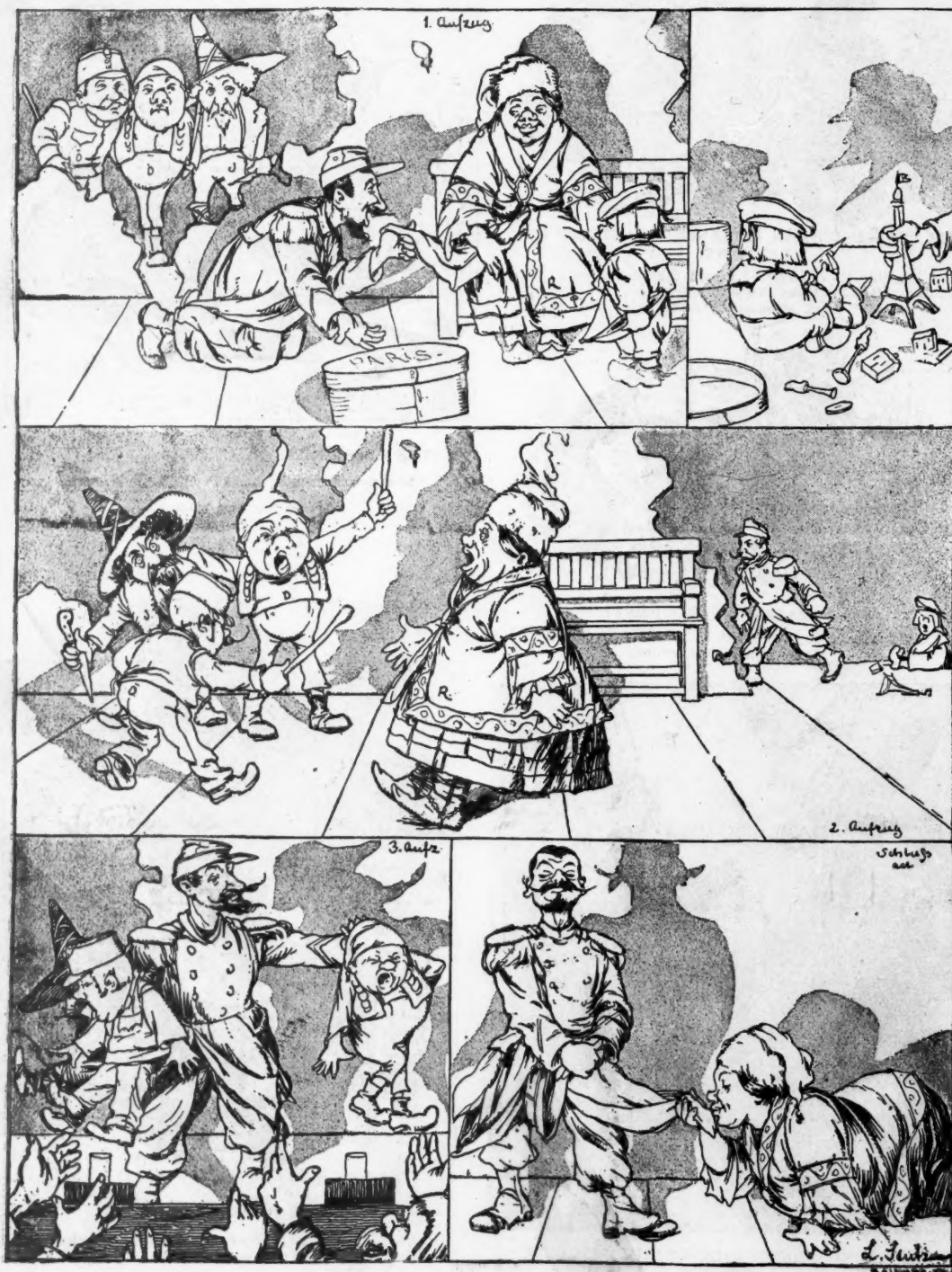


FRANCE AND RUSSIA—THE BETROTHAL.
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



VENGEANCE FOR THE CRIMEA.

Allegory inspired by the sojourn of the Russian squadron in Mediterranean waters, and the Gallophobia of the *London Standard*.
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



A FRANCO-RUSSIAN PLAY IN FOUR ACTS.

- I. The Greeting with Small Surprise Presents.
 II. The Attack.

- III. The Rescue.
 IV. Closing Tableau.



THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE: ITS EFFECT IN GERMANY.

M. CARNOT (to himself): "Afraid they don't much like my music. Begin to think I've been playing too loud."
From *Moonshine* (London).



THE MATABELE ON THE RAMPAGE.

Even Lobengula knows that Mr. Gladstone is in power.
From *Moonshine* (London).



A SOUTH AFRICAN VIEW OF THE MATABELE QUESTION.

JOHN BULL (not knowing all the circumstances, to Sir Henry Loch): "Let them go, Sir Henry, but mind you look after them."—From the *Moon* (Cape Town).



THE RUSSO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The same old trickery, and the people pay the price.

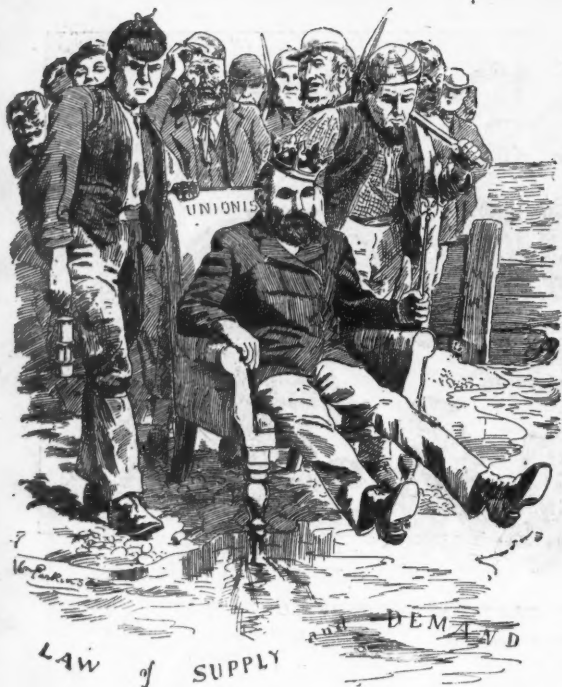
From *Der Wahre Jacob*.



THE BLACK SHADOW.

NURSE GLADSTONE: "Now, my little dears, we shall have a nice quiet time—all to ourselves!"

"Uganda! Mashonaland!! Nurse, I'm afraid The Dark Continent casts o'er your babes a black shade!"—From *Punch* (London).



CANUTE THE SECOND.

From *Judy* (London).



THAT WOULD NEVER DO.

STRIKEMONGER.—“D’ye er? If Kepital an’ Labor shakes ‘ands, you an’ me’ll ‘ave to work.”—From *Fun* (London).

CONSERVATIVE VIEWS OF THE COAL STRIKE.



THE SONG OF THE SIREN.

Gladstone, will not he be induced, even to please the Queen, to order a new General Election?—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE BONE OF CONTENTION; THE LEGACY OF PARNELL.
From Mounssine (London).



Prince Waldemar,
of Denmark. The
Czarévitch.

Prince George,
of Greece.

Prince Nicholas,
of Greece

Prince Carl,
of Denmark.

Photo by A. T. Collin, Lyngby.

ROYAL CYCLISTS AT FREDENSBORG, DENMARK.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

October 20.—Twenty-six persons are killed and several fatally hurt in a wreck on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Battle Creek, Mich....Eight are injured in a collision on the Illinois Central....Both eastbound and westbound records broken by the Cunard steamships, "Lucania" and "Campania," respectively....The Russian officers continue their sight-seeing in Paris amid great enthusiasm....Count Taaffe announces the approaching dissolution of the Austrian Reichsrath....News is received of the defeat of the Matabele by the British in two engagements....Another riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans takes place in Bombay.

October 21.—A compromise is agreed upon in the Senate between the factions in the silver struggle by which the purchasing clause of the Sherman act is to continue in force until October, 1894....Manhattan Day celebrated at the World's Fair....It is announced that the gold reserve in the Treasury is again decreasing, due to the shrinkage in revenue.

October 22.—King Albert of Saxony celebrates the golden anniversary of his entrance into the German Army and is presented with a Marshal's baton....The Spaniards bombard the Moors at Mellila....The national funeral of MacMahon is held in Paris and honored by the presence of France's greatest men.

October 23.—The President intimates his unwillingness to sign the compromise measure on the silver question....Nineteen persons are indicted for participation in the riots at Roanoke, Va., which took place on September 20 and 21....The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad passes into the control of the Vanderbilts....The British squadron is received with marked attentions at Spezia, as an offset to the gaieties of Paris in honor of her Russian guests....The Government's Electoral Reform bill develops some acrimony in the Austrian Reichsrath....The success of the British in the second fight with the Matabele is denied.

October 24.—Silver men give up filibustering in the Senate...Paid admissions to the World's Fair pass the 20,000,000 mark...The Russians leave Paris for Lyons after a luncheon by President Carnot and a gala performance at the Opera....Bitter attacks are made in the Reichsrath on the idea of a universal ballot....Spain determines on a plan of campaign at Mellila.

October 25.—Acting Rear-Admiral Stanton removed from command of the South Atlantic Squadron for saluting the flag of the Brazilian insurrectionists....The Chicago Limited on the Pennsylvania railroad is wrecked, four persons killed...A water famine in parts of Great Britain....Russians received at Lyons.

October 26.—The battle ship "Oregon" is successfully launched at San Francisco....Six people killed in railway accidents in Michigan and Texas....Cholera cases are reported in Germany and Spain...Miners and owners confer about the great coal strike in England.

October 27.—The Voorhees substitute for the Wilson Repeal bill accepted in the Senate....President Peixoto continues to add to his improvised fleet by the purchase of other vessels in these waters....A fire in Pittsburgh destroys property to the value of \$1,000,000....Marshall Field subscribes \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a

museum on the World's Fair Grounds....The State funeral of Charles Gounod, the composer, held at Paris....The twenty-third anniversary of Metz celebrated at Berlin.

October 28.—An ex-policeman shoots and kills Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, in his home....The cruiser "New York" is ordered to Rio Janeiro....More than 100 cities of the United States are represented at the Fair by their Mayors or other officers....A fatal riot takes place in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem....Spaniards and Rifians drive each other backward and forward over the earthworks at Mellila....Reinforcements are sent from Spain.

October 29.—Admiral Skerrett transferred to the command of the Asiatic squadron, relieving Admiral Irwin....Brazil adds the yacht "Feiseen" to her fleet, fitting out at New York....Prendergast, Mayor Harrison's assassin, is committed to the Cook County jail....The excitement in Chicago subsides....Gen. Margallo, commander of the Spanish troops at Mellila, and seventy of his men are killed in an encounter with the Riff tribesmen....The Russian fleet leave Toulon for Ajaccio....German feeling is much aroused by the recent Franco-Russian demonstrations.

October 30.—The Senate passes the Voorhees Repeal bill by a vote of 43 to 32....The World's Fair is declared officially closed, the exercises being modified out of respect for Chicago's deceased mayor....An epidemic of cranks reported all over the country....Twelve new cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga....The Austrian cabinet resigns; the leaders of the opposition submit a coalition programme to the Emperor....Another severe fight at Mellila with no advantage to either side.

October 31.—Mayor Harrison's body lies in state in the Chicago City Hall and is viewed by thousands....The work of dismantling the World's Fair begins....Spanish losses at Mellila acknowledged to be severe....Socialistic riotings in Sicily suppressed by troops and gendarmes.

November 1.—The Voorhees Repeal bill is passed in the House by a vote of 193 to 94....An electric car goes through a draw at Portland, Ore., and twenty lives are lost....Mayor Harrison's funeral held in Chicago....The Matabele have been defeated in battle by the British and Buluwayo, their capital, is taken....The Russian fleet arrives at Ajaccio.

November 2.—The Senate passes the amended Chinese Exclusion act...Louisville and Nashville Railroad buys the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern...."Campania" breaks the eastward ocean record....Reports received indicate that foreign powers are intriguing in behalf of Admiral Mello in Brazil....Steamer, "City of Alexandria," running between Havana and New York, burned at sea....British Parliament reassembles.

November 3.—Both Houses of Congress adjourn without day....Twenty-four new cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga....The President appoints November 30 Thanksgiving Day....Firing has stopped at Mellila....Socialists storm a meeting of German Liberals in Vienna and are repulsed after a sharp fight.

November 4.—A riot takes place in the Chicago Council Chamber during the election for Mayor; Alderman

Swift (Rep.) is elected....Silver men issue an appeal to the country from Washington....Mr. John Y. McKane makes twenty illegal arrests of election inspectors at Gravesend....A cargo of dynamite explodes at a quay at Santander, Spain, killing and wounding several hundred people; a number of buildings wrecked and fire destroys a large part of the city....Brazilian transport, "Rio Janeiro," reported sunk by warship "Republica" and 1,300 lives lost.

November 5.—Vestibuled train on Illinois Central R. R. ditched, probably by train robbers; fireman killed....Spanish forts cannonade the Riflians all day....Prince Windisgraetz chooses a cabinet at Vienna....The bodies of 165 persons taken from the wreck at Santander; many persons made insane; more than 100 houses burned.

November 6.—The President appoints George C. Rugles Adjutant General of the U. S. Army....Liberty Bell returned to its place in Liberty Hall with imposing ceremony....Alderman Swift declared Mayor *pro tem* of Chicago....Serious riots incited by Socialists in Amsterdam and Marseilles....The Kaiser issues an edict against gambling in the German Army....The King of Ashantee stoned to death by insurgents....Anarchists arrested in Milan.

November 7.—State elections are held in thirteen States, resulting in sweeping victories for the Republicans in New York, Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and South Dakota; Democrats roll up their accustomed majorities in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky; William McKinley is elected Governor of Ohio over Lawrence Neal (Dem.) by a very large majority; Fred. T. Greenhalge defeats John E. Russell (Dem.) by 26,000 for Governor of Massachusetts; Frank D. Jackson defeats Horace Boies (Dem.) by 30,000 votes for Governor of Iowa; Judge Gary, Republican candidate for re-election in Cook County, Ill., is returned by a majority of 5,000; Tammany elects its ticket in New York City and Schieren (Rep.) is chosen Mayor in Brooklyn; Judge Isaac Maynard candidate for re-election to the N. Y. Supreme Court defeated by 80,000 votes; The legislature and Constitutional Convention of New York are Republican; the New Jersey legislature has also a working Republican majority....At least 1,000 people are killed, wounded or missing at Santander....Spaniards hard pressed at Mellila....Parliamentary elections in Prussia.

November 8.—Five people killed and ten injured in a collision on the Rock Island Railroad at Chicago....Thirty people are killed and eighty injured by a bomb thrown by Anarchists in a Barcelona theatre....The Matabele repulsed in an attack on the British column....The public funeral of ex-Premier Tirard held in Paris.

November 9.—The Supreme Court in New Jersey declares the gerrymander and excise laws passed by the last legislature unconstitutional....Five persons are killed in a railway accident in Ohio....Ratifications of an extradition treaty between this country and Norway have been exchanged....Ten Russian convicts, escaped from Siberia, land at San Francisco....The Brazilian Minister states that the insurgents under Mello are in straits....Francis H. Weeks, of New York, embezzler of \$1,000,000, sent to Sing Sing prison....Report of the capture of Bulawayo confirmed....In the House of Commons, Labouchere attacks the chartered South African Company....A truce is declared at Mellila; the Shereef will make reparation to Spain.

November 10.—Secretary Gresham makes a report to the President favoring restoration of the monarchy in

Hawaii....The Riflians secure another short truce, but the Spanish forts again cannonade the trenches....Martial law declared in Barcelona....A meeting of anarchists in London urges the use of dynamite.

November 11.—Secretary Gresham's announcement of the Hawaiian policy of the government occasions considerable surprise and much unfavorable criticism....Masked robbers hold up an Illinois Central train in Kentucky and take \$7,000 from the express car....The U. S. cruiser "Olympia" makes 21.26 knots an hour on her trial trip....New York bankers come forward with a plan for swelling the gold balance of the Treasury....President Peixoto is said to have purchased five cruisers in Prussia....An explosion of ether kills twenty-one persons in Brest-Litovsk, Russian Poland....M. Tricoupis forms a new cabinet in Greece....Sir Andrew Clark is buried in Westminster.

November 12.—The Hawaiian affair is the chief topic of discussion in Washington....The Administration unmoved by attacks upon it, expecting a reversal of sentiment when the whole case becomes known....Honduras apologizes for the conduct of her officers in firing on the American flag....Anarchists in Chicago celebrate the anniversary of the hanging of the Haymarket assassins....A negro prophet has raised a religious furor among the blacks of Jamaica....Rumors of a revolution in Cuba....Brazilian insurgents said to have raised the Imperial flag....The leader of the Riflians killed by a shell....A revolution threatens Guatemala.

November 13.—Advices from Honolulu state the arrival of Admiral Irwin and Minister Willis; no official action by either....A committee of 25 appointed in Brooklyn to prosecute Mr. John Y. McKane....More than 1,500 people drowned in Japan; thousands of buildings swept away and many vessels wrecked....Heavy firing at Rio Janeiro by the forts and fleets....The Serbian Minister to France stabbed in a Paris restaurant by a crank....The Chief of Police at Mellila shot for smuggling guns to the enemy.

November 14.—The U. S. cruiser "Columbia" gives evidence of being the swiftest ship afloat....Barcelona police arrest many suspected anarchists....The French Senate and Chamber convene....Riflians are bombarded at Mellila at night by the aid of electric search lights....French spies caught at Kiel with plans of the defenses of German ports.

November 15.—A railroad paymaster knocked senseless and robbed of \$21,000 in his office at Chicago....The Treasury balance reaches its lowest ebb....Alarming reports in London as to mismanagement of the Bank of England....A fire destroys much property in Old Bailey, London....An uprising in Chihuahua....Two dynamite outrages occur in Barcelona and Villaneuva, Spain....Princess Augusta, of Bavaria, weds an Austrian Archduke.

November 16.—The cruiser "Columbia," U. S. N., makes nearly 25 knots on an unofficial trial....The cigarette trust receives a blow from the Attorney General of New Jersey in an injunction to protect frozen-out jobbers....Mr. Gladstone is defeated by a vote against the Government on the woman suffrage amendment....Kaiser Wilhelm opens the Reichstag in person with a speech on finance and the army increase....An attempt made in Marseilles to blow up the residence of Gen. Mathelin, by anarchists, it is thought....Great victories are won by Belgians over Arab slave traders in the Congo Free State....A powder magazine explodes in Santa Barbara, Spain, killing many people.

November 17.—Vigorous measures are adopted to rid Chicago of its burglars and other criminals....Many ves-



THE LATE J. J. C. ABBOTT, EX-PREMIER OF CANADA.

sels are wrecked by a gale off the English coast... Naval representatives of eight nations prohibit the landing of munitions of war at Rio Janeiro.

November 18.—Advices by steamship from Hawaii state that no effort has been made to restore the monarchy; that Minister Willis is accredited to the Provisional Government and there is no fear of bloodshed.... The cruiser "Columbia" makes 22.81 knots on her trial trip.... It is proposed to establish a perennial fair exhibit at Chicago.... Pension frauds to the extent of \$150,000 are discovered in Buffalo.... European governments unite to suppress anarchism; Anarchists take refuge in London.... Caprivi throws down the gauntlet of the government propositions in the Reichstag.

November 19.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad is tied up by a well-organized strike of its employees; the question at issue is the right to join labor organizations and to seek redress through them.... The resident and Secretary Gresham spend the day discussing Hawaiian affairs.... The coasts of Great Britain are strewn with wreckage; six vessels are ashore at Holyhead; many others making signals of distress; a number of lives lost.... Spanish convicts behave bravely in a conflict at Mellila Germany will co-operate with Spain to suppress anarchism.

OBITUARY.

October 21. Lord Vivian, British Ambassador to Italy,
October 23.—Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, Staten Island, N. Y.... Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, at Paris.... Archbishop Knox, Protestant Primate of All Ireland.

October 24.—Judge Hugh Lennox Bond of the U. S. Circuit Court.

October 27.—Miss Daisy Garland, daughter of the ex-Attorney General.

October 30.—Sir John Abbott, ex-Premier of Canada.

October 31.—Dr. Alfred Ludlow-Carroll, of New York a prominent physician and writer on medical subjects Karl Rodmer, a well known painter and member of the Legion of Honor, in Paris.

November 1.—Ex-Senator William B. Woodin, of New York.

November 4.—Pierre Emmanuel Tirard, formerly Prime Minister of France. ... Alexander Montgomery, of San Francisco, pioneer philanthropist and millionaire.

November 5.—Henry Martin Hobart, M.D., one of Chicago's leading physicians.

November 7.—Sir Andrew Clarke, of London, the eminent Scotch physician.... Peter Illitsch Tchaikowsky, the Russian composer.... Lieut. Howard Scott Waring, U. S. N. ... Chauncey Giles, leader of the New Jerusalem Society and writer on religious topics.

November 9.—Francis Parkman, the historian.

November 11.—Judge Richard Parker, of Virginia, who presided at John Brown's trial.... Ex-Gov. Charles H. Bell, of New Hampshire.

November 12.—Chansey B. Ripley, of New York.... William Turnbull, of New York.

November 15.—The Hon. James McDonald, a conspicuous figure in public life in Virginia.... Lieut. Charles L. Corthell, U. S. N.

November 16.—Sir Robert B. D. Morier, British Ambassador to Russia.... William H. Beers, ex-President of the New York Life Insurance Company.

November 17.—Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, formerly Prince of Bulgaria ... Charles Thomas, of the



THE LATE REV. PHILIP SCHAFF, D.D.

theatrical firm of Hoyt and Thomas.... Samuel A. Cole of St. Louis, art collector and critic

November 18.—The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York.... Col. Martin R. Joyce, of Baltimore.

A TALK TO YOUNG MEN ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Walter Wren, a distinguished English teacher and linguist, who supports the Gouin method and all other things progressive and sound in the new educational methods, recently gave before the young men of an English school the following lucid and delightful lecture upon the meaning of education. Its value is not limited to young men, and it might be read with profit by their parents and the rest of the family, not to mention their instructors and college professors :

I AM here by invitation of my old pupil, your head master, and of yourselves, in the hope of being able to give some information, guidance and advice which may be useful to you as learners. Aristotle teaches us that there are three requisites for a speaker's deserving belief—*ἐννοια, φρόνησις, ἀρετή*, which I would freely translate : "Prudence in choosing the right topics, ability to satisfy his hearers that his aims are pure and unselfish, and to convince them that he has their interest at heart."

I have one disagreeable thing to say—I will get it over and done with. The writing of your invitation and of your signatures was not good enough. Do not underrate the importance of good handwriting. Every learner should systematically practice good, readable handwriting. He should be able to read his own notes and commonplace books as easily as print. The lines should be the proper distance apart, and the margin wide enough to allow the insertion of notes and references. Good writing is most important. It is useful whatever your future career—whether law, physic or divinity, army, navy or diplomacy, Oxford, Cambridge or the Civil Service. I learned this a great many years ago from an order or instruction made by Lord Palmerston when he was at the Foreign Office. Examinations have to be gone through. It is no good for answers to be complete, terse and accurate unless they are also readable. There is no need for a teacher to preach to a learner on the evils of ignorance—how the ignorant are at the mercy of the learned, how dull and sordid and groveling are the lives of the ignorant. You asked me to come among you as a teacher ; let me teach you what I can in the time allotted me.

I think the first thing that made me a teacher was my noticing, when a boy, how men and women read books and papers, and knew no more about them when they had read them than they did before. They heard the Old Testament read out to them once a year, and the New Testament three times, and there were—and doubtless are—many good people who read a chapter of the Bible every night of their lives. Some of them, after many years, know little or nothing more about it than when they started.

Lots of people seem to know nothing, and to want to know nothing ; at any rate, they never show any wish to learn anything. I was once in a room where

not one person could say where Droitwich was ; once at a dinner of fourteen where only one besides myself knew in what county Salisbury was. I have asked, I believe, over a hundred times where Stilton is, and have been told twice. This when Stilton cheese was handed. I mention this to show the peculiar, conservative mental apathy of Englishmen : one would think people would not go on eating Stilton cheese for twenty or thirty or more years, and never ask where it was. Never be inattentive ; never let things slip through your minds like water through a sieve.* Notice everything as you read. If you read a leader or article in a paper or magazine, and come to a French or German word of which you don't know the meaning, never let it go by. Ask as soon as you can ; don't cultivate mental laziness. I will give you one or two more illustrations of this. I saw in a magazine not long ago mention made of the three estates of the realm—Queens, Lords and Commons. Neither writer nor editor knew that the three estates are the Lords spiritual, the Lords temporal and the Commons. A distinguished statesman not long ago gave the following quotation :

"I'm the blessed Glendoveer ;
'Tis mine to speak, 'tis yours to hear."

which he said was from Thomas Moore. There are about as many mistakes as could be crammed into that number of words. It should have been, "I am a blessed Glendoveer," etc. It is from the parody of Southey in "Rejected Addresses." Nobody who knows Tom Moore calls him Thomas. Not long ago a most distinguished literary man—one to whom I would take off my hat—quoted from Rogers' "Satires :

—"ladling from their several tubs,
Stubbs praises Freeman, Freeman praises Stubbs."

saying "praises" instead of "butters," so that the joke of the tubs is lost. I read lately, "'It's the seasoning as does it,' as the sausage maker in 'Pickwick' said." The only sausage maker in "Pickwick" is the master of the celebrated sausage factory who rashly converted himself into sassaes—as was found out by his trousers' buttons. It was Mr. Brook the pie-man, whose pies were all made of them noble ani-

* Bishop Butler's "Introduction to Sermons."

mals, cats, and who could "make a weal a beef-steak or a beef-steak a kidney, or any one on 'em a mutton, as the market changes and appetites wary." For a reviewer of a new edition of the Waverley Novels in a first-rate daily paper to speak of Sir Edward instead of Sir Arthur Wardour (in the "Antiquary") is perhaps venial, but we cannot say that of a leader writer in another first-rate daily, who wrote:—"You do not understand the beggarly trade you have chosen," said Mr. Osbaldistone to Frank in *Guy Mannering*," instead of "Rob Roy." Another quoted: "There are two kinds of particularly bad witnesses: a reluctant witness, and a too-willing witness; it was Mr. Winkle's fate to figure in both characters," with Snodgrass substituted for Winkle—a very strange mistake, for Mr. Snodgrass's examination is not given; and if there is any one piece in "Pickwick" more likely than another to make a lasting mark on one's memory, surely it is the account of Mr. Winkle in the witness-box. A distinguished officer wrote a letter to a daily, which had the honor of large print, in which he gave a quotation from Swift's "Directions to Servants" to Sydney Smith. Another wrote of Wegg (in "Our Mutual Friend"), and his liking for whisky and water. I cannot remember that the word sausage-maker is used in "Pickwick," or whisky in "Our Mutual Friend." Wegg spoke to Mr. Venus of a glass of rum and water "with a slice of lemon in it, to which you're partial." I could give more, but the above are enough. I had best not give too many. Each additional one increases the danger I incur of making a mistake myself.

I once had a large class of very clever young men from the best public schools in England. (They are called public, I believe, because endowed with large incomes which ought to be spent in the interest of the "public," and why "the public" allow them to be misappropriated as they are is one of the things no fellow can make out.) Not one of them could read; i.e., there was no communication between their brains and the book. I told them to read first a bit of "Robinson Crusoe," then Gulliver's "Voyage to Lilliput," then "Waverley." I gave them examination papers on all, lectured them on their answers, and so literally taught them how to read. In the paper on "Waverley" I asked a question involving knowledge of the Highland way of hunting deer at the time—making a circle or surround, and gradually making it smaller and smaller, till they were able to inclose and shoot a lot of deer. The Highland word for that surround is "TINCHEL." Not one did the question or had noted the meaning of "tinchel." I told this story to two most distinguished Oxford scholars—men of European reputation—as a proof of habitual carelessness in reading. I saw them exchange guilty looks, and said "You neither of you know." They laughed and admitted that they had read "Waverley," and did not know; the fact being that they read carefully only the books relating to their special subjects. Had that word occurred in Aristotle or Plato they would have told me in a minute. This is a specially good

illustration, because almost everybody who has read anything at all has read Scott's "Lady of the Lake." In the description there of the battle of Beal'an Duine we read:—

"We'll quell the savage mountaineer
As their tinchel cows the game.
They come as fleet as forest deer;
We'll drive them back as tame."

I judge that even the cheapest editions have a note explaining tinchel. The moral is, cultivate the habit of reading carefully, and read only books worth it. I am not claiming to be less guilty than other readers, but the same rule holds good all round: the best general is the one who makes the fewest mistakes. I have given you examples of carelessness—misquotations in newspapers and magazines. I hope no one will find reason for saying: "Physician, heal thyself."

I was lucky enough to be at a school where the head master did not grudge the trouble of setting examination papers and looking over and correcting the mistakes and omissions, and I was lucky enough to go to the same college in the same year and term with one of the most wonderful men and scholars that ever lived—who possessed this power of verbal accuracy and of sifting all the wheat out of books as he read, and of rejecting the chaff and padding—I mean my late dear friend C. S. C.—Charles Stuart Calverley. He knew all the books he read. A good many of us at Christ's College, Cambridge, knew "Pickwick" specially well. Calverley said he would set us a paper and see who knew it best. I was ill and could not go in. Here are two of the questions:

1. Show that there were at least three times as many fiddles as harps in Muggleton at the time of the ball at Manor Farm.

2. Is there any ground for conjecturing that Sam Weller had more brothers than one.

The answers are that it is stated in the account of the ball that in a shady bower were the two best fiddles, and the only harp in all Muggleton. If there were two best there must have been at least a third, and therefore there were at least three times as many.

When Mr. Perker asked if he wasn't a wag, Sam said his eldest brother was troubled with that complaint. If he had an *eldest* brother he had more than one. Walter Besant did twenty-seven questions out of thirty.

Calverley's mind was like the trunk of an elephant, which will pick up a pin and tear up a tree by the roots. Do you cultivate the habit of attention? Remember that only that knowledge can be properly called so which can be produced ready for use instantly. Whether you are in the examination room or the House of Commons, you must be able to do without books. Every subject you study should be known as mathematics must be. One who knows any particular subject in mathematics can write out any piece of book work, or solve any reasonable rider or problem. Learn as many things as you can, and

the most possible of each. Do not despise all smatterings; some smatterings are worse than useless; not so others. A smattering of Latin is useless; it is better to be able to speak French a little than not at all; it is better to know a little mathematics than none. Here comes in a little story I heard many years ago, showing the value of being able to speak French. When Lord Derby's Ministry was formed in 1852, he made Lord Malmesbury Foreign Secretary. Much surprise was expressed. He was not of Cabinet rank. A great many unfavorable criticisms were expressed. At last some one asked why Lord Derby had done it. The answer was, "He is the only Tory in the House of Peers who can speak French." It is wonderful what a lot a man can learn between seven and seventy—to say nothing of Premiers of eighty-three—besides attending to his daily business—by "redeeming his time." Take St. Paul's advice and redeem yours, remembering that the Greek *ἐξαγοραζόμενοι τὸν καιρὸν* means a great deal more, viz., making the best possible use of every opportunity—but this can only be done by never letting the ink in the pen get dry—by continual cultivation of the power of learning, and by following Bishop Butler's advice already referred to, not to let things pass through your mind rather than think of them. Don't talk of killing time—we have too little between our cradles and our graves—make the best use of it.

EDUCATION.

We now have cleared the ground and come to the question, What is Education? It is threefold: of body, mind and spirit. That of the body comes first. Without health and strength, and the gayety and lightness which come of a sound body, mind and spirit cannot be properly educated and cultivated. Begin at the beginning; games for boys, athletics for men. Cultivate every power, every muscle of the body—eye and hand, wind and limb—play cricket and football, run, swim, row, fence, box, ride, shoot. Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might. I hope the day will come when every child will be taught music. Hear the wise words of Aristotle: "Nature requires that we should work well and use leisure well. We should not be idle. How, then, can we employ our leisure? Not in mere frivolous amusement. Amusements should be the medicine of the soul by which we obtain rest. Music means intellectual enjoyment in leisure."

Now for the mind. Make the best possible use of every power. Store the armory of your minds with every available weapon to fight the battle of life with. Learn by heart every good bit you come across, for use and comfort in old age. Do as that great and good man John Bright did: keep a commonplace-book, and copy into it every particular passage you wish to remember. It is no good buying books of "Extracts," or "Familiar Quotations," except for purposes of reference. Make your own. Remember Bacon: "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, writing an exact man." Let us expand this.

* Jowett's Introduction to the Politics, p. cxi.

Students should mark, learn and inwardly digest all they read. They should be examined *viva voce* to make them ready in using the knowledge they have acquired. They should be examined by examination papers, that they and their teachers may find out whether they really know what they have been reading or not. This must be done until they are accurate, terse and exhaustive. He says, also: "Histories make men wise; poets, witty; mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend." This is a pretty wide field, especially as he takes a knowledge of classics for granted all through his "Essays;" but he surely did not expect all his readers to study all these subjects. But he as surely thought some might. The standard set is not an impossible one.

The study of natural science should come before all others. The works of God are better worth studying than the thoughts of men. First comes geography, now strangely neglected—taught at first by the globe and maps only—no books. Botany should be taught every year during the summer months; all children love flowers and pictures and what they call pretty things. Geology follows geography. Chemistry would follow in time. After these follow other branches of natural science. We are organic beings of flesh and blood, walking the surface of a planet in the solar system, surrounded by solid, liquid and gaseous bodies, girt about with trees and shrubs and herbs and mosses, with beasts and birds and fishes and insects. On our knowledge of these, their laws and properties, depend our health, our happiness, our very existence.* Yet in most public schools natural sciences are boycotted or neglected, and classics spoken of as if our principal mission in this world was to learn them.

It is infuriating to think of the torture and misery inflicted on children in my childhood—given outrageous nonsense to learn by heart in Latin and Greek grammars, and caned if they did not remember the nonsense accurately. Then comes number—what we generally call arithmetic, the beginning of mathematics. I hope you will all live to read in the original and enjoy the interesting praise of pure mathematics you will find in Plato's Republic, and the equally curious paragraphs about proportions in the Ethics of Aristotle. Then come modern languages, learned at first by the ear, and not by the eye. Hear what my friend Mr. Walter Besant, one of the best French scholars of the day, says in the early pages of his novel "All in a Garden Fair:" "The first thing you want with a language is the vocabulary; men who learn many languages begin after the manner of Adam—with the names, *not* after the manner of the schoolmaster—with the syntax. Those who do *not* want to learn a language begin with grammar and exercises; *this is the way of our schools*. Next, they learned how to connect the names with verbs and adjective and things of that sort. Then they perceived that a certain amount of grammar was

* Grant Allen.

necessary. When their ears had caught the sound of the French language, when they had learned a copious vocabulary, and could read with pleasure and talk freely, though still with plenty of mistakes, their teacher set them to write. They read a story one evening and wrote it down the next. Then they compared what they had written with what they had read, and were put to shame. It was necessary to find out many more things in the grammar. They found these out. Their teacher was a man of ideas and of clear mind. He wanted the boys to learn, not to pretend. He therefore made them teach themselves by an intelligent process, not by the conventional process. In two years they really knew French."

In his life of his friend Professor Palmer, Mr. Besant quotes Palmer's opinion of the foolish way of teaching French persisted in in most, if not all, public schools.

Hear Lord Beaconsfield's opinion of the value of French ("Coningsby," chap. viii, book 4):—"The Marquis solemnly urged him not to neglect his French. A classical education was a very admirable thing, but there is a second education demanded by the world to which French is the key. When you enter into the world you will find that Greek and Latin are not so much diffused as you imagine."

Then the ancient or dead languages, which should not be begun until general intelligence has been developed. One of the most distinguished of Senior Classics—the wife of the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge—has proved that classics should not be begun too young.

In them you find the best thoughts of the most original thinkers, and mines of culture and knowledge and pleasure which will be a *κτῆμα ἐς αἰὶ*—a possession to last your lives. In Aristotle, in Plato, in the Tragedians, in Thucydides you will find that which makes all readers so much the better for what they read that it is hard on all who have to go without. Here again I say, redeem your time. No history written since Thucydides wrote his is *simile aut secundum*. It has never been equaled. There is no second. There are other subjects of study, but they do not come into the curriculum of a school. I know that the way I have been pointing out is at present out of the question. So long as the English universities and the schools which have arrogated to themselves the title of the public schools dictate what shall be done, and despise the teaching of the guides they pretend to follow, teachers must teach the learners

what parents and guardians allow to be forced on them. The first problem of all, viz., shall education be directed toward the acquisition of useful knowledge, or toward the study of those subjects alone which make up what is commonly called "culture?" has been settled wrongly by them. It is clear that education should do two things: 1, Bring out, develop and strengthen the powers of the mind, just as a proper course of training in games and athletics does the powers of the body, and, 2, teach useful knowledge. Those who compel boys to spend nearly all their time on the study of dead languages starve the second half, which is of far more importance to that great majority which, on reaching manhood, have to earn their own living, and want to be taught while boys that which will best enable them to do it.

There are one or two things that you should be sure not to do. Read no bad books. In your allotted span of life you will not have time to read all the good and useful ones. Do nothing to weaken, to soften, to emasculate, to water down your power of mind. Use no crutches or pretended short cuts. Face your difficulties like men; look them straight in the face. There is no royal road to learning.

I come now to the last, and by far the most important—the education of your moral sense and conscience. Spiritual power is better than that of body and mind combined. The education of the body and mind rightly conducted lead to it. Spiritual power will help you to trample Satan under your feet; to fight successfully the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life, which three include all vice. They mean sensuality, avarice and pride, and cover the ground.

Study the Gospel story—in Greek when you can—especially the Sermon on the Mount. Be brave as well as strong, brave enough to set a good example, to refuse to follow a bad one, to confess Christ before men. Vice may be pleasant, but remember that out of their pleasant vices boys and men make whips to scourge themselves. It has been said that "youth is a lumber, manhood a struggle, old age a regret." But the fewer the blunders of youth, the fewer the regrets of old age. The man, whether young, or middle aged, or old, who could say on his death bed, "I never told a lie, I never said or did anything unworthy of a gentleman, I never said or did when a boy anything I would not have said or done in my mother's presence," would be the happiest of the happy; his physical, mental, and moral education would have been perfect indeed.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

SERGÉ JULICH VITTÉ, TOM MANN, CARTER HARRISON, BENJAMIN JOWETT,
CHARLES GOUNOD AND LOUIS RUCHONNET.

I. SERGÉ JULICH VITTÉ, THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

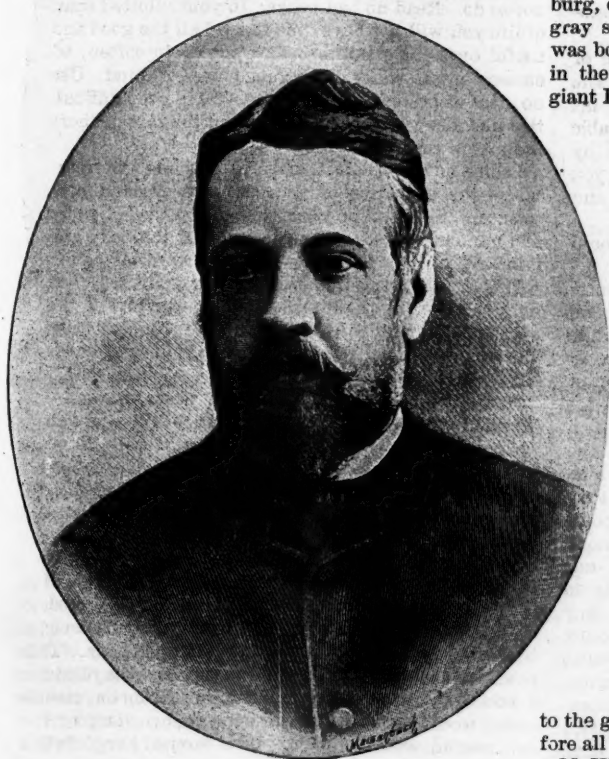
OUTSIDE official circles Sergé Julich Vitté's name was hardly known when the declaration of commercial war with Germany suddenly made him the most talked of and best abused man in Europe. His daring and decisive action in the struggle of tariffs, which led to such a burnishing of bayonets in

meditate invasions of India; but until the Minister of Finance has spoken, their plans and schemes are airy nothings, trifles bodiless as wind.

THE FROSTY CAUCASUS.

But M. Vitté has not always lived in St. Petersburg, on the banks of Nevà, with its marshy breath, gray summer nights, and grayer winter days. He was born—on June 29, 1849—far away to the south, in the Caucasus, beyond the eternal snow-crests of giant Kazbek and Elbruz. In Tiflis—with its brilliant tepid autumns; its wild March windstorms, that shriek and howl along the Kurà's banks, and fierce tropical heats of June, when the red hot flanks of the mountains pour showers of fiery arrows on the withered streets of Oriental houses—was the old classical gymnasium where Sergé Julich Vitté's studies were begun. Thither flocked a motley crowd of scholars, Armenian, Georgian, and Circassian. Even then, Sergé Julich Vitté showed extraordinary calculating powers, exasperating his family with endless puzzles and conundrums, which he alone could solve correctly. As a youth he was remarkable for personal beauty; with deep gray eyes, brown curls, splendid teeth, and small white hands; tall and well-built, he was a notable figure among the groups of sallow Armenians and dusky dark-eyed Georgians; but in this picturesque medley of Tartars, Jews, Turks, and Infidels, Sergé Julich Vitté was hardly likely to attain elegance and accuracy in his mother tongue. He is still unique in maintaining that its neuter gender is a mere myth and anomaly, to the great amusement of his Imperial master—before all things a purist in the Russian tongue.

M. Vitté's financial dispatches read more like old church Slavonic, or the eleventh century Chronicles of Nestor, than the liquid speech of the modern Russians. However, a sound knowledge of Greek, Latin and French made up in some sort for this linguistic shortcoming; and the study of mathematical problems, from being merely an amusement, became Sergé Julich Vitté's ruling passion. When the gymnasium course was finished, the wild races and wilder scenery of the Caucasus were left behind; the mountains and valleys, celebrated in the poems and novels of Lermontoff, the haunts of Petchòrin, and the



SERGÉ JULICH VITTÉ.

Berlin, and brought the international centre of gravity to the Russian Ministry of Finance, is, however, only the last of a long series of surprises in the career of this remarkable man, which raised him, in less than twenty years, from a subordinate post in a provincial railway to the most responsible position in the vast Russian Empire, after the Czar's. For M. de Giers may weave subtle schemes of foreign policy; M. Vannovski may mature deep army reforms and economies in buttons, and General Komaroff may

home of Tamàra, the beloved of Demon, were exchanged for bright, busy Odessa, Russia's most important harbor on the Euxine Sea.

ANTI-SEMITISM ON SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR.

Sergé Julich Vitté entered the University of Odessa in 1866, and four years later, at the age of twenty-one, gained the large gold medal in mathematics, and looked forward eagerly to a professor's chair.

When in Odessa he joined with the witty journalist Asmidoff in founding the *New Russia Telegraph*, whose strong anti-Semite tendencies were in part due to M. Vitté's influence. His family urged him to leave his mathematical studies for a more practical career, and he accordingly accepted the post of Controller or Inspector from the Society of Navigation and Commerce, to which belonged the Southwestern Railway of Russia, with its three centres at Warsaw, Kieff, and Odessa. In this humble post M. Vitté received the magnificent salary of twelve hundred roubles, at the present exchange rate equivalent to about \$600 a year. However, his unusual ability soon brought him to the front and he rose by rapid steps to the post of Assistant Superintendent, and then Chief Superintendent of Traffic for the whole system of southwestern railways. At this time occurred the terrible Tiligul catastrophe, which involved M. Vitté in a long and tedious Government inquiry, ending in several weeks' arrest in the Haupt-watch of St. Petersburg—a sombre and unhappy introduction to the northern capital of the Czars.

FRIENDSHIP WITH VISHNEGRADSKI AND PLATON.

From St. Petersburg M. Vitté returned to Kieff as assistant director, and afterwards director-in-chief of the Southwestern Railway, then under the presidency of M. Vishnegradski. Next to his own personal force and ability, the steadfast friendship of M. Vishnegradski was the determining factor in Sergé Julich Vitté's success. One can imagine these two future Ministers of Finance, whose friendship dates from those Kieff days, drawing their armchairs together, and over steaming glasses of lemon-scented tea, weaving wreaths of sympathetic converse round the latest theories in spherical trigonometry and quaternions, and mirroring in their harmonious souls each other's thoughts on the higher conic sections. For M. Vishnegradski is also a great mathematician, and was some time teacher to the Czar, who under his tuition passed a brilliant examination in technical engineering. Like M. Pobedonostseff, another Imperial pedagogue, M. Vishnegradski's pupil remembered him in after days. A pretty story is told of Vishnegradski's standard work on "Differential and Integral Calculus." It appeared first in a lithographed edition, and a Russian lady used the pages to paper the school-room of her little daughter in an out-of-the-way Russian village. This little daughter lived up to her wall-paper, and afterwards became Mme. Kovalevski, Professor of Mathematics at Stockholm. In Kieff Sergé Julich Vitté also gained the friendship of Platon, the famous Metropolitan Archbishop of Kieff,

the type of strictest Russian orthodoxy and originator of the missionary campaign against the Stundists. It is only fair to Platon to add, however, that he enjoyed in an uncommon degree the friendship and confidence of religious leaders outside the pale of the State Church. On the occasion of his episcopal jubilee,



M. VISHNEGRADSKI.

this friendship was marked by the presentation to Platon of a very ancient manuscript of the Hebrew Scriptures, beautifully bound and set with jewels, a gift from the Chief Rabbis of Southern Russia. This warm friendship between the future Finance Minister and the Metropolitan Archbishop lasted up to Platon's death, and was a proof, if one were needed, of the strong if somewhat narrow orthodoxy of Sergé Julich Vitté's mind.

A SECRET SOCIETY.

It was in Kieff also that M. Vitté became a member of the Okhranà, a secret society founded by the Russian nobility to defend the person of the Emperor against the attacks of fanatic revolutionaries. If the history of the Okhranà were written—as it is never likely to be—it would form one of the most remarkable pages in Russian history. It is a notable picture of these two great secret societies; the one drawn from the noblest families in Russia, the other re-

cruited by the desperate sons of liberated serfs, of Cossacks and Jews, standing face to face in the silence; the one determined to destroy, the other equally determined to preserve. M. Vitté's position in the organization of the southern railways gave him an opportunity to toil terribly in his country's cause during the Russo-Turkish war. His untiring energy, personal influence and marvelous foresight were felt



ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL, ST. PETERSBURG.

throughout the whole work of mobilization, for the arrangement of the whole system of military trains and the transport of provisions, as well as the sad return of the sick and wounded, devolved chiefly upon him.

A few years after the war M. Vitté devised a scheme of uniform tariffs for all the Russian railways, which was translated into several foreign languages, and accepted from among many competitors; and this again drew upon him the favorable notice of the government. M. Vishnegradski, who had already become Minister of Finance at St. Petersburg, used all his efforts to persuade M. Vitté to enter government service, and devote to his country his rare energies and special knowledge, gained at first hand as he worked his way up from the lowest rung of the ladder. For a long time M. Vitté would not consent. The chill atmosphere, sombre skies, and unnatural, exotic life of the northern capital, so vividly and sadly described by Lermontoff, repelled him; and the memories of his first visit and arrest were not calculated to lessen the impression. At last, however, he yielded to the pressure of M. Vishnegradski, who created for him a new department of railways in the Ministry of Finance at St. Petersburg, whither M. Vitté went in March, 1888, receiving at the same time the *chin* or rank of Actual State Councillor.

THE LADDER OF CHIN.

Like the vision of the Hebrew patriarch, the steps of the ladder of *chin* lead up to the heaven of official

favor, far more important than the hall-mark of wisdom and grace in that great bureaucratic world by the banks of Nevà, where the grim dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral frowns down upon the sombre palaces and chilly streets. The grades of this golden ladder, whose top is dark with exceeding brightness, are, beginning from the highest:

Actual Secret Councillor.

Secret Councillor.

Actual State Councillor.

State Councillor.

Court Councillor.

Titular Councillor.

College Registrar.

District Secretary.

The last four of which have no reference to the functions—if any—actually performed.

Then, for the second time, M. Vitté's fortunes were influenced by a railway disaster—the terrible catastrophe of Borki, which nearly involved the lives of the whole Imperial family, who were only saved by what all Russia believes to be a miracle. This disaster led to the resignation of the then Minister of Railways, whose post, after an interregnum, was given to M. Vitté, to the no small astonishment of the army of Higher Chinovniks, who believed that their prescriptive rights were overlooked in the interests of an intruding youth—a mere outsider. At this time also, again to the astonishment of the Higher Chinovniks, M. Vitté received the Order of St. Stanislaw, almost the highest civil decoration in Russia.

PERSONALITY AND POLITICS.

Then came the long illness of M. Vishnegradski. Sergé Julich Vitté's patron and predecessor at the Finance Ministry. At the end of August last year M. Vitté was appointed acting Minister of Finance during Vishnegradski's absence, and once more the Higher Chinovniks raised their gray eyebrows in astonished indignation. This appointment was confirmed on the 1st (13th) of January this year; M. Vitté became Finance Minister and Secret Councillor, and the top of the golden ladder was practically reached. And so, at forty-four, Sergé Julich Vitté, from the humblest beginning, has risen by sheer personal energy and ability to one of the most responsible positions in Europe. With what vigor and firmness he can fill that position we have already seen in the still fiercely raging Tariff War, and it is certain that the same qualities in the next few years may be a determining factor in the scale of European politics. Strictly orthodox, as we have seen, and strongly patriotic, M. Vitté believes in the divine mission of Russia and her development from within; and this is the real secret of his antagonism to Germany, as it was of his early anti-Semite leanings.

THE TARIFF WAR.

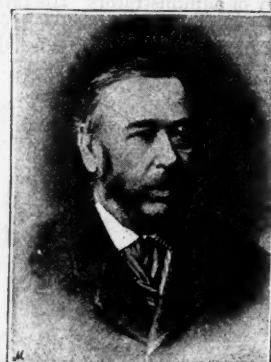
It may be advisable to explain what exactly the Tariff War between Russia and Germany means, and what part M. Vitté has taken in it. In the autumn



GENERAL ANDREI FADEEF,
Grandfather of Sergé Julich Vitté.



JULI FEODOVITCH VITTÉ
Father of M. Vitté.



GENERAL ROSTYASLAV FADEEF,
Uncle of M. Vitté.

of 1891, M. Vishnegradski overhauled the Russian customs tariff, to see what concessions could be made to foreign powers who were willing to grant favorable terms of import to Russia's main product—grain. As a result of this overhauling, Vishnegradski decided to lower the Russian import duties on metals and chemicals—Germany's chief exports to Russia; and asked Germany to reciprocate by lowering the German import duty on Russian corn. The Berlin Cabinet promised to consider the matter; but in the meantime introduced the Differential Tariff, which lowered the duty on corn imported from every country except Russia and Roumania; and later the lowered duties were conceded to Roumania, thus leaving Russia out in the cold, as the "most unfavored nation."

This was naturally unpleasant for Russia; and the unpleasantness was not diminished by the Berlin Cabinet's answer, the fruit of the promised "consideration." The Berlin Cabinet said that it might be possible theoretically to grant Russia's request for lowered corn-duties, but that the inducements offered by Russia were quite inadequate. And so the matter went on; Germany continually climbing up, and Russia continually climbing down, till Vishnegradski's illness put M. Vitté in command at the Finance Ministry in St. Petersburg. M. Vitté's great idea—derived from the study of equations and the laws of concussion—was "reciprocity," for which he at once coined a new Russian word. He, in his turn, invented a Differential Tariff, which he proceeded to hold over Germany, and at last put in force this summer. And this system of mutual McKinleyism is the famous Tariff War. Germany certainly began it, and it was nearly two years before M. Vitté "reciprocated."

FAMINE AND PLENTY.

The result of the Tariff War was, that Russia's corn exports to Germany practically ceased, and that Germany's exports of metals and chemicals to Russia shared the same fate. Many Moscow firms which use

German chemicals had to close their doors, and two or three leading houses were ruined.

But the really important question for M. Vitté was, what to do with the surplus of Russian corn which would, in the ordinary course of affairs, have disappeared down the throats of the Kaiser's subjects? To do nothing would be to greatly lower the price of corn in Russia, a very disastrous thing for her peasants, especially after the famine of last year. M. Vitté solved the question in a statesmanlike way: 1, By buying up vast quantities of corn for the military granaries; and, 2, by arranging a system of bank advances to the peasants, which enabled them to deposit their corn and receive in exchange ready money at a low rate of interest; so that they could afford to hold on, and cheerfully await the issue of the Tariff War, and the consequent righting of the market.

THE OCTOBER CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

The issue of the Tariff War will depend on the Commercial Conference which began its work in Berlin on October 1. This conference is practically M. Vitté's creation, the outcome of his ideas of "reciprocity," and he confidently expects that the issue will be distinctly favorable to Russia; the more so, as since the Army bill is safely through the Reichstag, German agricultural votes no longer need to be enticed by the practical exclusion of Russian corn.

Strong and determined where his country's interests are at stake, and bringing to bear on political questions the irresistible logic of mathematical processes, M. Vitté has not been rich in that "wisdom for a man's self" that Bacon teaches; the bright lights of his successful career are not without the contrast of dark shadows. Still, the story of his rise, by sheer personal force, from station master to Finance Minister, may form a not unfitting pendant to the lives of other self-raised men like James Garfield.

HEREDITY.

But, unlike the American boy who rose from log cabin to White House, M. Vitté came of a famous

family of administrators. His father, Juli Feodoritch Vitté, had been controller of government estates in the Caucasus, and his uncle, General Rostyaslav

some years military adviser to the Egyptian Khedive Ismail. M. Vitté's grandfather, General Andrei Mikhailovitch Fadeëf, also famous in the Caucasus, was for some time Governor of Saratoff, where he shared the fame of Sir Walter Raleigh by introducing the potato among the Sectaries and Kalmyks. He planted a garden of the "accursed roots," and proclaimed the most awful penalties for whoever should steal them; the attraction of forbidden fruit proved irresistible, and the formerly rejected tubers were soon spread far and wide through southeastern Russia. By his marriage, General Andrei Fadeëf became co-heir of the fabulous, intangible fortune of the Dolgorukis, which has been mounting up at compound interest in the Bank of England, tradition says, for more than a century and a half, from a large sum placed there by a Prince Dolgoruki, who was ambassador to the Court of St. James at the beginning of last century. Other famous ancestors of M. Vitté's were Prince Dolgoruki, Major-General under Katherine the Great; another Dolgoruki, who opposed the reforms of Peter the Great; and a long and famous line, stretching back to the Czars of Moscow, six hundred years ago.

FOUR GENERATIONS OF LITERARY WOMEN.

But a more curious problem in heredity is offered by M. Vitté's collateral relations. His grandmother, the last Princess Dolgoruki, was a famous geologist and botanist, and the friend of Sir Rod-erick Murchison. Her daughter was Mme. E. Hahn, the novelist, called (by the greatest Russian critic, Belinski the "George Sand" of Russia, the highest praise he then could give. Mme. Hahn's two daughters were the famous Mme. Blavatsky and Mme. Jelihovsky, one of the best known and most popular writers in Russia to-day.

"If you think of saying anything about me," writes Mme. Jelihovsky, "here are the facts. I have written twenty stories for young folks and children, all indorsed by the Minister of Public Instruction. Also, one drama and one comedy, both of which got the first prize of the New Russia University. I have written half a score of stories for the people, that are read in all the town halls, with magic-lantern illustrations. Also twelve novels, sixty stories (a fact!—I was astonished myself), and articles innumerable. And if God grants me life, I am not against writing as many more."

Mme. Jelihovsky's daughter carries on the same literary tradition, and is known to English readers as translator of Mme. Blavatsky's most picturesque and finished work, "The Caves and Jungles of Hindustan." It is remarkable that a family name has hitherto become extinct with each of these famous women. The great geologist was the last of the Dolgorukis; Mme. Hahn's only son died without issue. Mme. Blavatsky had no children, and Mme. Jelihovsky has no son to carry on her name. The same destiny has governed the direct line of the family; M. Vitté and his brothers are childless, and with the present Finance Minister his family name is likely to become extinct.



PRINCESS DOLGORUKI (MADAME FADEËF).
MADAME ELENA HAHN.
MADAME BLAVATSKY. MADAME JELIHOVSKY.
TRANSLATOR OF "THE CAVES AND JUNGLES."

Fadeëf, who first won fame in the Caucasian War, was one of the greatest military writers in Russia, author of "The Armed Forces of Russia," and for

II. TOM MANN, THE ENGLISH LABOR LEADER.

BY JOHN C. CARLILE.

IN the stormy days of the Red Flag socialist agitation in London John Burns and his three comrades were being tried for seditious conspiracy at the Central Criminal Court. In the North meetings were being held by the Social Democratic Federation in support of the prisoners. At one of these gatherings a young man was speaking with considerable eloquence and power. The crowd, not following his argument and not thinking him sufficiently advanced, seemed apathetic. I listened carefully to the speaker and felt that Mr. Hyndman had a disciple who would one day be greater than his teacher. The speaker had the appearance of a mechanic, straight from the bench; his emphasis clearly indicated that he was not a Londoner. The determination that marked his attitude as he spoke has since proved one of his chief characteristics. Part of his speech I well remember. With a dogmatism not surpassed by the average pulpiteer he exclaimed: "Look here, lads, we have to get the machinery of production into our own hands. That can be best done by Parliamentary action. It's no use your growling at the capitalist; you should work to fit yourselves to take part in the revolution that's coming. That revolution will be brought about by constitutional means. To-day the workers do not know the power that is in their own hands, nor do they know how to use it." The speaker I afterwards found was Tom Mann. Nearly four years after I heard him speak again, but under other circumstances. The Dock Strike was in full swing. Mr. Mann, as one of the popular triune, was speaking at the Dock gates and at Tower Hill. He had developed in many ways. As a speaker he was not less dogmatic, but more logical. Strength of conviction had been supplemented by power to reason.

In the Dock Strike, Burns, Tillet and Mann revealed powers of oratory and organization which immediately put them in the front rank of labor leaders. On the South side of the Thames the strike had caught on. From London Bridge to the Surrey Commercial Docks at Deptford, thousands of men were idle. A local strike committee had been formed, and was in communication with the now famous Wade's Arms Committee. But there was no organizer, and the movement was in danger of going to pieces for want of a leader. In response to my appeal Tom Mann came over to organize the South side. He addressed meetings from five in the morning until late in the day, and then returned to headquarters to report progress. From that time the success of the strike on the South side was assured. So enthusiastic were the men that they formed a distinct South side organization in the hope of Tom Mann becoming their leader.

A STRIKE COUNCIL.

The restraining influence and determination of Tom Mann was most manifest at the council's meetings. At one of these the men were discussing the advisa-

bility of using methods which, if they had been used and discovered, might have transported the whole of them. Tom was in the chair. With considerable calmness he put the case in all its bareness before the men, and pointed out possible consequences. Having



TOM MANN.

done this with characteristic coolness he called for the next business, and refused to allow any return to the old subject of discussion. The tight hand he held over that meeting did much to discipline the men and prevent riot. Those who have been through a strike and have seen the awful suffering it entails upon the women and children marvel at the coolness and patience of the men and temperateness of the leaders. A strike is a war. Those in active service know only the events that occurred where they served. As good Cardinal Manning said, "Time and distance are necessary for an estimate of its value," and this will come from those who have watched the fray from the outside. But those in the ranks cannot forget the anxiety caused by the thought that a single act of a fool or a rogue might have let loose forces in a moment that could not afterwards have been controlled without the shedding of blood. About the end of the strike I was presiding at a stormy meeting in Dock-head. The hall was packed with men hungry and angry. Tom Mann had refused to lead them in a split from the Central Organization. They felt that the South side was not being fairly treated by the Executive Committee. They had depended upon Tom leading them. His refusal was a disappointment which they resented. That meeting will never be forgotten.

When Mr. Mann rose to speak the men tried to howl him down, an experiment they never repeated. He called for their ringleader and spoke to him as a general would speak to an officer likely to rebel. Before his determination and courage the meeting grew calm and silent. Then seizing the opportunity he pointed out how their strength lay in centralization and full control of all contributions. At this a stalwart loafer called out: "You want to control the money." This again threw the audience into tumult, during which the same voice was heard to call Mr. Mann a thief. Then came the crisis. A police inspector was at the back of the hall with a force of a hundred men. He asked if I wished the hall cleared. While replying to him, Tom Mann went from the platform in the direction of the fellow who had called him a thief with the intention of compelling him to apologize or quit the building. A gangway was made by his assailants, who shrank back cowed by this exhibition of pluck. What would have happened no one knows. Happily for the meeting, and for the loafer, John Burns came in at that juncture and asked whether they had Mr. Norwood there, and order was restored.

AS AN ADMINISTRATOR.

When Tom Mann became president of the Dockers' Union, he began the task that most trades unionists regarded as impossible. It was the general opinion that unskilled labor, especially the dockers, could not be held together in trade societies without the excitement of a strike. During the stormy period through which the new unions have passed Tom Mann's administration has done much to demonstrate the possibility of organizing unskilled labor. The difficulties seemed endless. Distrust, petty jealousies, unworthy ambitions, and want of capacity, were enough to dishearten any man who simply worked for wages. Well for the dockers and labor generally that there were leaders who looked to the cause rather than the pay. Mr. Mann has a capacity for grasping details and working them into system far above that of any labor leader I have met. His scheme of reorganization of dock work has been commended by many wharfingers and dock directors. It is one of the boldest attempts to absorb casual labor that has been before the public. His pamphlet upon the eight-hour day by trade option shows the same qualities that bid fair to make the London Reform Union a powerful and useful organization. To him belongs the credit of forming that organization, which has a programme big enough for a new political party.

THE LONDON REFORM UNION.

One of Mr. Mann's pet ideals is the unification of the metropolis. The capital city of the world is today nothing more than a group of districts with no more citizenship or common life than the counties, but its unity is within measurable distance; the idea of "one London" has taken hold on the popular mind largely as the result of the work done by the London Reform Union. This vigorous society owes much of its vitality to Mr. Mann, who is now its

secretary without pay. He felt that the money payment was a check to his freedom of utterance on labor questions; his colleagues, though they might differ from him, wanted him to maintain entire liberty of speech and his secretaryship. This he could not do; he agreed to do most of the work, but take no pay. Few men, even among Tom Mann's critics, have shown sufficient regard for liberty of speech to make so considerable a sacrifice to preserve it. Had he been other than the honorable fellow he is, the idea of giving up a good berth for conscience sake would never have troubled him. From the time he worked in the mine as a boy he has shown the capacity for organization.

HIS RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Born at Foleshill, in Warwickshire, April 15, 1856, he was trained among Church people. In 1870 his family moved to Birmingham. There he came under the influence of Thomas Laundy, a godly Quaker, who conducted Cross street Bible-class. Here Tom Mann found a spiritual home. In the discussions he took a prominent part, and received impressions which have molded all his future. When he left Birmingham for London, he became a teacher in the Sunday school of St. Stephen's Church, Westminster. Then began his theological pilgrimage, which is not yet at an end. From the Church of England he drifted to Mr. Voysey's congregation without finding mental rest. From the idealists he turned to the Swedenborgians, becoming connected with the church at Argyle Square, under the ministry of the Rev. John Presland. As might have been expected, Mr. Presland's broad sympathies and high culture had considerable influence with the seeker after certainty. He joined the theological class, and read deeply the works of the Swedish seer, taking also a course of reading in Spencer's *First Principles* and Ruskin. Up to the present his theological position is mainly that of the New Church. Still working at his trade as an engineer, he continued to devote time to Christian enterprise and study. At Chiswick, as at Birmingham, he founded a mutual improvement society, in which he did most of the talking. In 1884 he lectured on "Progress and Poverty." From that lecture may be dated his crusade against the social system—or want of system—of our time. Some of his friends, in mistaken kindness, besought him to leave labor problems alone, and devote his energies to the Bible-class and mutual improvement society. But Tom Mann had seen the light, and received his message. The small limits of the Church were all too cramped for his energy. He looked upon social and economic problems as essentially religious. In these, for the time, he found that mental rest which he had failed to discover in theology.

Then came the stormy period to which I referred in the opening words of this sketch. As a socialist agitator he preached discontent at the street corners when platforms were closed against him. His connection with Mr. Champion and John Burns is recent history.

The religious questions which he had shelved have never been quite silent or forgotten. Two years ago he was staying with his wife and four pretty little girls at a seaside resort. Often while his children played upon the beach he and I were discussing vital questions of religion. His attitude toward the churches was still that of an opponent, but his love for the Divine Christ was clearly expressed. He saw plainly that the labor movement must ultimately fail unless it has a firmer foundation than that of a desire for increased wages. The social reconstruction for which he was working could only be based upon religious and economic principles. Indeed, in common with others, he sees that economics, rightly understood, is but the practical application of religion.

The labor men are divided broadly into two distinct sects. The majority, who sum the movement up as a "bread and butter agitation," aim at higher wages and shorter hours of work; this is the end they hold before the admiring gaze of the crowd. The other and smaller sect, in which Tom Mann leads, regard the increase of pay and shorter working time not as the end, but as the means to a higher and more human life which shall produce a nobler type of character. The ethical and religious side of social reform has been put to the front by Mr. Mann. This does not involve church membership or the forfeiture of the right to criticise.

His present attitude is clearly indicated in an important article recently published in the *Christian Weekly*. He says:

Men and women like myself have tried to think the matter out with regard to the position of the Orthodox Church to the condition of the people generally, and have come to the conclusion—not are coming, but have come to the conclusion—that the attitude of the Church toward the welfare of the people is not one of good will, not one calculated to rectify that which is wrong, but that where the Church is not passive it is decidedly hostile to the well being of the people. I say that I am quite sure that a very considerable proportion of the workers of England have come to the conclusion, and because of this they have severed—not are severing, but have distinctly severed—themselves from the Orthodox Church. And in this I rather think they have done wisely. Why they should be called upon to bolster up that which was a Church only for outward ceremonial I cannot understand. And for my own part I have felt it necessary (and therefore, if there is to be condemnation I am prepared to come in for my share) to sever what connection I had—and I had a close one—with the Orthodox Church, because of the attitude of the Church generally and its officials toward the condition of the people of Britain. For I came to the conclusion—and I know that is typical of thousands of others—that if we seek aid in this country as a body of workers, if we seek righteous dealing, we cannot get them from those who support the Orthodox Church! This is a very strong statement to make, and one that ought not to be made without the gravest consideration. And I have not made it without having given the most careful thought I am capable of giving to the subject. I am amongst those who are exceedingly jealous of every five minutes spent unwisely. I am exceedingly jealous of every year of my life, and I think rightly so, and if I have come to the con-

clusion that certain institutions are circumventing the young who are growing up and tilting their energy in a direction which, to put it mildly, is not the best direction, then we have some right to complain. And I am of opinion that the Orthodox Church is not only not speaking plainly and teaching plainly in what righteousness really consists, but rather it is covering up misdeeds, it is giving a distorted view, it is encouraging a mischievous view, and it is really turning people aside from righteous dealing, making it exceedingly difficult for the ordinary man or ordinary woman, who wants to understand in what righteousness consists, to come to any satisfactory conclusion. In any case they are not able to learn it from the Orthodox church. I say this because I have tried, as no doubt very many of you have tried, to understand exactly what right dealing means, what is the meaning of right as distinct from wrong, harmony as against discord, well-doing as against ill-doing.

WILL HE ENTER THE CHURCH?

Canon Barnett and others have tried hard to win the labor leader for the Establishment. I do not think they will succeed. The fact that Dr. Benson has been in consultation with Mr. Mann and has favorably impressed him may not mean so much as pressmen think. I know many clerical friends have urged him to seek ordination with the avowed intention of attempting the reformation of the Church of England from the inside. The *Times* paragraph announcing that Mr. Mann would take deacon's orders and be appointed curate of an important London parish, was all too premature. Perhaps the wish was father to the thought. That Tom Mann could democratize the Church is not likely. If that task is accomplished it will be done from the outside. The very admission of the necessity of the work is a terrible condemnation of the institution that claims to be the Church of the people. To-day thousands of men are looking with expectant hope to Mr. Mann. He, above most others, is marked out as the Luther of the social reformation. His practical knowledge and influence fit him to play a leading part in this transition period. The labor movement needs consolidating. For this task he is fitted. In the Church of England he might do much, but outside he could do more. If he wants a parish all England may be his parish; if he wants a pulpit there is the House of Commons. At the last election he might have had a seat without much trouble. More than one constituency was open to him. At the next election it will be his own doing if he is not returned to Parliament. His religious influence is a thousand times greater now than it would be if he turned parson. That influence may be a powerful lever to lift the workers to a higher level. In the Church it would be almost lost. Institutions must be judged by their record of useful service. The possibilities before the clergy are still great, but they are not what they were. For good or ill the democracy has marched past the Church of England, and regard it as an organization for the better classes—the home of easy-going respectability. Tom Mann in a surplice attending to the ritual of the Church is inconceivable.

III. CARTER HARRISON, OF CHICAGO.

A GREEK tragedian's demand for fateful climax, or a Roman Emperor's taste for thrilling sensation amid spectacular surroundings, must have been fully satisfied by the circumstances under which the Mayor of Chicago was assassinated at the close of the World's Fair. For more than twenty years Carter Harrison had been a conspicuous personality, and for most of that time he had been constantly recognized as the one man who could lead and command the heterogeneous masses of Chicago's working population. Again and again he had been consigned to oblivion by the educated, prosperous and morally earnest classes of the community regardless of party or sect; and at the very times when his complete suppression seemed most inevitable, he rose most triumphantly on the shoulders of overwhelming masses of the common people.

His last triumph was the greatest of all. The "responsible" men of Chicago were determined to place in the Mayor's chair for the period including the six months of the Columbian Exposition a man representing their own ideals of citizenship and public life. They regarded Carter Harrison as the arch representative of all those dangerous and lawless elements whose reinforced presence in Chicago during the Fair was naturally regarded with serious apprehension. Early in the spring of the present year these "better classes"—to use an accepted phrase—were confident that the vast Chicago leviathan was in a serious and responsible mood and could be relied upon not to commit the dangerous levity of placing the city for the fifth time under the rule of the man so generally regarded as a flippant and conscienceless demagogue. But for the fact that Carter Harrison had recently acquired the proprietary control and assumed the nominal editorship of the *Chicago Times*, there would not have been a single newspaper of importance in the entire city to support his aspirations.

His first step was boldly to enter the Democratic convention and claim the nomination from a party whose candidate he had opposed in the preceding mayoralty contest, and whose defeat he had secured by the division of forces consequent upon his canvass as independent candidate. After a hot struggle lasting several hours, which he calmly surveyed from his seat on the platform, his cause was won and he was declared the regular Democratic nominee. Excepting his own paper, the leading Democratic journals refused to indorse the result, and gave their support to Mr. Allerton, the Republican candidate, a gentleman of high standing who was selected on the score of eminent fitness for the place. The supporters of Allerton were very confident; but Carter Harrison surprised them on election day. The people accorded him the great honor of serving as World's Fair Mayor by a majority of more than 20,000.

There was a sort of consistency in this fidelity to Carter Harrison that the country could hardly help admiring, even though condemning the means by

which he had built up and maintained his ascendancy. After all, Chicago seemed only true to itself in exhibiting to the world as its Mayor the man whom it had so often preferred when the world was not expected and its opinions were not considered. How Mr. Harrison himself viewed the situation in advance, before he had publicly announced himself as a candidate for the Mayoralty, is very interestingly shown in the following letter written by him to the editor of this magazine:

CHICAGO, January 16, 1893.

DEAR SIR:

I cannot say what the condition of Chicago will be as to "cleanliness, good police service, and general municipal efficiency during the World's Fair." All or much will depend upon who will be at the city's head after the April election. The cleanliness will depend: 1, Upon the appropriation made by the present administration for that purpose, but as there is a general demand that it be sufficient, I hope it will be so made, and 2, upon the Mayor who will expend the money. The police force is a large and splendid body of men. A good Mayor and chief of police can make it very efficient. I hope the people will have sense enough to elect the Mayor, and he will be able to appoint the proper chief. The electric lighting is only partially extended, and seems so far to have proved the wisdom of the experiment. The water supply will be ample and good. I have no fear of a violent epidemic of cholera, should the scourge reach us. Our almost constant winds and the lake will cause it, if here, to be mild. But we hope to escape it.

There is a firm determination among our people that the city will be able to wear a gala dress in which to receive the world. We are naturally given to advertising ourselves, and will not forego the opportunity of a good send-off in the eyes of our great visitation. We think ourselves the salt of the earth and our city the proper location for such salt. We are determined to force the world to concede both propositions.

We will hardly make fools of ourselves at so important a juncture by placing at the head of our affairs an inefficient man. But the world has proved that the exclamation is quite natural—"what fools these mortals be!" It is barely possible we may not prove ourselves an exception. Our city is not in first-class condition financially. Our organic law does not permit us to borrow a cent. To meet ordinary and extraordinary expenditures we must look only to the current tax levy. Judicious handling of the proceeds of this levy, therefore, is absolutely imperative. A partisan press (and mercenary newspaper owners) which prefers a willing tool for its benefit may cause the people to throw away their opportunities. In fine, our people are resolved to put and maintain the city in proper condition to receive the world, and I believe they will not make their resolutions vain.

Very respectfully, etc.,

CARTER H. HARRISON.

Even those readers not at all familiar with Mr. Harrison's utterances can detect many of his traits in this eminently characteristic letter; while to those of us who have observed his career for many years it has the Harrisonian qualities of audacity, buoyancy, *naïveté* and egotism in every line.

There is a firm determination among our people that the city will be able to wear a golden dress and think its riches the world. We are naturally given to advertising ourselves. I will not forego the opportunity of a good haul off in the eyes of our great visitation. We think ourselves the salt of the earth & our city the proper location for such salt. We are determined to give the world to concede both propositions

FAC-SIMILE OF MAYOR HARRISON'S HANDWRITING.

In connection with this letter, written in anticipation of the most memorable year of Chicago's history, it is worth while to quote from the ardent, unrestrained and bubbling speech made by him on the very day of his death. It was "All Cities" day at the World's Fair, and officials from hundreds of American municipalities were present in a representative capacity, including more than fifty Mayors. Naturally and properly, Mayor Harrison was the central figure. His speech does not have the effect in cold print that it had in the delivery; for his manner was always spontaneous and magnetic, and his personality was charming, distinctive and picturesque to a remarkable degree. But there is a warm Western eloquence and a Chicagoesque amplitude of view in this speech that entitle it to preservation as the last utterance of Chicago's official head at the end of Chicago's glorious Fair, and as the final outburst of that passionate Americanism and immeasurable local pride of which Carter Harrison was so typical an embodiment. The principal paragraphs of his speech, as reported for the newspapers, were as follows:

It is my pleasing duty to welcome you to Chicago to witness the closing scene of this magnificent Exposition. It is a little chilly weather, but the sun is coming out, and you have a warm beat from the heart of our people.

Thus it is that at the dying scene, while these beauties are passing away, this World's Fair is showing itself in its new majestic proportion as the moment approaches for it to pass away forever.

Mr. Madden has said to you words of praise of the efforts of our sister cities in helping to make this thing a success.

All who have visited the World's Fair are glad of the opportunity they have had to see such a scene of grandeur, and I myself deeply pity any American who has lost the opportunity of coming here.

I have sometimes said what I would do if I were President of the United States. If I were to-day Grover

Cleveland I would send a message to Congress and would say in that message that the World's Columbian Exposition has been a success, aye, beyond the expectation of any man living.

It was fitting for us to celebrate the greatest event of the world, the discovery of two continents.

Six months has been altogether too short a time for this greatest of all World's Fairs.

The President should say that it has beaten itself, and the American people should to-day make an appropriation through its Congress to preserve these buildings until next year, and notify all the world to come here.

At the end of this week we will have had 22,000,000 admissions to these grounds.

No doubt but many of them have been duplicated many times. There have probably been 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 of Americans inside these grounds.

Genius is but audacity, and the audacity of the wild and woolly West and of Chicago has chosen a star, and has looked upward to it, and knows nothing that it will not attempt, and thus far has found nothing that it cannot achieve.

We have in the United States 65,000,000, aye, nearly 70,000,000 inhabitants, and the Congress should declare that another year be given us that all Americans could have an opportunity to come here. The Exposition, the directory, has not the means to continue it.

It is a national enterprise, and the nation should breathe new life into it and let us have an average attendance of 200,000 a day. This World's Fair has been the greatest educator of the nineteenth century, the greatest this century has seen. It has been the greatest educator the world has ever known.

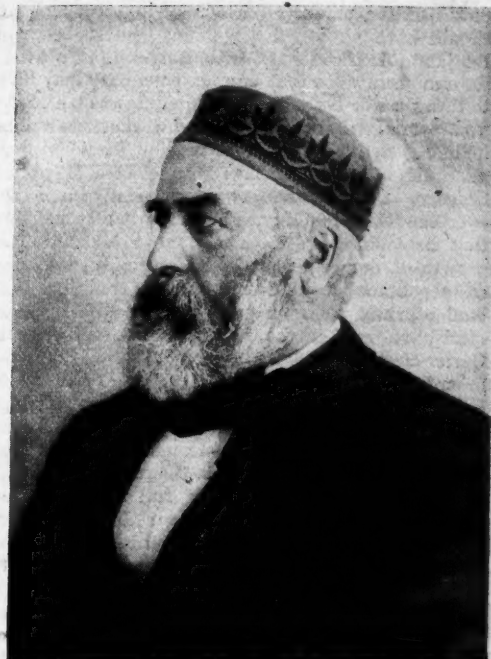
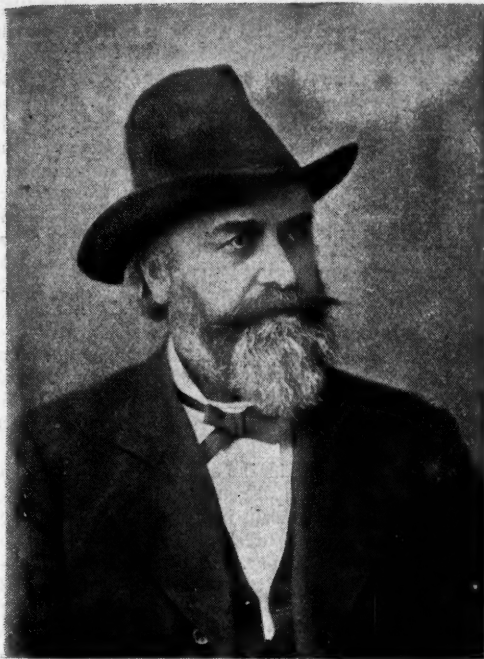
It was the audacity of genius that imagined this thing. It was the pluck of the people, congregated from all the cities of this Union, from all the nationalities of the world, speaking all languages, drawing their inspiration from 3,000 miles of territory from east to west, from yonder green lake on the north to the gulf on the south, our people, who have never yet found failure. When the fire swept over our city and laid it in ashes in twenty-four hours, then the world said: "Chicago and her boasting is now gone forever." But Chicago said: "We will rebuild the city better than ever," and she has done it.

The World's Fair is a mighty object lesson. But, my friends, come out of this White City, come out of these walls into our black city.

There is a city that was a morass when I came into the world sixty-eight and one-half years ago. It was a village of but a few hundreds when I had attained the age of 12 years in 1837. What is it now? The second city in America.

The man is now born and I myself have taken a new lease of life, and I believe I will see the day when Chicago will be the biggest city in America and the third city on the face of the globe. I once heard Tom Corwin tell a story of a man who was about to be put on the witness stand over near the eastern shores of Maryland. He was fifty years old. He said he was thirty-six. "But," said Mr. Corwin, "you look fifty." Whereat the witness answered, "during fourteen years of my life I lived in Maryland, and I don't count that."

I don't count from the past year, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. I intend to live for more than a half century, and at the end of that half century London will be trembling lest Chicago shall surpass her, and New York will say: "Let us go to the metropolis of America."



CARTER H. HARRISON.

From photographs selected by Mr. Harrison himself for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS early in the present year.

There is an inspiration at this place, and I could go on talking from now till nightfall about the glories of the Fair. We welcome you here, and give you no statistics. We Chicagoans have put millions in these buildings. Chicago has \$5,000,000 in them. She will get nothing back, but you won't find a Chicagoan that has come here that regrets the expenditure of that \$5,000,000.

The man that says that Chicago has wasted money is a lunatic. It has not been wasted. This Fair need not have a history to record it. Its beauty has gone forth among the people, and the men, the women, the children have looked upon it, and they have all been well repaid for this wonderful education. No royal king ordered it, but the American people, with the greatest pluck, with the pluck born under the freedom of those Stars and Stripes, made this thing possible—possible to a free people. It is an education of the world.

The world will be wiser for it. No king can ever rule the American heart. We have the Monroe doctrine, and America extends an invitation to the rest of the world; and her Stars and Stripes will wave from now on to eternity. That is one of the lessons we have taught. If I go on another moment I will get on to some new ideas. I thank you all for coming to us. I welcome you all here, in the name of Chicago. I welcome you to see this dying effort of Chicago—Chicago that never could conceive what it would not attempt, and yet found nothing that it could not achieve.

Carter Harrison has frequently been called in the press a cousin of President Benjamin Harrison. He

was, in fact, a distant cousin. Benjamin Harrison's grandfather was President William Henry Harrison, and his great-grandfather was Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Carter Harrison's great-grandfather was a brother of Benjamin "the Signer." Both branches of the family seem to have caught the Western fever after the Revolution, one choosing the north side and the other the south side of the Ohio River. Benjamin Harrison, and his father and grandfather before him, belonged to the Ohio Valley near the line between the States of Indiana and Ohio. Carter H. Harrison, like his immediate forebears, was of the Blue Grass region on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River. By intermarriages, Carter's family was closely linked with several of the most distinguished Virginian and Kentucky families. Carter himself had many of the attractive traits that belong to the best type of the "Kentucky colonel."

It is well known that Carter Harrison aspired to the Presidency of the United States. His invincibility in Chicago had given rise to the opinion that he might be elected Governor of Illinois against a normal Republican majority of more than 40,000. He accepted the Democratic nomination in 1884, but was defeated, though he succeeded in reducing the Republican majority to 14,500. If he had won the Governorship he would have been the "logical candi-

date" of the national Democracy in 1888, and we should have witnessed a striking contest between Benjamin Harrison and Carter Harrison. To dwell for a moment upon that curious possibility may help to throw a side light upon the qualities which made up Mayor Harrison's strength and weakness as a public man. Benjamin Harrison became President, but he could not possibly have been elected Mayor of Chicago. Carter Harrison was practically invincible as a candidate for Mayor, but it is hardly possible that he could have been elected President. The growth of our cities has been amazingly rapid and cosmopolitan, but the United States is traditionally a land of rural communities, and the old American ideals, preserved in the rural districts, still prevail. Carter Harrison held that "one vote is as good as another," perceived that after 1870 Chicago had by its European accessions grown far beyond the control of the strictly American sentiment, put himself at the head of the new forces and elements, promised that he "would not pander much to the religious classes," and thus prevailed by virtue of full and open-eyed acquiescence in things as they were. It was the enormous growth of Chicago that enabled him to reduce Mr. Ogleby's majority for Governor of Illinois to 14,500. But Illinois was still prevaillingly American.

Carter Harrison had grown up in the easy affluence of a fine Kentucky farm cultivated by well-fed Kentucky slaves; had graduated from Yale College in 1845 at 20, had in the next ten years studied law, lived much on the home farm, and traveled much in Europe and Asia. He had acquired a broad and easy view of life, had become accustomed to the conditions that prevailed in foreign cities, and found himself unhampered by the sort of scruples that to this day prevail for the most part among native Americans. In Europe, large cities are an older fact, and it is the prevailing opinion there that certain urban vices and evil tendencies are ineradicable and must therefore be tolerated under police surveillance and control. But America has not yet renounced the Puritan ideal; and Carter Harrison by identifying himself with the European point of view deeply antagonized the better part of the American element. The very positions which made him strong in Chicago would have been fatal to his success as a presidential candidate.

Carter Harrison never seriously attempted to enforce in Chicago the Sunday laws of the State of Illinois. He believed in allowing European-Americans their customary European Sunday holiday, with plenty of brass bands and beer. He threw a certain surveillance about gambling, liquor-selling and the social evil, but did not try with regard to them to enforce literally the laws of Illinois. He thought the task an impossible one. He refused to attempt by the law to make Chicago a moral community. But it is only fair to remember that if he had been Mayor of any great city of the world outside of America, he would not have been expected to do what the best people of Chicago condemned him for declining to attempt.

Work for the moral regeneration of our cities should be unrelenting, and should be carried on with the united strength of all who love righteousness and hope for the future well being of our country. But the churches have made a great mistake in some of our cities in supposing that strict laws and ordinances, with iron-clad police enforcement, are the principal means to be used. In fighting for direct improvement in the moral administration they have too often overlooked the other desirable—and more feasible—ends of municipal government. Honest expenditures of public money, good municipal sanitation, complete adaptation of educational facilities to the real needs of the children of the people—these and other things desirable in municipal life might well be urged for a time, to the seeming neglect of the Sunday question, the liquor question and the gambling question. A positive programme is better than a negative one. United effort in behalf of various attractive municipal institutions for the proper entertainment and instruction of the people would in the end most effectively tell against the vices that all good men deplore.

It should, then, be said in behalf of Mayor Harrison that he was an excellent public financier and never sought enrichment for himself or for others through plunder of the taxpayers' money. He thoroughly appreciated Chicago's splendid park system, advocated good schools, was a master of administration in such matters as the fire department and the ordinary police service, and was in many respects one of the ablest and wisest municipal administrators in this country. He had made frequent journeys abroad in the intervals of his terms of service as a Congressman and a five-term Mayor, and appreciated the excellence of the public improvements of Paris, Berlin and other continental cities. He possessed much cultivation of mind, was a reader and thinker, and was esteemed in the private affairs of life. He had amassed wealth by investments in Chicago real estate. On November 7 he was to have been married (for the third time) to a New Orleans lady of high social standing and noteworthy philanthropies. His assassination by an obscure young man of disordered mind, who had no actual grievance, was in its way remarkably like the shooting of President Garfield. It came at a moment when Mayor Harrison's popularity had reached its highest pitch. Representative Chicago citizens who had always opposed him politically acted as the honorary pall-bearers at his funeral.

Of Carter Harrison as a municipal "boss" it should be said that he did not belong to the New York and Brooklyn type. He relied chiefly upon his personal popularity as a real leader of men, and not upon a compact organization, subversive of popular rule. He used the appointing power in his own interest and to an almost unequaled extent: but his popularity was a far greater force than his patronage as a dispenser of offices. His career was made possible by transitional conditions. Chicago will in due time attain a more stable equilibrium, and develop an effectively representative city government.

IV. BENJAMIN JOWETT, D.D., MASTER OF BALLIOL.

BY ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

IT is not till men are dead that we can duly estimate the place which they have filled in the life of their generation, or the amount of work which they have accomplished for the good of mankind. While they are still living among us we know not how much they may yet be destined to achieve, or in what respects a fresh light may be thrown upon their character by its ultimate developments. And while men are still moving in our midst, our conception of them is modified by a thousand varying and transitory characteristics. It is only when we are able to look back on their life as a whole that we can speak of them with correct appreciation. At the touch of death's finger the accidental and the evanescent disappear, and we can form some approximate conjecture of the manner in which the eminent men of our own day will be regarded by coming generations.

It may be said perhaps that even of those who pass for distinguished among their contemporaries, it is only the few who will have the smallest significance for posterity. By the unborn myriads of the future century, whose flying feet will tread upon our dust, most of those whose names are so familiar to us will either be very dimly remembered, or hardly remembered at all. One sees this in Westminster Abbey. Over hundreds of those who were there interred "the iniquity of oblivion hath blindly scattered her poppy," and if we ask history about them, "she leans semi-somnolent upon her pyramid," and, as though she were in a dream, mutters something, but we know not what it is. There are poets and authors who were there interred amid general eulogies, of whom it may safely be said that none but a student here and there has in these days read a line of their poems or a syllable of their treatises. But it must not be supposed that in such cases contemporary judgment has always been in the wrong. Many a man has had a valuable message for his own generation. Many have spoken in voices scarcely heard even by their own generation, and yet effective and of priceless value because they have found "fit audience though few." They may in reality have been far more influential than men who are credited with an influence incomparably more powerful. It is sometimes said of a man with much contempt, "Oh, his works will not live." Well, how many are there in any generation whose works will effectually live? Death is a great leveler. He treads down myriads of little molehills which once took themselves for genuine elevations. Are there half a dozen living poets, novelists, or religious writers whose books will be in any real sense read or remembered even one hundred years hence? Yet it would be a complete mistake to think that the many who will be forgotten have therefore mistaken their proper function. They may have produced in reality a greater effect than the few whose reputations

survive. It is hardly a paradox to say that those whose works die may often be more truly living than those whose works continue; the forgotten ones may die of their very success. They may live in the lives and thoughts of myriads who have so completely absorbed and reproduced their views as to abrogate all necessity for the books which first gave currency to aspects of truth which all men now adopt.

If it be asked whether Dr. Jowett was a writer whose works will live, we answer that of his sermons not half a dozen have found their way into print; that his original contributions to literature were very few in number, and were never collected; that his edition of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans and Galatians—original as it was and sometimes suggestive—was marred by many inaccuracies, and must be regarded as an incursion into a domain of theological literature for which Dr. Jowett was not well adapted. The late Bishop Lightfoot, in a remarkable article in the *Journal of Philology*, showed how many philological mistakes it contained, and the book fell immensely below the standard of labor and knowledge of which the late and the present Bishop of Durham have given such splendid and enduring examples. As a commentary Dr. Jowett's book will certainly not live. Nor was it enriched with "the picturesque sensibility," the side lights, vivid imagination, apt illustration and wide historic knowledge which gave a permanent charm and value to Dean Stanley's commentary on the Epistles to the Corinthians, which also abounded in mistakes. Yet Dr. Lightfoot saw that though neither of these works can be compared with the great philological and theological commentaries of the past generation, or with those which have since issued from the Cambridge School of Theology, they yet contained elements of thought and originality which could only have been found in writers of real genius. For this reason it is probable that both will long continue to be consulted by students, and especially by those who desire to rise out of too familiar grooves.

Two principles lay, I think, at the basis of Dr. Jowett's commentary:

1. One was philological. He thought that it was an idle and misleading waste of time to pile mountain loads of exegesis upon isolated phrases of St. Paul. Robert Browning, a lifelong friend of the Master of Balliol, wrote in his marvelous "Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister,"

"There's a text of the Galatians
Once you trip in it, entails
Thirty-six distinct damnations,
One sure, if another fails."

There is another text in the same epistle (Gal. iii. 20) of which an industrious commentator has counted up 368 different interpretations. It is clear that of these

367 *must* be wrong. Dr. Jowett would have said that St. Paul, like every other serious writer whom the world has ever seen, wrote with the intention of being understood; and it is certain that in the main he *was* understood. His meaning is usually that which lies most obviously in his words taken in the straightforward grammatical sense. When further aid is needed for the elucidation of possible ambiguities it must be sought in the idiosyncrasy of the writer, in the influence of his Jewish training, and in the historic and religious environment which reacted on his words and thoughts. Where these are insufficient to make the meaning clear, the clue is lost and cannot be recovered; the text must then be regarded as in some cases corrupt, or in other cases the sentence must be explained as nearly as possible in relation to the context and to the views of St. Paul as expressed elsewhere. Further labor and the aggregation of many conjectures and opinions, many of which are clearly absurd, is a mere specimen of *strenua inertia*. The judgment passed on the ancient poet, whose verses a reader flung away with the remark, "*Si non vis intelligi non debes legi*," may have been severe; but it remains true that too much time may be spent over insoluble ambiguities.

If I rightly judge of Dr. Jowett—and he had been to me a very kind friend, and guest, and host during nearly thirty years—he would have accepted this statement of his views, though I do not recall that he ever explicitly lays them down. Besides this, he would have said: St. Paul wrote as other men write, and it is a mere delusion, a mere idol of the cave, to treat his passing remarks and arguments as though they were full of unfathomable mysteries beyond their first plain meaning; as though they were to be taken in all cases without hesitation and *au pied de la lettre*; and as though they can be regarded as lending themselves to endless masses of exorbitant inferences, vast as the *genie* who rose out of the crock of the fisherman, and formed himself out of the expanded and voluminous smoke. Dr. Jowett would have been an open opponent of "the ever-widening spiral *ergo*," as Coleridge calls it, "out of the narrow aperture of a single text." Whatever may be thought of the particular way in which Dr. Jowett applied these views in his commentary, there are many who will feel that the views themselves are, with due moderation, wise and right; that they are an axe which should be laid at the root of the whole forests of cumbrous and barren homiletic and exegesis, and that every honest and capable commentator should give due weight to them.

2. Dr. Jowett's attitude to theology seems closely to have resembled his attitude towards Scripture regarded in its human and literary aspect. When he argued in his contribution to "Essays and Reviews" that the Bible must be interpreted like any other book he laid down a proposition which was received with tumult and anathemas, and which readily lends itself to misapprehension, but which all living thinkers are more and more inclined to accept as correctly expressing at least one side of the truth. But there

are elements in the relation of man to God which are far deeper and higher than any ordinary shallow nature can fathom or explain, and these cannot be dealt with, as St. Jerome says, by any fatuous old woman, or by the man in the next street. Spiritual things can only be spiritually discerned, and so far as Dr. Jowett was unsuccessful as a commentator, his comparative failure was probably due to the fact that his temperament was in many respects as antithetic to that of St. Paul as were those of Plato and Hegel, who were Dr. Jowett's intellectual guides; and also to the fact that he scarcely attached the smallest value to what may be called the metaphysical theology, with which the mind of the Apostle was certainly imbued.

For, 3, as regards theology, Dr. Jowett seems to have held that it is unfathomable by the mind of man; that much which passes under the name is composed of mere cobwebs of human speculation; that in spirit it is akin to the ignorant presumption of those who speak as familiarly of God as they would of a next-door neighbor; that no small part of the technicalities of the *Summa Theologiæ* are—as some Father said of Greek philosophy—a mere *λογων ψόφος*, a jangle of words; that it is possible, as another Father said, to hold Catholic truths heretically, and heresy catholically; that the views and opinions of most men on such subjects are absolutely valueless; that angry insistence on them tends to become pernicious bigotry, because it leads to the injurious persecution of others who may be more in the right than ourselves, and because it diverts our own attention to incomprehensible dogmas from the mercy, justice, purity, honesty and humility which are our main, and almost our sole concern.

Here again I must confess that Dr. Jowett has nowhere said all this, but this is the impression left upon my own mind by my acquaintance with most of what he has written, and by many an hour of conversation with himself. And we must admit that while it is easy to fall into the falsehood of extremes, yet there are in this method of viewing theology some important elements of warning and of truth. Certainly such views are valuable if they impress on our minds the conviction, which lies at the basis of all the loftiest teaching of the Hebrew prophets, and which is always predominant in the teaching of our Blessed Lord Himself, that mercy is better than sacrifice, and that the foundation of God standeth sure, having on it this twofold inscription, "The Lord knoweth them that are His," and, "Let him that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity."

Dr. Jowett's most permanent contributions to English literature were the translations of Thucydides, of Aristotle's *Politics*, and above all, of Plato's *Dialogues*. All three in their original form—especially the first and the last—were disfigured by inaccuracies. But these are removed in the later editions, and no living scholar has done anything like so much as Dr. Jowett to make the thoughts of the greatest Greeks familiar to our generation. The translation of the

whole of Plato could not be accomplished without consummate diligence, and the late Master of Balliol performed his task in such a manner as renders it little likely that his work will soon be superseded. From what he once said to me I gather that he considered this to be the *opus magnum* of his life.

In whatever aspect we regard it, his life was rich in usefulness and influence. His last intelligible words were "Farewell to the college," and to the college he had devoted more than forty years of his life. He not only maintained, but increased its high reputation. He received into the college a multitude of youths of brilliant ability, and the personal influence which he impressed upon their minds, and upon the traditions of Balliol, tended in no small degree to mold the characters, which have made them profitable members of the Church and Commonwealth. Personal influence is a thing very difficult to describe or to define. It is particularly hard to do so in the case of Dr. Jowett. He never "let himself go;" he was never carried away by the impulse of the moment; he had very little sentiment in his composition; he was shy, he was reticent, he could often be extremely silent. Stories are told of breakfasts and walks in which he never uttered a syllable to the young undergraduates who had received the honor of his invitation. I did not experience this myself. I have had walks with him and Mr. Robert Browning in which an unbroken flow of conversation was maintained. I have spent Sundays with him at Balliol to meet men like Lord Sherbrooke, Canon Liddon, Mr. Freeman, Prof. Sylvester, Prof. Henry Smith, the late Prof. T. H. Green and others, and I always found him ready to enter into the conversation with attentive and obvious interest, if not with vivacity. And in some strange, undefinable way his personality was eminently impressive. One always believed that there was so much more in him than ever came to the surface. One felt what interesting revelations of his thoughts this scholar and thinker could give if only he threw open the wicket gate, which would have admitted us into his deepest experiences. This he never did. As regards his inmost experiences he lived and died alone. Every one noticed his fresh-colored, innocent-looking features, which reminded all who saw him of the cherub heads which used to be so familiar on tombstones and on pictures; but perhaps no living man, even among those who knew him most intimately, was ever frankly permitted to see the range of independent speculation, whose secret home lay behind that fine forehead. As is the case with some men, the personality was more interesting, more "magnetic" than either the conversation or the writings.

I have not unfrequently heard him preach. When I was Headmaster of Marlborough College, I asked him to come down and preach to the boys, which he readily did, and was my guest. Since then I have heard him in Balliol College and in Westminster Abbey. His sermons had all the unusual characteristics of his individuality. There was a charm about them which it was wholly impossible to explain. Just as

his face was pleasing, and must once have been almost beautiful, so his style was attractive. It was exquisitely simple and lucid, and there was not a fault to find with it, unless it were that it was wholly devoid of humor, of eloquence, and of passion. But it gave the sense of continual self-repression.

The hearer felt that the Master could have said much more if he had chosen, and could have said it with far more apparent emotion. The thoughts again might sometimes seem almost commonplace; yet every now and then some touch of grace, some flash of insight, some gem of expression rewarded the utmost patience of attention. The tone was always tolerant and large-hearted, but sometimes left a strange and disappointing sense that the preacher had not said out half that he really thought; and that if his premises were pushed to their logical conclusion one would be landed in strange heresies. I heard him preach a sermon before the University of Oxford, of which I can only recall two reminiscences. One is the exquisite enunciation with which he quoted Milton's pathetic line—

"Soft silken primrose fading timelessly;"—

the other is that the sermon set forth the duty of seeing God as He has revealed Himself in nature, in conscience, in the grandeur and beauty of the moral law, and the folly and undesirability of looking for Him through chinks and supernatural interventions. I asked a distinguished tutor, as I came out, "where he thought that Dr. Jowett would draw the line?" "Oh," he answered indignantly, "the sermon was Jowett all over; hinting, suggesting, raising difficulties, solving nothing, not saying out what he really meant." My interlocutor was an intensely orthodox High Churchman, and the judgment which he then expressed was severe and unjust. Yet he was probably so far right that Dr. Jowett in some of his sermons *did* seem to aim at stirring intellectual difficulties to their depths, and leading the hearer, by his own courage and fearless truthfulness, to clear the troubled waves. If such were ever his object, he, no doubt, held that nothing is worse than the stereotyped theology of ignorant and uninquiring prejudice; and that error itself, when it is the result of honest thought, is better than truth which has grown corrupt; better than truth not made one's own by sincerity; better than "truths so true that they lie in the lumber-room of the memory instead of being prepared for use in the workshop of the mind." More often, however, Dr. Jowett's pulpit discourses were on broad and simple moral themes. His last three or four sermons at Westminster Abbey were very interesting biographical sketches of men like Bunyan, Baxter and Spinoza. It is needless to say that they were written with consummate skill, and if they were "caviare to the general"—for he was ill-heard, and his voice was monotonous, and numbers used to stream out before the sermon was over—yet by the few they were extremely valued.

A man who is not vulgar and commonplace in his standard; a man who will stand aloof from the common herd; a clergyman who does not care for the

decrees and anathemas of the ordinary mass of stereotyped ecclesiastics whose oracles are the religious newspapers; a man who determined to think and speak for himself, loving truth above all things, tolerant of divergences, uninfluenced by parties—helps in no small measure to save Churches from stagnating into moral and theological pestilence. The Church of England in our own time has, thank God, had a few such men. Such a man was F. W. Robertson, whose sermons have so deeply influenced even those who pretend to despise his theology. Such a man was Archbishop Tait, whose highest honor is the sneering compliment that he was "the Archbishop of the laity." Such a man was F. D. Maurice, intensely religious, intensely reverential, one of the very few prophets and saints whom this age has produced, and, therefore, all his life long the mark for theological obloquy and ecclesiastical sneers. Such a man was the fiery, impulsive Kingsley, who said that the newspapers had sometimes cursed him like a dog, and who answered an article against him in the *Guardian* by the two words, "*Mentiris impudentissime*." Such a man was Arthur Stanley, whose genius may be best described as "the heart of childhood taken up and matured into the powers of manhood," and whose unique charm of style and of character, combined as it was with memorable services to

the Church and the world, did not suffice to save him from reams of sneering depreciation. A bitterly contemptuous article against him in the *Church Quarterly Review* was lying on his bed during the last day of his life, which made me fear, as I stood for many hours by his death bed, that, if he read it, it must have been the last thing which he read. Such a man was Dr. Jowett, and when we consider the qualities which made him the honored personal friend of Tennyson, of Browning, and of almost every eminent man in the present generation; when we remember all that he did for the life and thought of Oxford, and especially of his own beloved college; when we recall the impressiveness of his personal characteristics and the long line of brilliant pupils who looked up to him with veneration; when we enumerate the many services which he rendered alike to Church and Commonwealth, we may thank God for a useful and well-spent life, and may wish that we had more like him, who would dare to step out of the disastrous rut of vulgar partisanship and live and think with fearless independence. Men of this stamp are few and rare in the Church of England, and as one of them after another disappears, we find ourselves more and more in that level plain, "where every molehill is a mountain, and every thistle a forest tree."

V. CHARLES GOUNOD.

M. CHARLES GOUNOD, who has just passed away full of years and full of honors, takes an important place among the musicians of the century. To few composers has it been given to touch so many hearts or soothe so many heart-aches as he has done by his religious humanizing music, and hence, undoubtedly, has arisen the general sympathy of the public from the hour that his serious condition became known.

I. CHILDHOOD, EDUCATION, FAILURES.

Born at Paris, June 17, 1818, Charles François Gounod was the son of an artist, and his mother was an ardent amateur musician. When the child was but five years of age he lost his father, and the mother was compelled to have recourse to teaching music to maintain herself and her children. Foremost among her pupils was her little Charles, but, notwithstanding the talent he displayed and the rapid progress he made under her careful tuition, she did not intend him to adopt music as a profession. He was to be a notary, and music was to be merely a relaxation. But the lad showed such distaste for the profession which his mother had chosen for him that she finally yielded to his wishes.

MARIE MALIBRAN.

Marie Anne de Bovet* relates that while yet a school boy Gounod once heard Rossini's "Otello"

* "Charles Gounod; His Life and His Works," by Marie Anne de Bovet. (Sampson Low.)

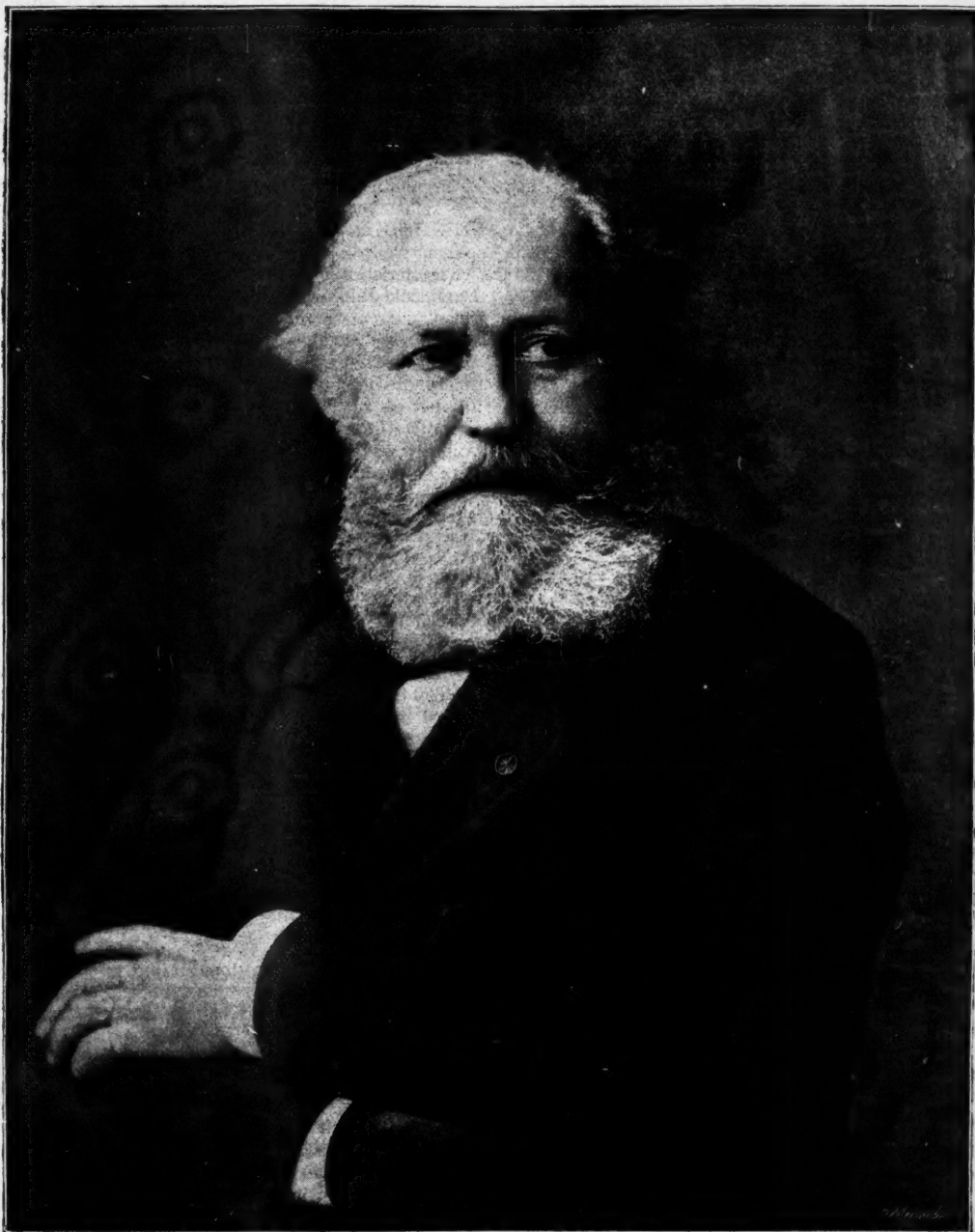
sung by Rubini and Marie Malibran. Shut up in his school he dreamt henceforth only of Marie Malibran, to whom he owed these haunting memories. He became jealous of the composers whose music she sang, and an engrossing thought took possession of his mind: "If the time should only come when I can write an opera for her." In vain did he hasten that blissful moment, for death forestalled him; but if Marie Malibran never breathed Gounod's melodies Fortune took pity on his despair, and it was her sister, Madame Pauline Viardot, who, a little later, opened the door of fame to the obscure beginner.

STUDY.

Gounod's first professional training was under Antoine Reicha. In 1836, when he was about eighteen, he entered the Paris Conservatoire, remaining here for two years, and receiving instruction from Halévy in counterpoint and from Lesueur in composition, while he went through a regular university course at the Collège St. Louis, graduating LL.B. with distinction. The first time he entered the lists in the competition for the Prix de Rome he came out second, but in the same year (1837) his first composition—a scherzo on the theme of Marie Stuart and Rizzio—was performed in public.

MOZART.

When he was not quite fourteen he heard "Don Giovanni" for the first time, and he very soon knew it all by heart. A year or two ago he even wrote a book on the "incomparable and immortal chef



THE LATE CHARLES GOUNOD.

d'œuvre," that others might learn to appreciate it as much as he did. According to Gounod, Mozart was one of those men who seem destined, in their sphere, to reach a point which admits of no further advance. In another characteristic way he pays the master the profoundest homage:

When I was very young I spoke always of myself alone. I condescended after a few years to add Mozart and to say, "I am Mozart." It so happened, however, that, after studying a little more, I thought I had better say "Mozart and I." Now what I say is "Mozart."

IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

It was not till 1839 that Gounod secured the Prix de Rome, enabling him to continue his studies in Italy. At this time his mind was also much occupied with religious problems, and the compositions of this period were chiefly of a sacred character. Early last year the *Century Magazine* published Gounod's impressions of his sojourn in Italy.

I must confess (he wrote) that Rome did not at first correspond to the dreams my fancy had conceived. It struck me as cold, dry, cheerless and gloomy. . . . The first impression of austerity threw me into a profound melancholy. . . . However, little by little, every day contributed its sedative effect, and some six weeks elapsed before my sadness took its flight. Its very silence now began to charm me, and I found peculiar pleasure in visiting the Forum and all those other remains of greatness and power now gone, over which has been extended for ages the august and peaceful crook of the Shepherd of Nations.

"ABBÉ GOUNOD."

In 1843 we find Gounod back in Paris making the rounds of the publishers, but his works were one and all politely declined. One day, when he was unusually weary of the world, he strayed into a chapel in which two hundred priests were kneeling and chanting litanies, etc., to the Virgin. Gounod knelt among the worshipers and asked of one of them what church this was:

"It is the chapel of the Seminary of Foreign Missions."

This was the ideal place of refuge from the harsh world without, he thought, and at the end of the ceremonies he timidly addressed a priest who was kneeling in one of the choir stalls:

"Mon père, what shall I do to remain always in this house?"

And five years Gounod studied in this holy house, filling also the posts of organist and leading tenor. He had even come to be spoken of as the "Abbé Gounod," when one day the world learned that "*Sapho*," a lyrical drama, was to be presented at the Grand Opera under Madame Pauline Viardot, and that Gounod was the composer. Gradually he returned to the world, but he always kept his love for the church. The music of the altar was his domain, and though he has had two great successes in the theatre, in his old age he returned to his first love—music and sacred music.

FAILURES AND MARRIAGE.

No composer ever failed oftener or was less discouraged by his repeated failures. "*Sapho*" was not

a success; the music to Ponsard's "*Ulysses*" was a fiasco; and "*La Nonne Sanglante*" (The Bleeding Nun) was a failure. A setting of "*Le Médecin Malgré Lui*" did not fare much better, but it found its way to London under the title of "*The Mock Doctor*." Meanwhile Gounod had married the daughter of M. Zimmermann, a professor of music, and "*Faust*" was waiting for a hearing. Before looking further at his works, let us repair for a brief while to the luxuriant home that Gounod has been enabled to establish for himself in the French capital.

II. GOUNOD AT HOME.

The Paris home of M. Gounod is situated in the Place Malesherbes, in the Quartier Monceau. The splendid house in French Renaissance style was built some twelve years ago, by M. Jean Pigny, his brother-in-law, on a site at the angle of the Rue Mont Chantin, opposite the statue of Alexander Dumas père, the last work of Gustave Doré. A writer in the *London World* has put on record a description of this famous palace:

The gates of wrought iron at the foot of the broad staircase are no sooner passed than you are lost in admiration at the beauty of everything which meets your eye. M. Pigny adroitly reserved his effect of subdued light for the musical *sanctum sanctorum*, but no hue could possibly be too bright for the decoration of the approaches to it.

The most famous looms in Smyrna were occupied for an entire twelvemonth in producing the thick carpet on which you tread; frescoed figures of the Muses, with appropriate inscriptions, stand out boldly from a background of cerulean blue; every available corner is occupied by a conservatory filled with tropical plants; and the low pealing of a distant organ would greet your ear as you halted before a Gothic screen of delicate metal work, and touched with feelings of awe and trepidation a mediæval bell pull of exquisite proportions.

The servant, of ecclesiastical mien, who opened the glazed door, spoke with bated breath, and in accordance with his request you followed him along a long corridor till you came unexpectedly to a huge mirror which entirely concealed the entrance to his master's closely-guarded *atelier*. A spring is touched, the great sheet of glass rolls slowly back, and you find yourself at the head of a short flight of steps leading down to a vast apartment illuminated only by narrow stained glass windows and a solitary reading lamp, which sheds its rays dimly over a writing table and the costly Persian prayer carpets spread upon the parquet floor.

THE SANCTUM.

The same writer continues:

As your eye became gradually accustomed to the prevailing gloom you would perceive a man, seated, with his back to the door, before a large organ, the topmost pipes of which almost touch the oaken beams of the open roof. A skull-cap of black velvet partly concealed his long gray hair, and his hands continued to glide gently over the keys till his servant whispered in his ear that a visitor had dared to invade the privacy of his ideal music-room, which reminds you of both an Eastern mosque and a Western shrine.

As Charles Gounod came forward to bid you welcome with accents almost as soft and caressing as his own melody, you saw that his beard was both longer and

whiter than it was when he tarried for a while among us after the Franco-German war. In the button-hole of his loose velvet coat he wore the crimson rosette of the Legion of Honor.

OBJETS D'ART.

Your eye roaming about the room would take note of Franceschi's medallion of Christ in front of the organ, Jean Gounod's copy of Titian's "Holy Family," the curious piano table, planned by M. Pleyel for the composer's special use, and Ghiberti's bas-relief, from the Florentine Baptistery, in the centre of the sculptured over-mantel of black oak.

The dog inkstand, Herbert's reproduction of a fragment of Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," the costly Japanese vases, the medallion of Jeanne d'Arc, and portraits of Lorenzo and Giuliano di Medici have all a history; and the author of "Faust" is not a little proud of the cases with folding covers he has contrived for the accommodation of his papers and the padlocked receptacle in which he guards the MS. score of all his great works.

The head of Isaiah from the Sistine Chapel was a New Year's gift from his artist son; and your host would expatiate on the merits of the copy of the picture of the death and resurrection of St. Zenobia, his favorite painting in the Duomo at Florence, while he would fill a well-blackened pipe with the strongest *caporal* to smoke during the half hour he has consented to chat with you.

An electrical signal caused the *concierge* to put the hydraulic blowing apparatus of the great organ in motion, and the master would play some such piece as his "Ave Maria" for your edification.

THE GOUNOD FAMILY.

Gounod's residence was the second floor. His sister-in-law lived on the first and overhead dwelt his son, while the ground floor was occupied by Gounod's daughter, married to Baron Pierre de Lassus. In the summer the whole family would flit to the Villa Zimmerman at St. Cloud, a country house which Madame Gounod inherited from her father; and November would find the family established again under the patriarchal roof.

AMIALE WEAKNESSES.

Like most great men, Charles Gounod had his amiable weaknesses. His briarwood pipe was one of them; and although he wore a ring modeled from a relic found in the Roman catacombs on his finger, he frankly confessed that he received finest inspirations while playing "patience" at the little card table placed in the shadow of the organ.

ON TOBACCO SMOKING.

He loved his pipe dearly. In this connection the following words of his have an interesting bearing on tobacco smoking and its effects:

I admit sincerely the truth of Tolstoi's opinion in all that has to do with the intellectual faculties. I think that the habit of using tobacco produces a sluggishness of these faculties, that this sluggishness follows upon the habit, and by abuse may reach even to atrophy. I am not so sure that it could positively result in the annihilation of Conscience, whose witness is too startling to undergo so easily an eclipse so disastrous. I say Conscience, be it noted; I do not say Will. Conscience is a Divine decree; Will is a human energy. The latter can be weakened by abuse of the organs; the former, however, seems

to me quite beyond all effect of the sort, because it creates the responsibility without which man ceases to be amenable. I have smoked a great deal. I do not recall that it has ever modified the judgment of my conscience on the morality of my acts.

AMIALE VIRTUES.

Gounod's punctuality and exactitude were proverbial. If anything happened to prevent him keeping an appointment he always wrote so that you should not make your call for nothing. He attended to his own correspondence. "Too many persons talk to me of their private affairs for me to let a third person know about them."

III. LYRICAL DRAMA.

Gounod's reputation as a composer rests mainly on the operas of "Faust" and the "Roméo et Juliette;" on his two oratorios "The Redemption" and "Mors et Vita;" and last but not least on his "Ave Maria."

FAUST.

Sixteen musical versions of "Faust" have been given to the world—settings by Prince Radziwill, Spohr, Schumann, Liszt, Wagner, Berlioz, Boito, and other less well-known composers. Gounod's marvellous interpretation of Goethe's masterpiece was first produced on March 19, 1859, and was fiercely criticised. Can those critics now realize that it is the opera of all others that never fails to fill a house? M. Choudens purchased the publishing rights for \$2,000, and Messrs. Chappell, it is understood, secured the English publishing rights for \$300, thinking so little of their bargain, however, that they omitted to register the performing copyright. Mr. Mapleson was afterwards paid \$2,000 to produce it, and "Faust," after successes in England, made its way back to Paris to continue its triumphant career.

CREATING A PART.

An opera that has been heard thousands of times and that never fails to charm and draw full houses has naturally produced a number of Marguerites to personify Goethe's heroine. The creator of the part was Madame Carvalho, wife of the manager of the theatre. What her business was is set forth by Gounod somewhat as follows:

If the singer does not infuse some of her personal feeling into her song neither the natural qualities of her voice nor her acquired technical knowledge will enable her to thrill her hearers. . . . The work which the author has created by his heart and his imagination is, so to speak, created afresh by another's heart and imagination—intelligent reflexes of his own—by which it is conveyed to the public.

THE FIRST MARGUERITE.

Gounod owed much to three women in this respect—Madame Pauline Viardot, Madame Carvalho and Madame Gabrielle Krauss. A critic in 1856 described Madame Carvalho's voice as "A thin, shrill soprano, as slender as her person, cut in two by three or four pasty notes, a regular bird-pipe;" but, adds Marie Anne de Bovet, she is the most striking example of the extent to which intelligent perseverance can conquer natural defects. She became a perfect *prima*

donna, she created Marguerite, and held the stage with triumph for more than thirty years.

ROMÉO ET JULIETTE.

"La Reine de Saba" succeeded "Faust" in 1862, and Gounod, it is said, was greatly disconcerted at the failure of this particular work. Nevertheless, it turned out a success at Brussels and Darmstadt. In 1864 "Mireille," founded on Mistral's Provençal idyll, was received with favor, and in April, 1867, "Roméo et Juliette" followed. It is noteworthy that the best settings of Shakespeare have been written by foreigners. "Otello" and "Falstaff" by Verdi, and "Roméo et Juliette" by Gounod. Similarly the greatest musical version of "Faust" has proceeded from the pen of the Frenchman. "Roméo et Juliette" has become quite a favorite at Covent Garden. In June, 1889, it was first given there in French, with M. Jean de Reszke and Madame Melba in the title rôles, and the French version continues to find acceptance. An English version was prepared

by a relief to hasten on to the Birmingham Festival of 1882, which was marked by some eminently satisfactory features. Of the new works which it called into existence, "The Redemption" occupied the largest share of public attention. Described and discussed beforehand, presented with every possible advantage, and executed by the first artists of the day, under the composer's personal direction, it is small wonder that the work was hailed with enthusiasm.

Gounod was his own librettist. The oratorio is a lyrical setting of the three great facts on which depend the existence of the Christian Church—the Passion and Death of the Saviour; His glorious life on earth from His Resurrection to His Ascension; and the spread of Christianity in the world through the mission of the Apostles. These three parts are preceded by a prologue narrating briefly the Creation, the Fall, and the Promise of Redemption.

THE LEIT-MOTIF.

The first noticeable feature in the music is a *leit-motif* to typify the character of the Redeemer.



for the Carl Rosa Opera Company in 1890. "Philémon et Baucis" has also been heard several times at Covent Garden.

IV. THE MUSIC OF THE ALTAR.

All Gounod's works, the operas included, are deeply imbued with religious feeling, and it is as much as a composer of sacred music as the composer of "Faust" that the French master has made his mark, especially in England. A correspondent of the *Musical Standard* says that Gounod, when in London, was a frequent attendee at the Church of St. Andrew in Wells Street. Sir Joseph Barnby was their organist and choir master, and he had introduced a great number of the French composer's works. Gounod was, in fact, much attached to the English church services, and on one occasion averred that the service at St. Paul's Cathedral was "the finest musical treat in Europe!"

THE REDEMPTION.

To escape the siege of Paris Gounod took refuge in England, and during his absence "Les Deux Reines" and "Jeanne d'Arc" were produced at Paris. Three other works followed, all of them adding little to his reputation apparently. It will therefore

This exquisite theme, which asserts itself first in the Prologue, constantly recurs throughout the work when the mission of the Saviour is dwelt upon. In the "Mass in honor of Jeanne d'Arc"—not the play alluded to above—Gounod has again made use of the *leit-motif*, the "leading motive" of Jeanne d'Arc herself; and in "Mors et Vita" there are several such melodic forms.

"THE WORK OF MY LIFE."

It is stated that, after the refusal of the work in its shorter form in 1873 by the committee of the Birmingham Festival, "The Redemption" was submitted to the Albert Hall authorities by the composer, who was then conductor of the choir; but the proposal ultimately fell through. Much of the music of the Pentecost scene was written as far back as 1867, when Gounod was on a visit to Rome. He has pathetically referred to the oratorio as "the work of my life," and on standing up to conduct it for the first time at Birmingham he has recorded that his feelings nearly overcame him.

DEATH AND LIFE.

"Mors et Vita" is more melodious than "The Redemption," yet it has not taken quite such a firm hold

in this country. No doubt this is partly due to the text being in the Latin tongue, whereas "The Redemption" is in English. "Mors et Vita" forms the sequel or continuation of "The Redemption," and among the essential features which the composer has here sought to express are the tears which death causes us to shed here below; the hope of a better life; the solemn dread of unerring Justice, and the tender and filial trust in eternal Love.

LEADING MOTIVES.

The subjoined melody expresses the terror inspired by the sense of the inflexibility of justice and by the anguish of punishment.



The second melodic form of sorrow and tears is transformed by the use of the major key into the expression of consolation and joy.



The happiness of the blessed is the third leading motive.



Lastly comes a melodic form to announce the awakening of the dead, as the terrifying call of the angelic trumpets.



GOUNOD AND THE QUEEN.

On the news of Gounod's death reaching Balmoral, the Queen, who was not a little partial to the Frenchman, forwarded, through Lord Dufferin, the following telegram to Madame Gounod:

The news has just reached me of M. Gounod's death. Pray convey to Madame Gounod and her family my sympathy and deep regret. It is an irreparable loss. I entertain the greatest admiration for the works of that great master. (Signed) VICTORIA R. ET I.

"The Redemption" is dedicated to Her Majesty; "Mors et Vita" is dedicated to the Pope, but the Queen attended a performance of it at the Albert Hall when it was introduced in London.

"AVE MARIA."

In concertos and works in that line dealing with classic forms Gounod seems almost an anomaly; but he has written one little gem which has never been surpassed in popularity. The idea of two great composers combining was novel and ingenious, and Gounod's "Meditation on Bach's First Prelude," better known as "Ave Maria," has been sung and played everywhere in all conceivable shapes, and with every conceivable combination of instruments. More re-

cently a pendant to this famous piece was written on Bach's Second Prelude and was brought forward as an interesting novelty at a promenade concert, but its popularity is not likely to be as abiding as the first.

V. LIFE'S CLOSE.

Our composer was happily neither deaf nor blind; but it is almost incredible that a musician should prefer deafness to being blind. Rubinstein is reported to take the same view of the two calamities:

To see (says Gounod) is to enjoy. Future life will be nothing more than universal vision.

If I had to choose, he says again, one of these two terrible calamities, deafness or blindness, I do not think that I should hesitate an instant. The deaf are generally said to be less cheerful than the blind; but notwithstanding the fact that loss of hearing would affect me in regard to that which has always been the source of my very keenest and deepest feelings—I mean music—yet between being deaf and never again seeing anything one loves there is, in my opinion, so vast a gulf as to make that one consideration sufficient to decide the question.

One must not forget that a musician can enjoy music to a great degree by merely reading it; and though the actual sensation of the sounds is necessary to make the impression absolutely complete, yet it is sufficiently strong to convey melody, harmony, rhythm, quality, and all the other elements of music—in a word, to give a real mental hearing of the piece so as to stamp it on the mind without the aid of the external sounds.

But blindness! the privations it implies; the sacrifices it imposes; the virtual imprisonment of not being able to walk alone; the dismal darkness of never beholding the face of nature; the silence and solitude of being unable to read and write! As long as he can read a book a deaf man remains in close communication with the whole circle of human thought. The blind man, on the other hand, is dependent upon others for all he wants; he is the prisoner of prisoners. A thousand times rather, then, be deaf than blind.

GOUNOD AND HIS MASTER.

A more striking contrast to the tragic circumstances of the death of the master, for whom Gounod's admiration was boundless, than was shown by the universal sorrow expressed at the death of the French composer, it would be difficult to imagine. Mozart was buried among the nameless poor, with no friend to shed a tear, and no cross or stone to mark the exact site of his resting place. Gounod's remains have been accorded the highest honors which his country can bestow.

PREMONITIONS.

The allusions of the two composers to approaching death were remarkable. Only a fortnight before Gounod died a representative of the *Revue de Famille* paid him a visit and asked him to write the article on "Marie Antoinette as a Musician" for M. Jules Simon's magazine. In the course of conversation he said to his interviewer:

I have never been able to do any work that my soul did not thoroughly feel. This article does not come home to me; and then, mark you, I am strictly enjoined to abstain from any kind of work. You must know that some time ago I had an attack of paralysis. Now, when I look at you in this way I can only see one half of your face. I know I look robust; but,

as St Paul says in his Epistle to Timothy: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight: I have finished my course; I have kept the faith." I have had several attacks already. The next!—

He repeated in Latin, with emphatic reverence, the words he had quoted in French, then relighted his pipe and went on talking dreamily, but his mind was evidently turned to the great problem he was so soon to solve. Referring to music and its spiritualizing effects on the soul, he continued:

Music gives a foretaste of the immateriality of the future life.

As the journalist was taking his leave Gounod asked him if he was married. The reply coming in the affirmative, Gounod took out his pruning knife and cut a number of roses, adding, "Give her these flowers as a souvenir of your first visit to an old man."

MOZART'S DEATH HYMN.

There is another strange point of resemblance in the life's close of the two composers. When the hour of death approached each was absorbed in his own funeral hymn. Mozart was sick of a fever, and in the lucid moments which came to him, he, in full view of another world, worked eagerly at his immortal Requiem. He felt that the messenger from a nameless friend who had given him the commission for the work foreshadowed his own doom.

My mind is struck, and I cannot dispel the image of that unknown man. . . . He presses me, pursues me without ceasing and urges me to composition in spite of myself. When I stop the repose fatigues and harasses me more than the work. . . . I feel that my hour is about to strike. . . . I must finish my funeral hymn.

These were the last words Mozart wrote with his own hand, and alas! he died with the unfinished score beside him.

On Sunday afternoon (October 15) Gounod asked M. Busser, the organist of the church at St. Cloud, to



M. GOUNOD'S HOUSE AT ST. CLOUD.

call to see him, for his Requiem was to be played at the Conservatoire during the winter, and he wished the organist to make a piano score of it. Gounod, having honored his friend by the invitation to prepare the score, took his seat at the piano and played and sang with his usual verve, much to the delight of his family. In the evening he returned to the Requiem and put the score in the *secrétaire*, and then fell forward in a state of unconsciousness, from which he never recovered. He had been singing his own hymn of death, as Mozart in his last hour had joined the friends at his bedside in singing the completed parts of his work, stopping short, however, at the "Lacrymosa" to weep and to close his eyes forever.

VI. LOUIS RUCHONNET, TWICE PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.

BY SAMUEL JAMES CAPPER.

ON Thursday, September 14, a cry of pain as for a personal loss went up from all the cities of Switzerland—a cry which within the next few hours echoed and re-echoed from sequestered upland valleys, from villages in remote Alpine passes and from distant Alps, as well as from every part of the world where Switzers have settled—and where are they not in either hemisphere? The sorrow was not confined to one class or to one party; but all classes and all parties seemed to feel that they had lost a personal

hands, his mouth fell open, and without uttering a sound he sank forward on the desk in front of the armchair in which he was sitting. His colleagues rushed to his assistance, but though the heart still beat feebly it was clear all was over. It was apoplexy of the heart.

Who then was Ruchonnet, and why has the heart of every Switzer been so greatly stirred by his death? To answer this question is the object of this article.

Antoine Louis John Ruchonnet was born at Lausanne, April 28, 1834. His grandfather served in the armies of the French Republic, and in 1847, at the age of seventy-eight, he commanded a company of volunteers sent by Lausanne across the Col de Jaman into the Haute Gruyère at the time of the Sonderbund War. The son of this veteran and the father of the deceased statesman was known by every one in Lausanne, where he reached the great age of eighty-nine, and presided for many years over the Salle des Armes at the academy as fencing master.

Ruchonnet's mother was an English lady named Boomer, and the first two years of the life of the future President of the Swiss Republic were spent in England, his parents only returning to Lausanne in 1836. Some of the Swiss papers attribute what they consider his unrivaled skill as a debater to his English ancestry. The Swiss universities are really national institutions. A saving and careful young man, if only the son of a fencing master, can study at one of them, and may have, as in the case of Ruchonnet, the highest honors of the Fatherland before him. From the first he devoted himself to the study of the law, or as the French say wisely "*de droit*," "of right"—which law ought to be.

In 1853, at the age of twenty-four, he commenced pleading in the Cantonal Courts, and at twenty-nine he was elected deputy to the Grand Council of his native state, of which he soon be-

came Vice-President, and at the age of thirty-two he was elected President of the Council. But although Vaud, like the other cantons, is a sovereign republic, it is also a member of the Swiss Confederation, and the best men of every canton are inevitably drafted off to take part in the supreme government.

Thus at the age of thirty-two, in 1866, Ruchonnet was elected a member of the National Council at Berne. Here he soon made his mark, while contemporaneously he became the uncontested chief of the



M. LOUIS RUCHONNET.

friend. The sorrow voiced itself thus: "Louis Ruchonnet is dead." As member of the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation Ruchonnet reached the Federal Palace at Berne at 8.30 a.m. on the morning of the 14th. There he presided over a committee of the Cabinet, which met at nine, about some important appeals. He was cheerful and gay as was his wont, and said pleasantly about an appeal that was about to be considered, "But who will pay the costs?" At that moment he stretched out his

"Conseil d'Etat" of his own canton, the executive government of the Pays de Vaud. These latter arduous duties he laid down in 1874, when he took up again his practice at the bar at Lausanne, where at one time his professional income was 40,000 francs, which for Switzerland is large. It would have been larger but that he was very careless about his fees. Meanwhile, all this time, although he had retired from the executive of his native canton, he remained a very active member of its legislature, the Grand Council.

In 1875 he was elected one of the seven members that constitute the executive government of the Swiss Confederation, but he declined the position. In 1881 he was again elected and again declined, but upon strong pressure being put upon him by his fellow-citizens in the Pays de Vaud, who were anxious that their canton should be represented upon the supreme executive government, he consented, and he occupied the position with rare distinction until his death on September 14. All that time—twelve years—he has been head of the Department of Justice and Police. Twice, in 1883 and 1890, he was President of the Confederation of Switzerland. In 1869 and 1875 he was President of the National Council, corresponding to the position of Speaker of the American Congress.

It was no great wonder that he did not snatch greedily at the position offered him in the National Executive, for the post is one of excessive toil and the remuneration is small. The President of the Swiss Republic receives only 12,000 francs a year. Therefore, in devoting himself entirely to the service of his Fatherland, he not only gave his life, but resigned such chances of fortune as his practice at the bar might have secured to him. In addition to the administration of justice for the whole of Switzerland, which might well tax the strength of an able man, he labored incessantly to unify and codify the Swiss law.

Only those who realize that each canton is a sovereign State, often of differing race, language and religion, and formerly with very different laws, can realize how Herculean was the task which Ruchonnet had set himself. He was determined that every Swiss citizen should be sure of justice, swift and cheap, and that his rights should be safe-guarded by one law for the whole Confederation. In addition to these labors he frequently took part in congresses for various objects, often presiding over them—now on the subject of literary property, now on the unification of penal law, and again only last year he presided at the Peace Congress at Berne.

This spring he endured cruel sufferings, want of sleep, threatening of suffocation, the anguish of an overwrought brain, nervous system and heart, and he endured them all with a cheerfulness which was almost sublime. The only complaint was—"A working mason or carpenter is more fortunate than I am. If he is ill he can rest and take care of himself; I have no time to be ill."

The oppressed had always a friend in Louis Ruchonnet. The absurd action of the Swiss democracy in preventing the Jews from slaughtering

their animals according to their conscience and their law, met with his determined opposition. While he was a foe to the death to Ultramontanism, he would not suffer his Roman Catholic fellow-citizens to be injured by Protestant bigotry, and no more eloquent words have ever been spoken than those in which he denounced the oppression and the cruelty of the persecution to which the Salvation Army has been subjected in Switzerland. It is to be hoped that his speeches may be collected and studied.

Two short extracts I must translate in this article; the one is from the address he delivered at the great Federal Shooting Festival at Frauenfeld in 1890:

Our country ought to be a land of liberty. Ah, my dear fellow-citizens, we who are so ready to vaunt our institutions, let us look around us! There are still deep shadows on the picture. There are thousands of our fellow-citizens to whom laws long out of date deny the rights of citizenship, forgetting that in a country of universal suffrage, crime alone ought to forfeit rights, poverty *never*. And what shall I say of our religious intolerance? Banished from our laws, it retains alas! its accursed roots in our hearts. Why dissimulate the fact? Let us do better. Let us learn to practice true liberty, which means that each one of us shall respect the beliefs of another as he desires that his own shall be respected.

RUCHONNET AS AN ARBITRATOR.

The other extract is upon the question which is the great glory of Ruchonnet's life, for not only was he devoted to the cause of peace and international arbitration, but in a sense he was an incarnation of international arbitration. On two occasions, as President of the Swiss Republic, he was called upon to nominate arbiters in grave international disputes. To me there is something even grander than the grandest episodes in the golden age of the Roman Republic in the spectacle of a simple Swiss citizen, who probably never possessed ten thousand dollars in his life, being called upon to act as supreme arbiter and judge between nations to whom millions would be no consideration—and that with the certainty that corruption is possible. What then is the almost dying testimony of Ruchonnet on this question of arbitration and peace as given last year at Berne?

Philosophers, economists, statisticians, jurists, eminent men of all countries have become apostles of our aspirations after peace and justice. They adopt an indictment against war which cannot be rebutted. They demand that the claims of civilization shall be recognized. It is humanity itself that speaks through their lips. But what do we see around us? The states of Europe are constantly increasing their already overgrown and formidable armaments. From the smallest to the greatest each seeks to surpass its fellows in the number and deadliness of its implements of destruction. Men seem to compete with one another in the effort to bring about a cataclysm wherein a reign of violence shall be inaugurated and force shall receive its apotheosis. In the face of this pressing danger our task is clear—it is to enlist men under the banner of peace. Let us everywhere create peace societies, and enroll adherents from every class for common action. Thus shall a real public opinion be organized, which shall compel obedience on the part of the governments.

I cannot close this article without a word about the MAN; of the statesman I have endeavored to give a

slight picture. Throughout all Switzerland there has arisen a chorus of bitter grief and of praise.

I have asked many, "Was there anything against him? Had the man any faults?" The reply is always the same: "We never heard of anything. We know of none."

Married early in life to a true helpmate, his private life has been irreproachable, and every one says, "He was so pleasant, he was so kind, so disinterested, so generous."

"For scarcely for a righteous man will one die, yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die." Louis Ruchonnet was emphatically the *good man*, and hence the touching sorrow that surrounds his bier

It seems a pity that we can never fully recognize our greatest benefactors and friends until we lose them. It is only when they are parted from us for ever that our eyes are opened, and we say, "Did not our hearts burn within us while he talked with us by the way?"

THE FUNERAL OF LOUIS RUCHONNET.

A special meeting of the "Grand Conseil" of the Sovereign State of Vaud was held on the evening of the death of Ruchonnet—September 14—when it was decided that he should receive a public funeral at the hands and the expense of his grateful and sorrowing Fatherland. The municipality of Lausanne had already decided to offer a grave for its illustrious son in the beautiful cemetery of La Sallaz. It was well that the family was to be put to no expense, for Ruchonnet died as he had lived, a very poor man. Listen to the testimony of a political opponent:

The touching sorrow of his friends tells us how good he had been to them. Beyond all else he was absolutely disinterested. No consideration about money ever influenced his public life, and in his private affairs those around him were constantly obliged to warn him against the exaggerated generosity that was natural to him. As an advocate, he never understood how to cause himself to be adequately paid. As a ruler, he never dreamed of making a profit for himself out of the special knowledge of affairs which his position secured to him. He dies without fortune, having had a thousand opportunities of enriching himself. In the age in which we live this is no slight praise, and those who were his opponents are happy to be able to lay this testimony like a funeral wreath upon the tomb about to close upon him.

This more than Roman virtue deserved recognition from the Fatherland, and that recognition was given without stint.

It has been my lot to witness many imposing ceremonies in many lands, but for simple dignity and effectiveness I think the burial of this great Swiss citizen and ruler must bear away the palm. To begin with, where in the wide world will you find a scene of such perfect beauty? The blue sky looks down upon the equally blue Lac Lemman, and the hot sunshine lights up Alpine peak and glacier, and throws a flood of glory upon the picturesque spires,

towers and bridges of the old city, all embowered in the rich verdure of trees. The lamps are all lighted and draped with crape. The banners of a hundred societies and associations are also all draped. It is exactly twenty minutes past three when the head of the procession enters the Place St. François. The cannon sounds, and all the bells of the city crash out a funeral peal. The order prescribed is that the troops, sent from Berne on purpose, head the procession. In their midst is a musical society—the Union Instrumentale, who play Chopin's March. Then follows the funeral car with the representatives of the family. After them all the six remaining members of the Federal Council, or the Cabinet or Executive Government of the Swiss Federation, with Herr Schenk, the President of the Republic, at their head—the Federal Tribunal or Judges of the Supreme Court of Switzerland—the Federal Chambers, represented by more than sixty members of the "Conseil National" and the "Conseil des Etats," the representatives of Switzerland abroad, the ambassadors, the heads of departments. The Council of State of the Canton de Vaud, and then delegations from each of the twenty-two cantons in the Confederation follow. A picturesque part of the procession were the many societies with their banners, the students in uniform and the Freemasons. I am told, but did not see them, that the Salvation Army was represented, as was but fitting at the funeral of their constant protector and champion.

It was a long, hot march, two miles or near it, through the Place St. François and up through the steep narrow streets of the old city. The line of march was roped and well kept by the local fire brigade. Everywhere, upon both sides of us, was tier upon tier of faces at the windows of the tall old houses, while behind the ropes the spectators were densely packed, all standing bareheaded in the hot sunshine. All business was suspended.

At the great hospital the windows were all occupied with patients, doctors and nurses. At last we are out of the city and on the high road, which is lined with heavily-laden fruit trees, under which, upon the green sward, the spectators are picturesquely grouped. We enter the cemetery and ascend a long avenue of plane trees. There must have been some hundreds of troops on the ground, who lined the road on both sides with bayonets or sabres at attention. The great mountains, the Dent du Jaman, the Rochers de Naye, and the Dent du Midi, looked down upon the sad scene, and the westering sun lit up the poplars already touched with gold by the autumn. The grave itself was completely lined with roses and lilies, and laurel and oak, and bay leaves.

The setting sun was gilding with glory the mountains and the western heavens as the choir of the Cantonal Society of Vaudois singers poured forth a last hymn of farewell around the open grave of him who had been first magistrate of the Swiss Republic, and who, all admit, was first in the hearts of his countrymen.

TWO EXPERIMENTS: "ABBOTSHOLME" AND "BEDALES."



ABBOTSHOLME FROM MONKSCLOWNHOLME.

MR. CHARLES D. LANIER'S description in this magazine some two years ago of the McDonogh Farm School in Maryland is doubtless remembered with satisfaction by hosts of regular readers. That school embodies those true principles of education—the development of body, mind and spirit—that Mr. Walter Wren so finely sets forth in his talk to English schoolboys, printed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. It is pleasant to learn of other schools—and the list is not inconsiderable—that have adopted similar methods for the symmetrical development of all the faculties and powers of their boy pupils. Two such institutions are now reported to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS as doing excellent work in England. Fortunate are the town boys who escape from the artificial grind of the cramming and examination schools of the old-fashioned sort, and find their lines cast in the pleasant places of either of these new but natural and wholesome establishments.

One of these, Abbotsholme, was founded five or six years ago, and, under the vigorous and enthusiastic care of Dr. Cecil Reddie, the headmaster and founder, is now an assured success. Bedales, which was founded only last year by Mr. J. H. Badley, formerly Dr. Reddie's assistant-master, and like him an educational enthusiast of strong practical bent, promises apparently no less well. The two schools are quite independent, and to some extent each has its own lines; but they both set in the forefront the new principles. Among these is the recognition that half the old teaching methods are as obsolete as the stage coach. In our days, educationalists have begun to learn their business afresh, studying it from the point of view not of the teacher merely but of the taught. The result of this is the development of systems like the kindergarten, sloyd, tonic sol-fa and M. Gouin's, and the free use of models, games and

the magic lantern for the purposes of work as well as play. Dr. Reddie and Mr. Badley are strong on reform of educational methods, on the plan of enrolling eye and hand along with ear as the school-master's Triple Alliance, and calling nothing common or childish which may help to interest a child and make him catch some notion of what his teacher is driving at. Our articles on M. Gouin's method appeared when Bedales was being organized, and one of Mr. Badley's assistants went to Paris to learn the method from M. Gouin himself. It is now in full swing at the school for the teaching of French and German. Allied with these reforms in method is the doing away with the system of narrow competitive cram under which Latin grammar and other things, excellent in themselves (science, for instance, in many so-called modern schools or "modern sides" of classical ones), are to monopolize an English boy's best learning years, to the practical exclusion of all knowledge or interest about the great facts of his own country, the past and present, here or over seas. The blunder is doomed. National patriotism is worthy of a place among the school subjects of the new era. Another impulse of the times, equally healthy, is the instinct of escaping from the eternal round of machine-made education, with its competitive individualism, to the atmosphere of manual crafts and outdoor industries. Dr. Reddie and Mr. Badley maintain that at most schools the alternative is between book competition and games competition, and that even the good British sports, with their possibilities for bringing out the spirit of co-operative comradeship, tend to become a sort of specialized class-amusement, as if cricket were the only kind of work a gentleman could properly do with his hands. Mr. Ruskin with his road-making and weaving, Edward Carpenter with his market gardening, Mr. Gladstone with his tree-felling, should highly ap-



BEDALES: THE SCHOOL, NORTH FACE.

prove the way in which at these schools gardening and carpentry and the like are put into the regular day's programme.

In some photographs which have been sent us Abbotsholme boys are seen building a cricket pavilion, a boat, a dove-cot; Bedales boys bridging a lake, draining the football field, digging a garden bed. One breezy photograph shows the Abbotsholme boys bringing the hay harvest home in fine old style, with harp, sackbut, psaltery and all kinds of music. The idea is that the varied day with its alternations of manual and brain work and games, and social recreations in the evening, is so interesting that the youngsters need less driving during the brief hours at the desk. Very brief these seem compared to the usual time table, but then both Abbotsholme and Bedales disavow any wish to be a wheel in the great "Competition Mill," the pivots of which are scholarships and money prizes. Marks and prizes, by the way, are dispensed with at both schools, and we are assured that their presence is not at all missed.

But of those points which deserve special mention in these pages, perhaps the chief is what may be called the anti-obscurantism of both these schools on the great character question.

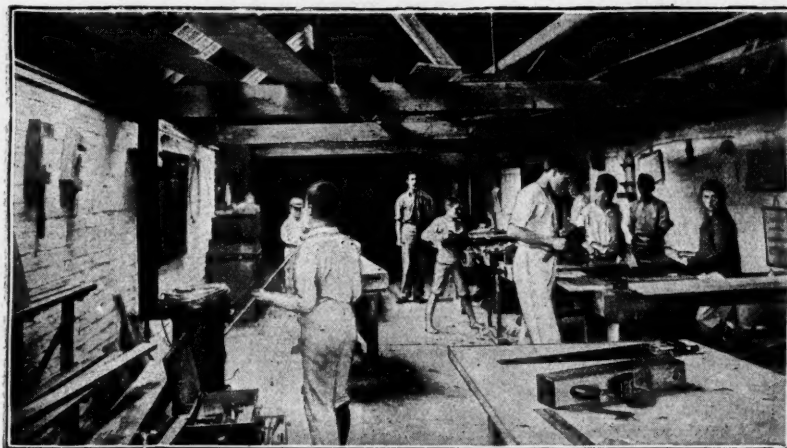
Both assert strongly the schoolmaster's duty to look after character equally with mind or body. No school on earth can make up for the want of a good home in this respect. But it is something to have the importance of the thing practically recognized. How the special dangers and difficulties to which growing boys are open are slurred over at the average school is a commonplace. Things may not be quite so bad as they were made out by a recent writer in the *New Review*; but from Dr. Welldon's reply, equally with the article itself, it was clear that in the hushing-up policy, as in other things, headmasters are apt to follow instead of leading the average British worshiper at the shrine of Ydgrun. How absurd it is to herd boys together on the barrack system, away from all home



ABBOTSHOLME: BUILDING THE PIGEON HOUSE.

and womanly influences, and then to affect to be shocked at some of the worse features of barrack life reproducing themselves! Not a word is said frankly recognizing the boy's difficulties and temptations;

Björnsen's bold advocacy of simple lessons in physiology would be scouted out of court, and then, when a scandal comes out, a scapegoat or so is made—often some wretched youth more sinned against than sinning, who is ruined for life to bolster up the great conspiracy of silence—and everything goes on as before. At the present day, happily, the braver and more earnest schoolmasters are beginning to rebel against old superstitions in this matter,



THE BEDALES WORK SHOP.



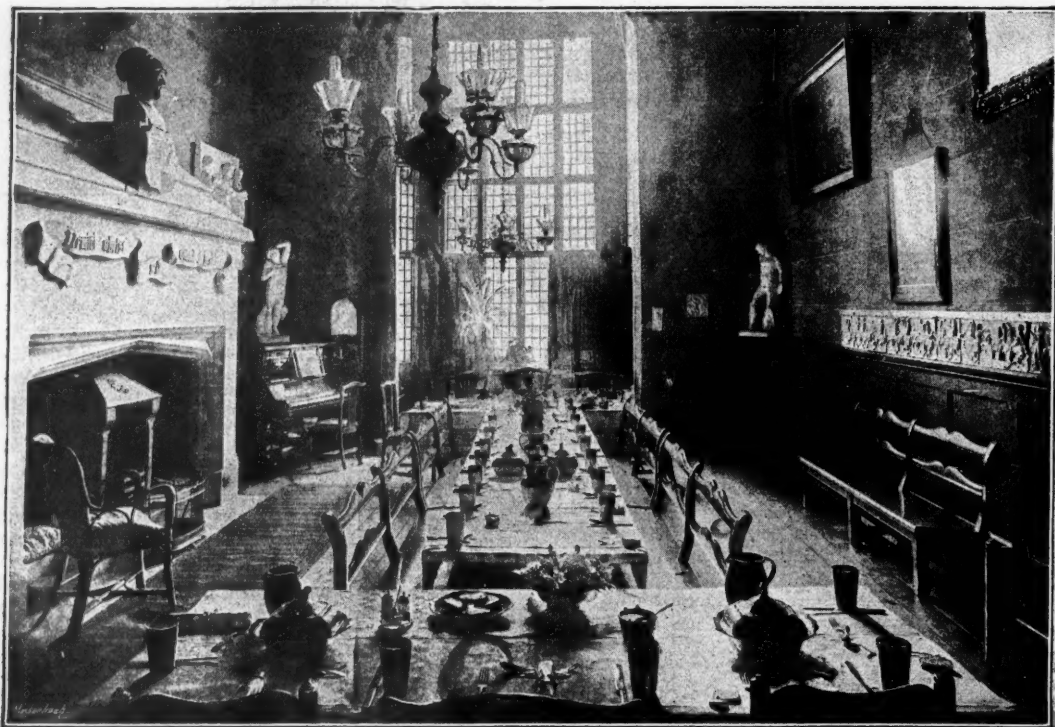
ABBOTSHOLME: BATHING IN THE DOVE.



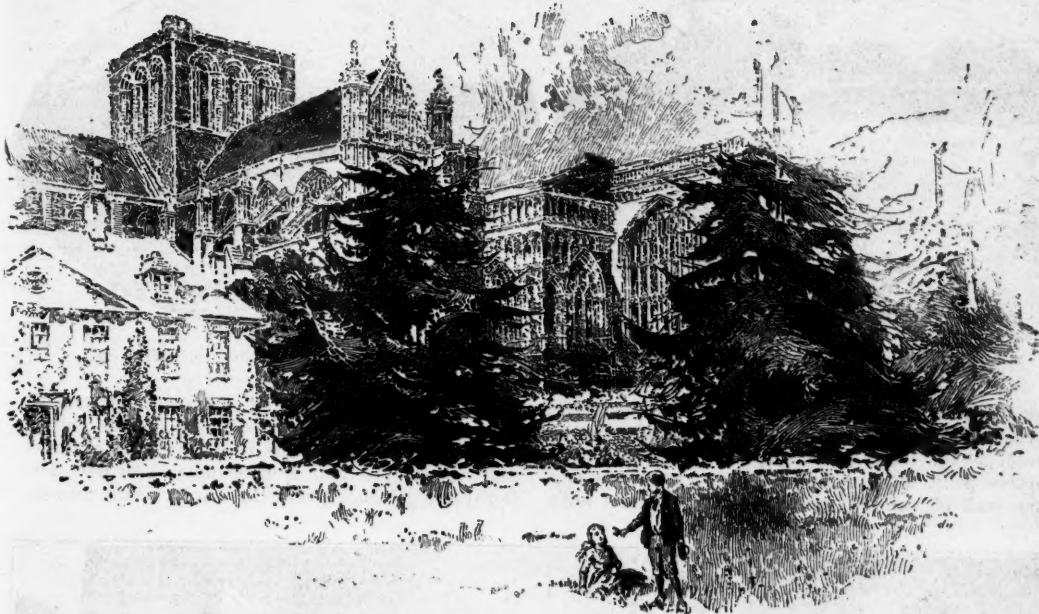
ABBOTSHOLME: BOATING ON THE DOVE.

and there is a refreshingly healthy tone about the pronouncements of Abbotsholme and Bedales on the subject—the latter school, by the way, making a special point of the inclusion of several women among the staff of trained teachers in daily contact with

the boys. For any further information about the educational views of Dr. Reddie or of Mr. Badley, we must refer our readers to the writings of those gentlemen themselves. Abbotsholme is near Rocester, Derbyshire; Bedales, near Hayward's Heath, Sussex.



BEDALES: THE HALL.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

SOME PROSPECTIVE PILGRIMAGES.

THE "Pilgrimage Idea," somewhat as set forth in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for October, seems assuredly destined to bear much fruit. It was hinted in the introduction to Mr. Stead's article upon proposed historical Pilgrimages in England, that the REVIEW would have subsequent announcements to make that might have special interest for American readers. We wish now, therefore, to secure the widest publicity for the various remarkable tours, or "Pilgrimages," that the Rev. Henry S. Lunn, M.D., of London, is projecting. Dr. Lunn is becoming a veteran in the management of educational co-operative travel; and it is through him that Mr. Stead's ideas of a garnering of some of the "wasted wealth" of England's historical associations is destined to have its realization. For the year 1894 Dr. Lunn has planned several most noteworthy expeditions, and the American REVIEW OF REVIEWS has arranged to co-operate with him to make them available for American would-be "Pilgrims."

One of the most attractive, designedly carrying out Mr. Stead's ideas expressed in the October article, is an English tour which ought to be joined by a number of Americans, and which would require them to leave New York on or before January 10. On the supposition that the Pilgrims will sail on that date, and will go by the splendid steamship "Paris," of the American line, let us proceed at once to give the pro-

gramme of the Pilgrimage, without further preliminaries:

THE PROGRAMME.

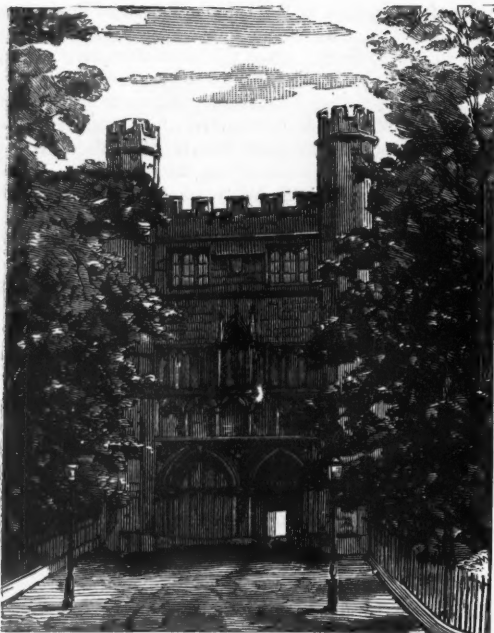
Wednesday, January 10th.—The Pilgrimage will leave New York by the S. S. "Paris," of the American Line.

Wednesday, January 17th.—The Pilgrimage will arrive at Southampton, and will proceed to London in a special first-class train, calling at WINCHESTER to see the Cathedral en route, if the steamer, as is almost certain, arrives at Southampton in time to allow of the stoppage. **Rev. Canon Durst** will lecture on the Cathedral. *Evening:* Reception by the **Rev. Dr. Lunn** and **Mr. Woolrych Perowne**, and *Conversazione*. Short Addresses by **The Venerable Archdeacon of London**, **Rev. Dr. Clifford**, **Rev. Mark Guy Pearse**, **Mr. Percy Bunting** (editor of the *Contemporary Review*), and others.

Thursday, January 18th.—*Morning:* Service in WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Address on "The Abbey and Its Associations," by **The Venerable Archdeacon Farrar**. *Evening:* Lecture (before dinner) by **Mr. Walter Besant**, on "London and Its Historical Associations."

Friday, January 19th.—*Morning:* LAMBETH PALACE, by special permission of **His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury**. *Afternoon:* The **Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P.**, member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet and author of "The American Commonwealth," will personally conduct the Pilgrims through the Houses of Parliament, explaining English modes of law-making and administration. *Evening:* Lecture by **Rev. H. R. Haweis** on "Tennyson."

Saturday, January 20th.—*Evening:* Reception by **Lady Henry Somerset** and **Miss Frances E. Willard**, and *Conversazione*. Short Addresses on "English Social Problems," by **Mr. W. T. Stead**, editor of the *English Review of Reviews*, and others.



TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Sunday, January 21st.—*Morning*: Services in St. Paul's Cathedral. Preacher: **The Venerable Archdeacon of London**. *Afternoon*: Service in St. James' Hall. Preacher: **Rev. Hugh Price Hughes**. Subject: "The Federation of the English-speaking World." *Evening*: Service in the City Temple. Preacher: **Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D.**

Monday, January 22d.—*Evening*: Lecture (with Lime-light Illustrations) on "Social Pictorial Satire," being sketches of English Social Life as exemplified in *Punch* by Doyle, Leech, Keen, and the Lecturer, by **Mr. George Du Maurier**.

Tuesday, January 23d.—The Party will leave London (Euston) by the Special Saloon Train for Cambridge. Public Luncheon at the LEYS SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE. Chairman: **Rev. Dr. Moulton**. Addresses on the "Public Schools of England," by **Rev. J. E. C. Weldon**, Head Master of Harrow; **Rev. Dr. Percival**, Head Master of Rugby; and on "The Position of Woman's Education in England," by **The Venerable Archdeacon Wilson**, formerly Head Master of Clifton, and others.

Wednesday, January 24th.—The day will be spent in seeing CAMBRIDGE.

Thursday, January 25th.—*Morning*: ELY CATHEDRAL. Described by **The Venerable Archdeacon Emery**. *Afternoon*: PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL. Lecture: "Saxon Peterborough in the Days of Hereward," by **The Right Rev. Mandell Creighton**, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, formerly Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the University of Cambridge, and Editor of the *English Historical Review*. The Party will leave Cambridge

in the morning, and return to Cambridge at night by special train.

Friday, January 26th.—*Morning and Afternoon*: BEDFORD and ELSTOW. Lecture on "John Bunyan," by the **Rev. Dr. Brown**, ex-Chairman of the Congregational Union, author of "The Life of Bunyan," and present Pastor of the Bunyan Meeting House. The Lecture will be delivered in the School-room of the Bunyan Meeting House, on ground purchased by Bunyan and his friends on his release from prison in 1672. At the close of the Lecture there will be an exhibition of various relics of Bunyan's—his chair, staff, will, jug, and the first editions of his works, with foreign versions of the "Pilgrim's Progress," etc. Elstow will be visited some time during the day. This village is closely associated with Bunyan's early life, and the spiritual struggles related as with pen of fire in his "Grace Abounding." It is one of the most charming of seventeenth-century villages, but little changed by modern innovations. *Evening*: OXFORD. Lecture on "John Wesley," by **Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A.**

Saturday, January 27th.—*Morning*: Lecture on "The World's Parliament of Religions," by **Professor F. Max Müller**. *Afternoon*: The Oxford Colleges. *Evening*: Lecture on "The Place of Oxford in the Religious History of the English People," by **Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.**, President of Mansfield College.

Sunday, January 28th.—10.30 A.M.: Service at St. Mary's University Preacher. 11.30 A.M.: Service at Mansfield College Chapel. Preacher: **Rev. R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D.**, Yale Lecturer on Preaching 1893. 2 P.M.: Service at St. Mary's University Preacher.

Monday, January 29th.—STRATFORD-ON-AVON. The suggested programme at this point would be to visit Shakespeare's Tomb at the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Memorial Theatre, and the Picture Gallery before lunch. An hour's Shakespearean Readings will be given in the Memorial Theatre by **Mr. Ernest Denny**. Luncheon at the Shakespeare Hotel, presided over by **Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.**, five years Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon. After lunch a visit will be paid to Shakespeare's Birthplace in Henley Street, and Ann Hathaway's Cottage at Shottery. The Party will leave Stratford at about 3.30 P.M., and will drive in brakes through the exquisite country between Stratford and Leamington, arriving at Leamington at 4.30 P.M., where a Lecture will be given on "Shakespeare" by **Mr. Edmund Gosse**, Lecturer on English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge. Chair will be taken by **The Right Rev. J. J. S. Perowne**, Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Tuesday, January 30th.—*Morning*: KENILWORTH and WARWICK CASTLE. *Afternoon*: CHESTER. Its Cathedral, City Walls, and Ancient Streets.

Wednesday, January 31st.—*Morning*: HAWARDEN OLD



PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

CASTLE. By special permission of **The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.** *Afternoon:* To York.

Thursday February 1st.—Morning: YORK CATHEDRAL. Lectured on by **The Right Rev. The Bishop of Hull.** *Afternoon:* **The Right Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, Lord Bishop of Durham,** will receive the Pilgrims at his palace, Bishop Auckland Castle. The night will be spent at Durham.

Friday, February 2d.—Morning: DURHAM CATHEDRAL. Lectured on by **Rev. Canon A. S. Farrar.** *Afternoon:* To Glasgow. **GLASGOW.** Lecture by **Professor Henry Drummond** (not yet arranged).

Saturday February 3d.—EDINBURGH. Lecture on "The Disruption," by the **Rev. Professor Lindsay,** of the Free Church College, Glasgow.

Sunday, February 4th.—Morning: Service at Free St. George's. Preacher: **Rev. Dr. Whyte.** *Evening:* Service at St. Cuthbert's. Preacher: **Rev. Dr. Macgregor.**

Monday, February 5th.—EDINBURGH. Leaving at night in the sleeping cars for London, arriving in London on Tuesday morning. The Members of the Pilgrimage will be at liberty to return to New York at any time up to May 30th, or after that date by special arrangement.

A short trip to Europe is as perfectly feasible and wholly satisfactory a thing as a long one, when one has a definite plan that properly fits the time at his disposal. The beauty of Dr. Lunn's plan for January lies in the fact that the Pilgrim is absolutely relieved of all care and trouble as to those details of travel that take up so much of the time of a stranger in a foreign land, is brought into friendly association with Englishmen worth going around the world to hear and meet, and is permitted to have his glimpse of historic spots under the inspiring guidance of those most deeply conversant with them. A traveler "on his own hook" might spend a year in England without finding half so many opportunities to see and hear

men of distinction as Dr. Lunn's January Pilgrimage provides. It is a chance that might well appeal to any man or woman. Not the least attractive would it seem to be to the minister or the teacher who could manage to get a brief vacation. An ocean passage in winter is not at all to be dreaded; for all sea-captains and experienced travelers testify that there is no calmer month than January on the Atlantic. Moreover, while London is fairly likely to welcome the visitor with a black fog, the rest of England is usually pleasant enough in the winter time. The weeks that intervene are not many for preparation, but to the decisive man or woman the short notice is often quite as good and sometimes considerably better than the long one. Dr. Lunn himself happens to be a Methodist. His chief associate in the conduct of all these tours is Mr. Woolrych Perowne, M.A., eldest son of the Bishop of Worcester, and, of course, like his father, an Episcopalian of the Established Church. But Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians and men of other denominations, including Catholics, are heartily co-operating with Dr. Lunn; so that the Pilgrimages will not bear the mark of any one Church, and will be on "broad" lines in the best sense of the word broad.

The Pilgrim from America may cease to be a member of Dr. Lunn's organized party or parties at the end of the English tour, and may then return on his steamship ticket to New York or may stay as much longer abroad as he likes, his return ticket being available for any future use. Better still, however, he may, at the conclusion of the English tour, proceed upon



WARWICK CASTLE.



HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

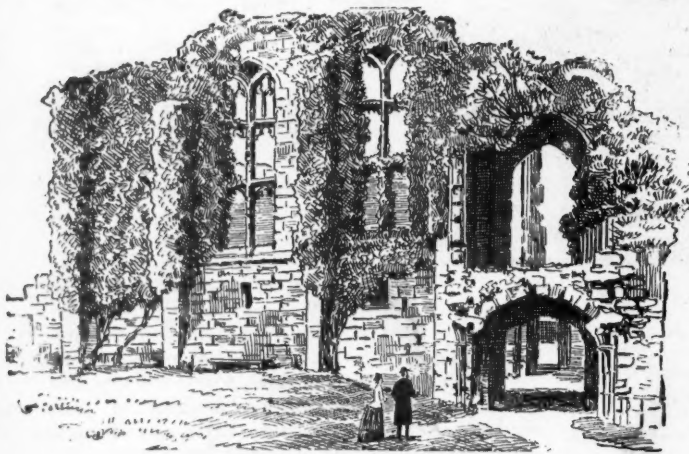
a similar Pilgrimage under Dr. Lunn's management to Rome and other places of interest in Italy, lasting about three weeks from London back to London, or upon a still more extended tour with Jerusalem as its objective point, and with Egypt and Italy included in its itinerary—this tour occupying some six weeks from London back to London.

THE TOUR TO ROME AND ITALY.

It should be especially noted that the "Pilgrim" from America to old-world shrines need not join the English Pilgrimage in order to avail himself of the one to Rome or the one to Jerusalem. There will be three tours from London to



ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.



GATE HOUSE, KENILWORTH.

Rome, one leaving on or about February 6, the next March 12 and the last April 17, and they will each last about eighteen days, the cost of everything being set at the remarkably low price of one hundred dollars. There will be features in these, as in all of Dr. Lunn's Pilgrimages, moreover, that money cannot buy. For instance, it is no small thing to have Archdeacon Farrar of one's party, and to have three lectures from him in Rome on subjects connected with the things that most deeply interest visitors

to the Eternal City. On all three of these tours to Rome there will be distinguished speakers and experienced travelers, whose comments will add immeasurably to the charm and value of the trip, the primary intention being to emphasize the educational aspects of the journey.

Let it be remembered that this will not be Dr. Lunn's first Pilgrimage to Rome. At Eastertime in the present year, 1893, he conducted thither in the most successful way a company of English Pilgrims. The lecturers in Rome on that occasion were the Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., and Professor Mahaffy, both of whom are well known in the United States and everywhere else where the English language is used. Mr. Haweis

wrote as follows concerning the Roman trip last spring:

"The whole thing was well done, and pleasantly done. Mr. Woolrych Perowne, our special conductor, took advantage of the dinner-hour to make announcement of plans, advertise lost property and give hints, and after delivering himself at one end of the table, he used to go to the other and *da capo*, so that all might hear.

"Mr. Arthur Perowne, his brother, was in charge of another band. At the Scheit-zerhof we were all taken in and done for together, but at Rome our one hundred and twenty or more were distributed by fifties and sixties in the Royale, Marini, Minerva and elsewhere.

"Our little companies were very sociable, and made up tours and had teas in each other's rooms and discussed each other in their own—may I say, sometimes too loudly. The bedroom doors acting as good sounding boards, in this way

several of us had the opportunity of knowing what our fellow Pilgrims thought of us, which was sometimes both interesting and instructive. But as far as I know, there was very little ill-nature, and there were only one or two confirmed grumblers, who took their pleasure sadly in that way, in the whole company.

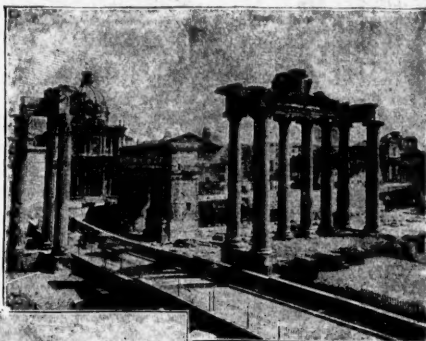
"And this brings me to the subject of the lectures, which is a new departure made by Dr. Lunn in connection with these tours. I was engaged to lecture on the Unification of Italy, and Professor Mahaffy on old Rome and the old Romans. It was thought by some that the Pilgrims, after a day of sight-seeing and a good dinner, would not turn out to the Sala Dante to hear lectures. The contrary was the case. Ninety per cent. attended, and the success justified the enterprise. Of my own lectures it would not become me to speak.

"I cannot conclude without a word of personal tribute to Dr. Henry Lunn. As chaplain to the Polytechnic, he

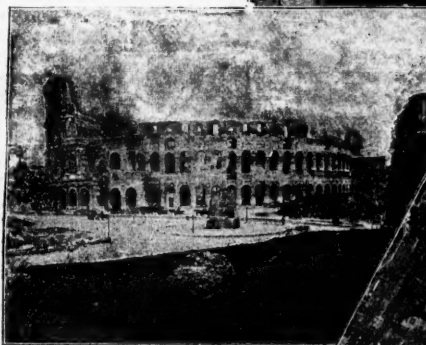
is in many ways to the fore in all good works for helping the people to instruction and elevating recreation. He has the confidence and respect of thousands of young

men, whose religious interests and wide aspirations after general culture he has at heart. During these excursions he shows himself quite the general in command—the master of detail—and above all, the man of resource and prompt action. As befits a general he is always calm, and apparently (even when really most pressed) quite at leisure, with an affable word for every one, and a remarkable faculty for smoothing

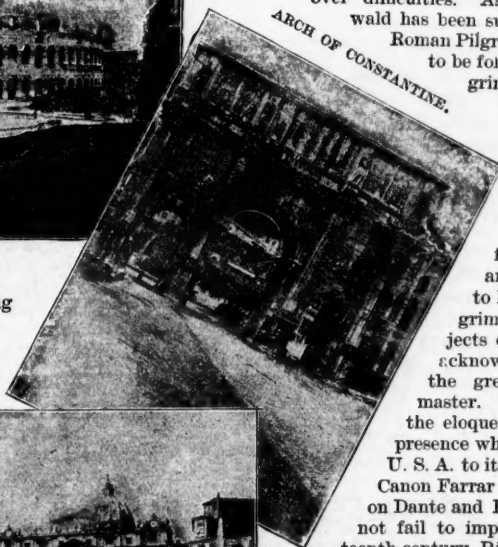
over difficulties. As the Grindelwald has been succeeded by the Roman Pilgrimage, so this is to be followed by a Pilgrimage to Jerusalem and the Holy Land, and Canon Farrar is to take the place filled at Rome by Professor Mahaffy and myself, and to lecture the Pilgrims on the subjects of which he is acknowledged to be the greatest living master. We doubt not the eloquence and noble presence which stirred the U. S. A. to its depths when Canon Farrar lectured there on Dante and Browning, will not fail to impress the nineteenth-century Pilgrims and draw the Pilgrims closer in heart to the Holy Land and the springs of the Christian religion and its divine Central Figure."



THE FORUM.



COLISEUM.



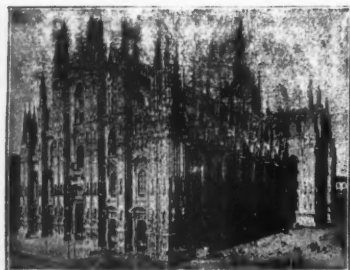
ARCH OF CONSTANTINE.



ST. PETER'S.

If then the plans for this February party to Rome do not seem attractive, it is because we have somehow failed to do them justice in our brief statement of the case. We can recommend them

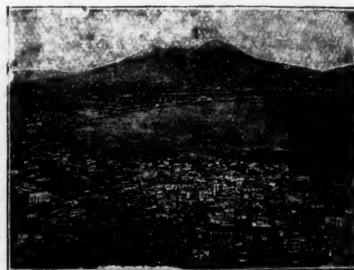
not only with heartiness, but with enthusiasm. It is difficult to give the tour according to the days of the week when three tours are arranged in this fashion, but any one wishing to start on any one of the three given dates can calculate their tour with the aid of a calendar.



MILAN CATHEDRAL.



ST. MARK'S AND DOGE'S PALACE, VENICE.



NAPLES AND VESUVIUS.

Here the arrangements are described for the first date:

FIRST DAY.—Leave London, Holborn Viaduct, for Dover, 9.55 A.M.; leave Dover about 12.30; arriving at Ostend a little before 4 P.M.

SECOND DAY.—Arrive at Basle at 6 A.M.; leave Basle at 10.10 A.M., arriving in Lucerne at 1.37 P.M. The journey from Basle to Lucerne is through striking and pleasant

and through scenery almost unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty. Milan will be reached at 7.32 P.M., and dinner and first-class accommodation will be arranged for in the Hotels Continental and De la Ville, the best in the city.

FOURTH DAY.—The day will be spent in seeing Milan, "la Grande," the capital of Lombardy, near the Ticino; the ancient *Mediolanum*. The party will leave Milan at 8.30 P.M.

FIFTH DAY.—Arrive in Rome at 10 A.M. Hotel accommodation will be provided for ten days in Rome at the following hotels (the names are given in alphabetical order): Anglo-American Hotel, Hotel Marini, Hotel Minerva, Hotel Royale, and Hotel Russie. The first party will have the privilege of hearing Archdeacon Farrar lecture on Monday, February 12, Tuesday, February 13, and Wednesday, February 14. At the conclusion of the ten days in Rome members of the party can prolong their stay in Rome, visit any other part of Italy, or break the journey at any of the principal towns on their return, at their own expense, within a period of forty-five days from leaving London. Those who return in the direct conducted party will travel as follows:

FIFTEENTH DAY.—Leave Rome at 9 A.M., arriving at Florence 2.30 P.M., dining and staying at the Hotels Cavour, Minerva and Milano.

SIXTEENTH DAY will be spent in seeing Florence.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.—Arriving at Basle at 7.57 P.M.

Dinner, bed, breakfast, lunch and dinner will be provided. This is giving an opportunity of thoroughly seeing this interesting city.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.—The party will leave Basle after dinner at 9.11 P.M., arriving in London on the nineteenth day at 5 P.M.

Special arrangements have been made for additions to and variations from the main itinerary. Thus an exten-



scenery. Lunch, dinner, bed and breakfast will be provided at the Schweizerhof and the Luzernerhof, which are recognized as the best hotels in Lucerne.

THIRD DAY.—Leaving Lucerne at 10.20 P.M., the journey will be taken by the St. Gothard Tunnel to Milan over one of the most remarkable railways in the world,

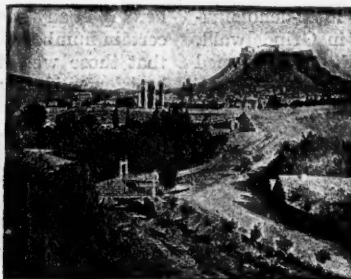


PALAZZO VECCHIO, FLORENCE.

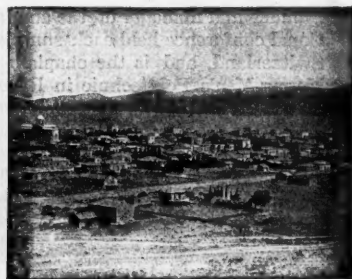
SOME PROSPECTIVE PILGRIMAGES.



LUCERNE.



THE ACROPOLIS, ATHENS.



CORINTH.

sion to Venice, one to Naples and Pompeii, and one to the Italian Lakes have been specifically planned, each involving for all expenses of railway fare, hotels, etc., an added cost of fifteen or twenty dollars. All the Lunn tours are made sufficiently flexible so that the traveler may not feel himself unduly hampered or too rigidly held to a plan, and may suffer no loss of money through changes of route.

THE JERUSALEM PILGRIMAGE.

The American to whom this plan of co-operative educational travel is attractive, and who proposes to join the Pilgrims, may well think seriously of trying to go all the way—that is, of including the Oriental as well as the Italian tour. This is Dr. Lunn's own statement, in general, of the plan of this inviting journey: "We have organized a tour to Egypt, Palestine, Greece and Italy, which will differ *toto coelo* from any tour which has yet been attempted. Lectures will be given at different points by the most eminent scholars of the day. Canon Tristram, whose Oriental notes are so well known to readers of the *Sunday School Times*, will lecture in Palestine, and Professor Mahaffy, author of 'Social Life in Greece,' the versatile and brilliant Professor of Ancient History in the University of Dublin, will lecture in the Land of the Pharaohs and describe the antiquities of Athens and Corinth, and there will be sermons by the Bishop of Worcester and others."

Dr. Lunn, for the benefit of REVIEW OF REVIEWS readers, makes the following summarized statement:

I believe it was Mr. Stead himself who suggested the idea of a Reunion Pilgrimage to Jerusalem as a logical outcome of Grindelwald. I am glad to say that this Pilgrimage will leave England on February the 6th, accompanied by Mr. Woolrych Perowne (the son of the Bishop of Worcester), who will have charge of the Pilgrimage.

The journey by sea will be taken on the S. S. "St. Sunniva" (one of the most famous of the Norwegian passenger steamers). This vessel is fitted with every comfort and accommodation, and all may rely upon this part of the tour being as good as the hotels with which Mr. Perowne has arranged, and it is impossible to say more than that.

The itinerary will be as follows:

FIRST WEEK.—Tuesday, leave London and Dover for Lucerne. Wednesday, at Lucerne. Thursday, over the St. Gothard to Milan. Friday, at Milan. Saturday, Sunday and Monday in Rome.

SECOND WEEK.—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in Naples. Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, through the Mediterranean to Alexandria.

THIRD WEEK.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at Cairo, visiting the Pyramids of Ghizeh, the Obelisk of Heliopolis. Saturday, by train to Alexandria, embarking for Jaffa. Sunday, arrive at Jaffa. Monday, arrive at Jerusalem.

FOURTH WEEK.—Tuesday, Bethlehem and over the hills of the Wilderness of Judea, encamping in Kedron Valley. Wednesday, Jericho, encamping for the Jordan. Thursday, Bethany and the Mount of Olives. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, at Jerusalem. Monday, return to Jaffa and embark.

FIFTH WEEK.—Tuesday and Wednesday, crossing the Mediterranean. Thursday, arrive at the Piræus and drive to Athens. Friday, Saturday and Sunday in Athens, including a visit by railway to Corinth. Monday, leave the Piræus by steamer for Naples.

SIXTH WEEK.—Tuesday and Wednesday, on the Mediterranean. Thursday, arrive at Naples. Friday, arrive at Florence. Saturday and Sunday, in Florence. Monday, leave Florence for Venice.

SEVENTH WEEK.—Tuesday, leave Venice for Lucerne, returning home direct or staying in Lucerne if desired.

This opportunity to visit Palestine is one that ought to appeal almost irresistibly to American ministers, college professors, Sunday school superintendents, and others who would value the special educational opportunities and social advantages of a journey in such excellent company. The summary of the itinerary as quoted above is of necessity very condensed. It should be explained that full arrangements have been made to take such of the Pilgrims as may desire by the longer inland journey northward through Samaria and Galilee to Damascus, thence to the coast at Beyrout, and then homewards by way of Smyrna, Athens, Constantinople, and so on. These deviations from the main course of the Pilgrimage will involve additional expense, but upon a reasonable scale such as the individual traveler could not well secure for himself.

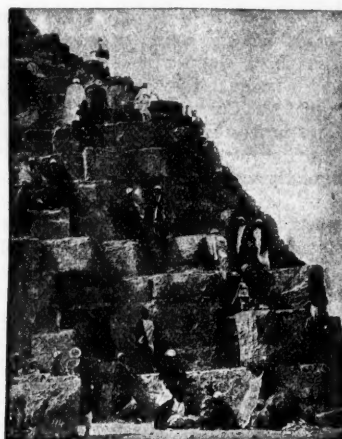
In conclusion, American readers who may feel some impulse to join one of these Pilgrimages may be interested in knowing that Bishop Vincent, the founder and head of the Chautauquan movement, stands as an American sponsor for the plan, and that the Chautauqua management in the United States is in hearty sympathy and co-operation. Dr. Lunn is the well-known editor of the *Review of the Churches*, is the

founder and manager of the annual inter-denominational conference held each summer in Grindelwald, Switzerland, and is the chaplain of the far-famed Young Men's Polytechnic in Regent street, London,

bership in any one of the parties as a premium for a certain number of new subscribers. It is explained that those who desire to make the trip upon this basis, even if they should fail to obtain the requisite



POMPEY'S PILLAR, ALEXANDRIA.



CLIMBING THE PYRAMIDS.

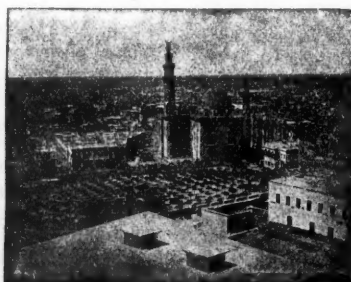
which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has more than once described.

In the advertising announcements this month of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will be found a statement of the fact that this office will receive applications for membership in any of Dr. Lunn's Pilgrimages and will act as booking agent. The publishers of this magazine also offer, upon very liberal terms, to provide a free mem-

number of subscribers, will be given a very liberal allowance for as many subscriptions as they may forward, and can complete the price of a membership by the payment of a cash balance. Finally, it should be explained that there will be nothing cheap or disagreeable about the accommodations, but that everything is arranged upon a basis of very superior facilities.



CHEOPS.



CAIRO.



JERUSALEM.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE PERSONAL FORCE OF MR. CLEVELAND.

THE well known newspaper correspondent, Mr. E. Jay Edwards, contributes to *McClure's* for November a short character sketch, on the whole eulogistic, of President Cleveland. Its strength lies in the fact that Mr. Edwards is himself a staunch Republican and writes from a conviction based upon intimate acquaintance with the men who have been closest politically to Mr. Cleveland. He seeks to discover the mysterious and impressive quality which within a short space of years has revealed Mr. Cleveland as a man possessed of extraordinary personal force. The opinions of leading notable persons, who have been close to Mr. Cleveland politically, are presented, and all express amazement not so much as to the swift success of his career as for that quality which has enabled him "to defy political conventionalities and break down machines, and above all to gain the confidence of the American people." There is only one word for this quality that distinguishes Mr. Cleveland, says Mr. Edwards, and that is "character. That quality which Emerson describes as a reserve force which acts directly and without means, whose essence, with Mr. Cleveland, is the courage of truth."

NOT A POLITICIAN.

Mr. Edwards gives some interesting paragraphs in evidence that Mr. Cleveland is not a politician in the sense the word is customarily used. One of his weaknesses from a politician's point of view "is a seeming incapacity to understand the need of organization in political work. It is not only incapacity to understand the need, but also ignorance of the way in which organization can be effected. It has been revealed in all of Mr. Cleveland's campaigns. After his election as Governor of New York by a plurality of nearly two hundred thousand, his availability as a presidential candidate was recognized, and, later, was strengthened by the assurance that his messages while Mayor of Buffalo had brought him the respect and confidence of the independent element; yet Mr. Cleveland's friends very soon discovered that if they were to bring about his nomination for President it must be done through organization, of which he was either ignorant or to which he would be indifferent. So Mr. Cleveland had almost no part in that splendid game of 1884. He knew almost nothing of those things which were being done for him. Mr. Manning and the others had taken him up at first because of his availability; but Mr. Manning soon discovered that a man might be available and still be as ignorant of the science of politics, as understood by those who make it a professional pursuit, as a child.

"After Mr. Cleveland became President he sometimes drove his friends almost to distraction by his seeming incapacity to understand movements in the game of politics which his friends suggested to him.

A number of them went to him some time near the middle of his term as President to set forth the political condition in New York State. They were men of long training and considerable achievement in politics. They had made successes both in New York City and New York State. They spoke to him with freedom—some of them with bluntness. They said to Mr. Cleveland that the then Governor of New York, Mr. Hill, was constructing with unusual cunning and consummate ability a political machine which might not be friendly, and was perhaps likely to be actively hostile to him, and then, with much of detail, they showed Mr. Cleveland how he could break down such organization, utterly scatter it, and create and maintain in New York State one upon which he could rely with serenity. The merest tyro in politics can easily understand with what chagrin and astonishment these friends departed from his presence, because he did not seem to have been impressed in the slightest by their assertion that he was in political danger in New York State, and did not appear to comprehend the methods which they suggested by which the danger could be overcome.

"Then again, in the spring and summer of 1892, when it seemed for a time as though the tide was setting against his nomination, when it was certain that the most powerful influence ever arrayed against a leading candidate for a presidential nomination had been secured, and one which, according to all precedent, would be successful, Mr. Cleveland astonished and almost vexed those friends of his who were working in and out of season to bring about his nomination, by professing indifference to the opposition of the New York State delegation, and of some of the most powerful politicians in the Democratic party. He had been at the Victoria Hotel one evening, listening in an almost perfunctory way to the complaints and warning of his friends. He had no suggestions to offer, no advice to give. A stranger seeing him would have thought that he was not one of that company holding this consultation, but perhaps a friend, there by chance, whose presence was not offensive, and was therefore tolerated. At last, complaining of the warmth of the evening, he proposed a stroll; then, taking two friends by their arms, he walked slowly up Fifth avenue, and astonished them by saying:

"These things which you have told me do not alarm me at all. They can do their worst, and yet I shall be nominated in spite of them."

"And, later on, after his prediction was justified, and his name in the Chicago convention had triumphed over all political precedent, and conquered the most powerful and perfect opposition ever arrayed against a candidate, while there was still grumbling and bitter feelings and revengeful threats of New York State, he again amazed these friends by saying to them, when they proposed a certain form of

counter-organization to prevent treachery, 'No, no, do not do it. Let them do their worst; I can be elected without New York.'

BUT NOT INDIFFERENT TO POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

Although Mr. Cleveland is not remarkable for his ability as a politician, it is stated that he is not indifferent to political organization, but believes in it and supports it. "That," says Mr. Edwards, "was revealed at the conference which he held in October, 1892, in the Victoria Hotel, with some of the leaders of what is called the Democratic machine in New York. Some time there will be a revelation of what was said and done there in all detail, and it will furnish important light upon Mr. Cleveland's character as well as his more purely political capacity. This much is known: that he did there and with emphasis maintain the right and duty of party men to form associations, to submit to discipline, and to act by common agreement—in other words, to use a colloquialism, he 'recognized the machine.' But he also made one magnificent manifestation of that higher quality of his which is his character, for when there was something like threatening intimation made by one of those present, Mr. Cleveland declared that rather than do the thing that was asked of him he would withdraw from the ticket, and the country would know why he had withdrawn; and, after he said that, he held those men who had dared to make such intimation of threat subdued and supple in the hollow of his fist, from which condition they have not strayed from that day to this."

OBSTRUCTION IN THE SENATE.

IN an article on "Obstruction in the Senate," Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, reviews in the *North American Review* the parliamentary obstruction which led to the establishment of the Reed rules in the House and the shifting of obstruction to the Senate during the recent session. Mr. Lodge points out that the case in the Senate is very different from what it was in the House of Representatives. The Senate of the United States is still a small body. It is properly very conservative in its habits, and very slow to change these habits in any direction. The rules of the Senate are practically unchanged from what they were at the beginning. Formed for the use of a body of twenty-six Senators, they have remained in force unchanged, until now they govern the deliberations of eighty-eight. There has never been in the Senate any rule which enabled the majority to close debates or compel a vote.

THE RULES REST ON COURTESY.

Providing for no form of compulsion, the rules rest necessarily on courtesy. "In other words, as there is no power to compel action, it is assumed that the need for compulsion will never arise. For this reason, obstruction in the Senate, when it has occurred, has never taken the form of dilatory motions and continual roll calls, which have been the accepted method of

filibustering in the House. The weapon of obstruction in the Senate is debate, upon which the Senate rules place no check whatever. Practically speaking, under the rules, or rather the courtesy of the Senate, each Senator can speak as often and at as great length as he chooses. There is not only no previous question to cut him off, but a time cannot even be set for taking a vote, except by unanimous consent. This is all very well in theory, and there is much to be said for the maintenance of a system, in one branch at least of the government, where debate shall be entirely untrammelled. But the essence of a system of courtesy is that it should be the same at all points. The two great rights in our representative bodies are voting and debate. If the courtesy of unlimited debate is granted it must carry with it the reciprocal courtesy of permitting a vote after due discussion. If this is not the case the system is impossible. Of the two rights, moreover, that of voting is the higher and more important. We ought to have both, and debate certainly in ample measure; but, if we are forced to choose between them, the right of action must prevail over the right of discussion. To vote without debating is perilous, but to debate and never vote is imbecile. The difficulty in the Senate to-day is that, while the courtesy which permits unlimited debate is observed, the reciprocal courtesy, which should insure the opportunity to vote, is wholly disregarded.

"If the system of reciprocal courtesy could be re-established and observed there need be no change in the Senate rules. As it is there must be a change, for the delays which now take place are discrediting the Senate, and this is something greatly to be deplored. The Senate was, perhaps, the greatest single achievement of the makers of the constitution. It is one of the strongest bulwarks of our system of government, and anything which lowers it in the eyes of the people is a most serious matter. How the Senate may vote on any given question at any given time is of secondary importance, but when it is seen that it is unable to take any action at all the situation becomes of the gravest character. A body which cannot govern itself will not long hold the respect of the people who have chosen it to govern the country."

LIMIT DEBATE TO THIRTY DAYS.

The Senator does not believe that any extreme or violent change is needed in order to remedy the existing order of affairs. A simple rule giving the majority power to fix a time for taking a vote upon any measure which has been before the Senate and under discussion, say for thirty days, would, he thinks, be all sufficient and he urges that such a change should be made and such a rule passed. He has no sympathy with those who assail with bitter reproaches the minority in the Senate who resisted action. "The minority may be justly censured for not conforming to a system of courtesy, but when that system has been overthrown, as is the case in the Senate in regard to voting and debate, the fault is no longer theirs. No minority is ever to blame for ob-

struction. If the rules permit them to obstruct, they are lawfully entitled to use those rules in order to stop a measure which they deem injurious. The blame for obstruction rests with the majority, and if there is obstruction it is because the majority permit it. The majority to which I here refer is the party majority in control of the chamber. They may be divided on a given measure, but they, and they alone, are responsible for the general conduct of business. They, and they alone, can secure action and initiate proceedings to bring the body whose machinery they control to a vote. The long delay on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Silver act of 1890 has been due, without any reference to their internal divisions on the pending question, solely to the Democratic majority as a whole in full control of the chamber and of the machinery of legislation. There never was a time when they could not have brought about a vote with the assistance of the chair, whose occupant was also of their party, if, as a party, they had only chosen to do so." The prospects of enacting a rule which, after allowing the most liberal latitude of debate, will yet enable the majority of the Senate to compel a vote are not regarded by Senator Lodge as very promising. He does not think it is probable that any form of closure will be adopted by the Senate for some time to come. It certainly will never be attained, he says, unless the popular demand for it is not only urgent but intelligent. "The only way in which proper rules for the transaction of business in the Senate can be obtained will be through the action of a party committed as a party to the principle that the majority must rule, and that the parliamentary methods of the Senate must conform to that principle. The change must also be made at the beginning of the session, so as to apply to all measures alike which are to come before Congress, and it must be carried and established on its own merits as a general principle of government and not to suit a particular exigency. Whenever this reform is made it will come and it can come only in this way."

The Rights of the Minority.

In a short article in his review, the *Social Economist*, Editor George Gunton defends the right of the minority in the Senate to have the benefit of any obstructive tactics which are not prohibited by the rules of that body. He asserts that silver Senators who stood out against repeal correctly represented their constituents, and further declares that should they have all resigned their legislatures would re-elect them or men of the same views. The cry for suppressing the Senate for its unwillingness to repeal the law for purchasing silver is, therefore, he declares, a cry for suppressing States.

"The cry for suppressing the Senate is, therefore, a cry for suppressing States. Not one State merely, but a nearly united body of States, covering more than half the area of the Union and having perhaps a third of its population. It is the legislative coercion of a section of the Union as large as the area of the seceding South in 1861. It is an Alpine section. It is

like a proposal of the Italians, French and Germans to subdue the Swiss.

"These States are all to be gagged by stopping their speech, in a body created expressly to hear their speech. It is said 'this is necessary in order that a majority may rule.' But under a constitution which provides that every other feature it contains may be taken away by amendment, but that the equal right of the weakest States in the Senate shall never be taken away, a mere numerical majority is not given any absolute right to rule. The Presidency can be abolished by amendment, and a government by a hereditary executive and a responsible ministry be substituted by amendment, and no constitutional lawyer could pronounce it revolution. Herein a sufficiently large constitutional majority has the right to rule. But if an attempt were made by amendment to limit Nevada to one Senator while New York had two, it would be an unconstitutional revolution even if forty-three States voted for the amendment. Hence in the Senate there is erected a constitutional fortress wherein weak States may take refuge and be secure from the power even of majorities. This is the constitution."

Shall the Senate Rule the Republic?

In the *Forum* Professor Von Holst, of the University of Chicago, comments in this wise upon the recent contest in the Senate: "The Senate unquestionably has the constitutional right to prevent any legislation desired by the House of Representatives, the President and a majority of the people; but it outrageously tramples under foot the underlying principle of the whole Constitution, if it perverts the right given by Article I, Section 5, Clause 2, to each House of Congress to 'determine the rules of its proceedings' into a privilege enabling every one of its members to prevent for an indefinite time its acting.

"This perversion virtually bestows upon every individual Senator the right which the Constitution has given to the Senate only as a body: it gives him an absolute veto upon all legislation. If the people of the United States suffer this, they are, indeed, in a most essential respect worse off than the people of the most benighted monarchy in the world, for they have deemed fit, as to the negative, to set eighty and odd absolute masters over themselves; every one of whom can bring the legislative apparatus to a dead stop. The Legislature of Nevada, with a population barely sufficient for a good-sized third-class city, has, then, constitutional power to delegate to two men the infrangible right of condemning the seventy millions of the United States to be a stagnant pool in regard to vital questions. To the United States, then, the glorious feat has been reserved of reviving the *liberum veto* of Poland. If there ever was method in madness surely it is here.

"Let no one call this extravagant language. It is fully warranted by the facts. Respect for the rights of the minority rests upon a much stronger basis than the 'courtesy of the Senate.' There is a good deal of truth in the saying that government is instituted

rather for the protection of the minority than to secure the rights of the majority. Though the promptest action was highly desirable, not only the courtesy of the Senate but this vital principle of all just and free government imperatively demanded that the minority should not be gagged, but allowed all the time required for propounding and defending its views. The assertion that this has been done in a measure which no European legislative body would have allowed is unquestionably true, but it is not conclusive. The decisive point is that it is admitted by the minority itself to have been done to an extent which does not leave it an inch of ground to rest a complaint on. It is no more only a patent, it is also a confessed fact that the minority continues the talking, although it is done with arguing. The Senate and the people of the United States have been told in the plainest words that the Senate will not be allowed to act, until it submits to doing what it thinks it ought not to do."

Professor Von Holst further points out that the Senate has departed widely from the purpose for which it was designed by our forefathers to serve—namely, a body through which the cool and deliberate sense of the community could find expression—as a body representing the sober second thought of the sovereign people. Does the Senate, the Professor asks in conclusion, at the present juncture represent any thought?

The Decline of the Senate.

One of the leading political articles of the month is that by an anonymous writer, who in the *Forum* sets forth the "Senate in the Light of History." He has little difficulty in showing that the Senate has greatly deteriorated from the high position it occupied among the great legislative bodies of the world during the first half of this century. How greatly it has deteriorated he suggests by comparing its members in 1849 with its members in 1893. "In 1849 every man of ordinary intelligence in any part of the United States knew not only by name such Senators as Clay, Webster, Douglas, Calhoun and Seward, but men everywhere had a clear idea of the individual characteristics of these men, and they discussed their utterances in every neighborhood. Suppose in the same way we call the roll of the Senate to-day to see how many of the eighty-eight names—even in our day of the greater development of the newspapers—are familiar to the mass of men in every part of the Union. In such a list we might put down Senator Morrill, of Vermont; Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Senator Hawley, of Connecticut. What names besides these, unless they be the names of one or two conspicuous oddities, have even a familiar sound to the people of the whole country? Who, in fact, can say from what State in the Union half the Senators come, by reading their names?"

The writer solicited the co-operation of six men qualified to judge, some of whom are Democrats and some are Republicans, and each of these six made

out a list of the members of the present Senate who would properly fall under the five following classifications: 1, Senators of the old type who most nearly represent the true theory and traditions of the Senate; 2, Senators who are professional politicians, and owe their elevation to political manipulation; 3, Senators who have reached their present eminence mainly, if not entirely, by reason of their wealth; 4, accidental Senators and oddities; 5, old foggy Senators.

OUR SENATORS CLASSIFIED.

Following is the list of Senators as classified by five out of six of these special students of our public life:

In the first group, that representing the "old theory and traditions" of the Senate, are included: Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Mr. Allison, of Iowa; Mr. Gray, of Delaware; Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut; Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts; Mr. Mills, of Texas; Mr. Morrill, of Vermont; Mr. Platt, of Connecticut; Mr. Sherman, of Ohio; Mr. White, of Louisiana; Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky; Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey; Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Mr. Wilson, of Iowa; Mr. Cullom, of Illinois; Mr. Frye, of Maine; Mr. Palmer, of Illinois; Mr. Proctor, of Vermont.

In the group of "professional politicians" are placed the six Senators from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Those who are in the Senate "chiefly on account of their wealth" are: "Mr. Brice, of Ohio; Mr. Camden, of West Virginia; Mr. Jones, of Nevada; Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, and Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado."

In the class of "oddities and accidents" are placed Mr. Allen, of Nebraska; Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota; Mr. Pepper, of Kansas; Mr. Roach, of North Dakota; Mr. Squire, of Washington, and Mr. Martin, of Kansas.

The fifth class, or that of "old fogies," includes, says the writer, "many men who originally could lay claim to senatorial fitness, but who have grown old mentally or temperamentally. This class is naturally large from the Southern States from the strong and almost pardonable tendency of honoring dignitaries who did conspicuous service a generation ago."

The writer is of the opinion that each State has such Senators as it deserves to have and that the Senators from a given State represent the level of the dignity and character of that State. "The truth of the matter is," he adds, "that at every period in our history we have had the kind of Senate that we deserved to have. When politics was a more dignified profession we had the best men in the nation in the Senate. When it was pugnacious we had great fighters in the Senate. Now that it has become in many parts of the Union an ignoble profession we have a larger proportion of commonplace men and an element of positively ignoble men—men whom it is a shame to honor. It were idle to blame Senators themselves for the change, since it is the people that are to blame."

THE CAUSE OF THE DECLINE.

The cause of the Senate's decline is attributed to the decline of the political spirit of the people, and it argued that the Senate will regain its power and usefulness in proportion to the rise of the dignity of the people. "There is no mechanical device whereby the lost dignity can be restored. The election of Senators directly or in effect by popular vote, methods that have been much discussed, would hardly improve the Senate; for are the Governors of the States abler or more dignified men than the Senators? The organization of the Senate and even the method of the election of Senators vindicate the wisdom of the fathers; its present *personnel* simply marks the decline of politics as one of the noble professions."

WHY THE SILVER SENATORS RESISTED REPEAL.

IN the *North American Review* Senator Stewart, of Nevada, maintains, as he has done again and again on the floor of the Senate, that the recent financial depression did not come from the Silver act of 1890, but that it was the result of the effort of the present administration to repeal the purchasing clause of this act and reduce the United States to a single gold standard. He declares that if the question of the repeal of this clause without a substitute had been submitted to the people by the Democratic party in the last campaign, and Mr. Cleveland had been elected on such an issue, the silver Senators would not have attempted to resist the repeal. It was not until after Mr. Cleveland's election, says Senator Stewart, that the President made it known "that the principal object of his administration was the establishment of the single gold standard in the United States;" and it was on account of the determined attitude of the administration to secure at all hazards the repeal of the Sherman act, he further asserts, that the silver Senators fought so fiercely. "Under the circumstances, the silver Senators deemed it their duty to make good their pledges to their constituents, and resist the great wrong which threatens their liberties by the exercise of the right of free speech and free debate guaranteed by the constitution and the rules of the Senate. Every moment of time has been expended in earnest and legitimate debate. The speeches on each side have been about equal in number. The silver Senators have remained at their post at all times during the unusual and cruel hours required by the majority, and they have furnished more than one-half of the number requisite to make a quorum during the whole course of the debate. They believe that the passage of the proposed measure will reduce the United States to a financial colony of Great Britain and deprive the people of the right to mine and coin their own money which was guaranteed by the constitution.

"Whatever may happen—financial slavery, feudalism, poverty, and misery, or financial independence, prosperity, progress, and happiness—the silver Senators are conscious that the cause which they advocate is just, and that if justice is done the cause will ultimately prevail."

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

THE *Proportional Representative Review*, a new quarterly magazine "devoted to the reformation of the method of electing Representatives" to Congress, appears this month and presents as its leading article one by Professor John R. Commons, who quite appropriately discusses the subject of proportional representation. Professor Commons stoutly maintains that under the present district organization true representative government does not exist. "We are a law abiding people," he says, "yet our laws are made by a minority of the people and by an irresponsible oligarchy more dangerous than that our fathers revolted against. The Congress which passed the McKinley bill did not represent the people. There was a Republican majority of three, but according to the popular vote there should have been a Democratic majority of seven. In the succeeding Congress there was supposed to be the most momentous upheaval in the history of American politics. The Democrats had a majority of 119 over all, but had the people been represented their majority would have been only 39. In the present Congress the Democrats have a majority of 79, whereas they should be in a minority of 28; the people's party should have 31 votes instead of 8, and Republicans 152 instead of 129. To call our Congress a representative body is the essence of sarcasm. The same is true of every other law making body in the land. To mention only one State, Indiana elects thirteen Congressmen. According to the popular vote they should stand seven Democrats and six Republicans. According to the gerrymander they are eleven Democrats and only two Republicans. In other words, every Hoosier Democrat whom you may meet has an influence on the legislature of his country equal to that of five and two-fifths Hoosier Republicans."

Professor Commons does not hold that proportional representation alone would cure all our evils, but believes with Professor de Laveleye that this method operating in connection with the secret ballot and civil service reform there would be no fear of popular government. These three reforms, he goes on to say, are complementary and co-operative. "The secret ballot has prepared the way for a simple application of proportional representation, and it gives the movement an advantage which it by no means possessed when it was ably advocated twenty-five years ago. Again, legislative reform of this kind is impossible in the presence of a spoils system. It would result in constant deadlocks. United States Senators could no longer be elected by legislatures."

A Proposed Law.

In this initial number of *The Proportional Representative Review* are also presented the two systems of electing Representatives indorsed by the Proportional Representative Congress held in Chicago, August 12, 1893. We give the main provisions of the one based upon the Free List system as embodied in the Geneva (Switzerland) law and the bill proposed in the Fifty-second Congress by the Hon. Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio:

1. The members of the House of Representatives shall be voted for at large in their respective States.

2. Any body of electors in any State, which polled at the last preceding congressional election one per cent. of the total vote of the State, or which is indorsed by a petition of voters amounting to one per cent. of such total vote, may nominate any number of candidates not to exceed the number of seats to which such State is entitled in the House, and cause their names to be printed on the official ballot.

3. Each elector has as many votes as there are Representatives to be elected, which he may distribute as he pleases among the candidates, giving not more than one vote to any one candidate. Should he not use the entire number of votes to which he is entitled, his unexpressed votes are to be counted for the ticket which he shall designate by title. The votes given to candidates shall count individually for the candidates as well as for the tickets to which the candidates belong.

4. The sum of all the votes cast in any State shall be divided by the number of seats to which such State is entitled and the quotient to the nearest unit shall be known as the quota of representation.

5. The sum of all the votes cast for the tickets of each party or political body nominating candidates shall be severally divided by the quota of representation, and the units of the quotients thus obtained will show the number of Representatives to which each such body is entitled, and if the sum of such quotients be less than the number of seats to be filled the body of electors having the largest remainder after division of the sums of the votes cast by the quota of representation, as herein specified, shall be entitled to the first vacancy, and so on until all the vacancies are filled.

6. The candidates of each body of electors nominating candidates and found entitled to representation under the foregoing rules, shall receive certificates of election in the order of the votes received, a candidate receiving the highest number of votes the first certificate, and so on; but in case of a tie, with but one vacancy to be filled, the matter shall be determined by lot between the candidates so tied.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

MR. ERASTUS WIMAN, writing in the *Engineering Magazine*, on the subject, "Canada and our New Tariff," declares that "Had the McKinley bill been constructed for the purpose of striking the greatest number of the largest class of industrial interests in Canada, it could not have been more skillfully framed. A wider application of disaster, so far as shutting Canadians out of the best markets on the continent, could not be conceived in the productions of the soil, the forest, the mines and the sea. The classes and interests most adversely affected are widespread, and are resident in all regions, not only comprising the majority of the populace, but affecting practically the financial stability and the debt-paying power of the entire community." In support of this assertion he furnished a table showing that

the agricultural exports to the United States from Canada in the two years 1890-92 have decreased seventy-five per cent. Along with this decline in exports to the United States, Mr. Wiman further shows that there has been a corresponding increase in the exports from Canada to Great Britain.

BREAK DOWN THE TARIFF WALL.

It is urged by many intelligent people that in revising our tariff laws there shall be no change so far as they affect Canada. By continuing the existing exactions on the agricultural products of Canada they hold that the Canadians will soon sue for admission into the Union. Mr. Wiman is of a different opinion. He does not believe it possible to allure our neighbors to the North into a closer political relation by the exercise of commercial hostility. "If ever Canadians are to be brought into a closer relation with the United States it cannot," he declares, "be by the principle of repulsion which the McKinley tariff contains."

"The breaking down of the barrier between the two nations, and the obliteration of the border line so far as trade and commerce is concerned, are much more likely to bring them closer together, and eventually unite them, than to keep up the barbed wire fence which now separates them. A union of interests is much more likely to beget union in sentiment than a policy of isolation, selfishness and commercial belligerency."

Mr. Wiman is of opinion that if the American government will offer to the Canadian people a free admission in the new tariff of raw material, natural products and such slender supplies of manufactures as they can furnish, the return for which shall be the free admission into Canada of all manufactures that the United States can supply, the people of the Dominion will respond gladly in the affirmative to that invitation.

American versus British Market for Canada.

Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, writing on the Fiscal History of Canada in the *Dominion Illustrated*, says plainly that the theory of the great value of the American market to Canada has over and over again broken down. "It is," he says, "an economical heresy which will not bear the light of facts and figures. In 1891 Canada exported agricultural products to the United States valued at \$10,917,357, but in the same year we imported from that country \$9,395,747 worth. The net value of that great market to our farmers was therefore \$1,521,610 during the year. Meantime our export to Great Britain of farm products was \$25,074,464, our imports from there—chiefly wool and hemp—\$1,408,239."

Summing up his discussion as to whether British or American trade would prove the most profitable to Canada, Mr. Hopkins says: "The future can only be judged by the past, but with a distinct aim and steadfast policy on the one side, and a shifting, indefinable shadow on the other, it seems likely that Canada will stick to its present line of fiscal action until the time comes when the mother country will

hold out its hand and invite the adhesion of the Dominion to a great Imperial trade union creating one powerful commercial bond between all parts of the vast British Empire and its innumerable and varied productions."

Canadian Hostility to Annexation.

Mr. Castell Hopkins summarizes as follows his article in the *Forum* on the subject "Canadian Hostility to Annexation:" The conditions of the annexation problem seem simple and easily understood. Canada is contented with her present national position, and conservative Canadians entertain a profound belief in the superiority of the British system of government over the American. They think the institutions, laws, morals and legislation of the Dominion superior to those of the United States, and they would not care to risk serious changes through annexation. They are every year becoming more attached to Great Britain, and more grateful for the power and liberty which can be obtained within the British realm. They are afraid of American aggression, suspicious of American dislike to the motherland, averse to the necessity which would exist of hostile fiscal legislation under annexation, and of possible future conflict with Great Britain. They are becoming profoundly interested in the British market, as opposed to the old sixty million market theory, and have defeated by an overwhelming vote unrestricted reciprocity schemes which seemed to involve trade discrimination against England.

BLACKWOOD gives in concise tabulated form the argument against Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Irish and Imperial finance under Home Rule, thus:

Total amount required for imperial service.....	£60,576,000
Sum to be provided by Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's scheme.....	1,551,000
Sum which should be provided by Ireland if assessed on the following bases:	
(a) Population, 12.49 per cent.....	7,565,000
(b) Wealth, as shown by death duties, 4.66 per cent.....	2,816,000
(c) " " Income-tax, 4.19 per cent.....	2,532,000
(d) " " Customs receipts on wines, 7.97 per cent.....	4,827,000
(e) " " Customs receipts on tea, 13.99 per cent.....	8,462,000
(f) " " Customs receipts on tobacco, 13.80 per cent..	8,353,000
(g) " " Representation (80 members) in the Imperial Parliament, 12.36 per cent..	7,490,000

The moral drawn is that the Irish will have an independent financial existence, "let them show that they both can and will pay their own way."

THE CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

WE quote from the *Overland Monthly* the following description by Mr. Phil Weaver, Jr., of the grounds and principal buildings of the California Midwinter International Exposition. He says: "Of course it would be ridiculous to expect the buildings of the California Exposition to rival in magnificence Aladdin's Palaces at the Columbian Exposition, the largest of which would cover more than half the area set aside in the Golden Gate Park, but there will be

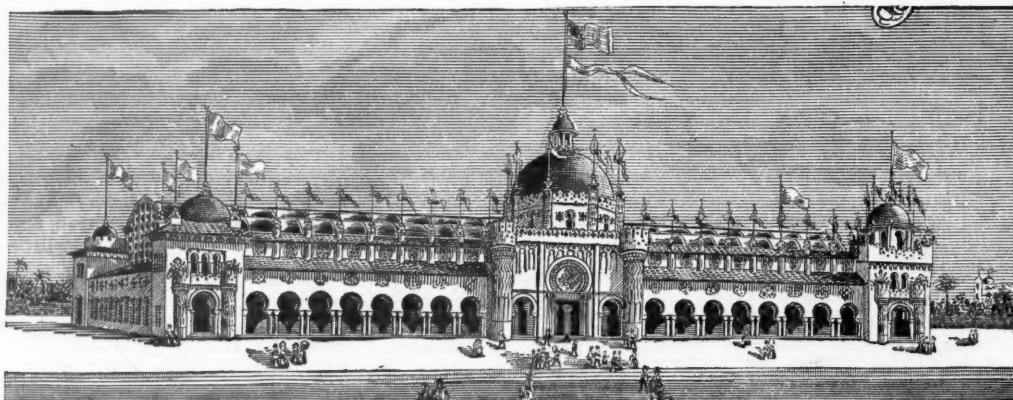


HON. M. H. DE YOUNG,
Director-General of the California Exposition.

a number of picturesque structures of Oriental type which will compare very favorably with the lesser buildings at Jackson Park in beauty of architecture as well as in dimensions. Some sixty acres of the Golden Gate Park have been devoted to the Exposition. This space will be covered by five main buildings grouped about a central concert valley, from the centre of which is to rise an electric tower two hundred and sixty feet in height. This tower will be covered by incandescent lamps and surmounted by search lights which will throw their beams on the fountains and banks of flowers about its base, or light up with silvery rays the cascade on Strawberry Hill toward the ocean and bring into a halo of light the merry boating parties on the lake at its base, spanned by picturesque bridges, or show the Coliseum-like observatory on the summit. Without the main group of Fair buildings are to be the many private concessions from the Midway Plaisance and some that never appeared in Chicago.

MANUFACTURES AND MECHANICAL ARTS BUILDING.

"The largest structure is the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, four hundred and sixty-two feet long by two hundred and thirty-seven feet wide, designed by A. Page Brown in the Moorish style. The effect of this airy architecture when executed in



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

staff is quite as pleasing to the eye as if done in stone. Overlooking the main floor is a gallery about thirty-five feet wide extending completely around the interior, and above the gallery there is a third floor some fifty feet from the main floor, opening into a roof garden containing the many hardy outdoor plants of a California winter.

"Next in size will be the Mechanical Arts Building, designed by Edward R. Swain. This building is one hundred and sixty feet by three hundred and twenty-four, and in its construction the spirit of the architecture of the Indian Temples has been skillfully adapted.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.

"To the north of the central light tower and valley of flowers is to be the most uniquely attractive building of the group, designed by C. C. McDougall. It is to be a permanent feature of the park after it has served its purpose as a building of Fine Arts and Decorative Arts. Back about 40 feet from the general roadway surrounding the concert valley, it will be found, yellow as the sands and rocks of the upper Nile, amid severely plain surroundings, guarded at the approach by two immense sphinxes. The general idea of the building seems to be Egyptian, with a Siamese treatment of the entrance to the vestibule, which stands out prominently from the main structure. The most prominent feature of the building is the Siamese emblem, the elephant's head. The Egyptian pyramidal dome on the vestibule, and the sacred emblem of the winged globe in the frieze amid the many historic bas-reliefs, dominate the Indian idea. Within, the vestibule is designed to carry out the idea of an Egyptian temple, filled with massive columns, modeled after those on the Nile.

"In the main structure there is a central court of statuary, from which the surrounding exhibition rooms may be entered, and these in turn communicate with each other. Surrounding this court above is to be a gallery for water colors. The interior decoration of the building is to be strictly in harmony with its exterior; the friezes and wainscoting are to be grotesque with the sacred ibis, conventional emblems and figures.

tesque with the sacred ibis, conventional emblems and figures.

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

"At the southwest end of concert valley, beyond the fountain, will be found a structure as light in appearance as the Fine Arts Building is substantial. The Administration Building is another work of A. Page Brown's, and combines Central Indian and Siamese features in a light, graceful structure, consisting of a central dome, over an inclosed square corridor with pavilions at the four corners. In these are to be located the offices of management, the department of publicity and promotion, the foreign depart-

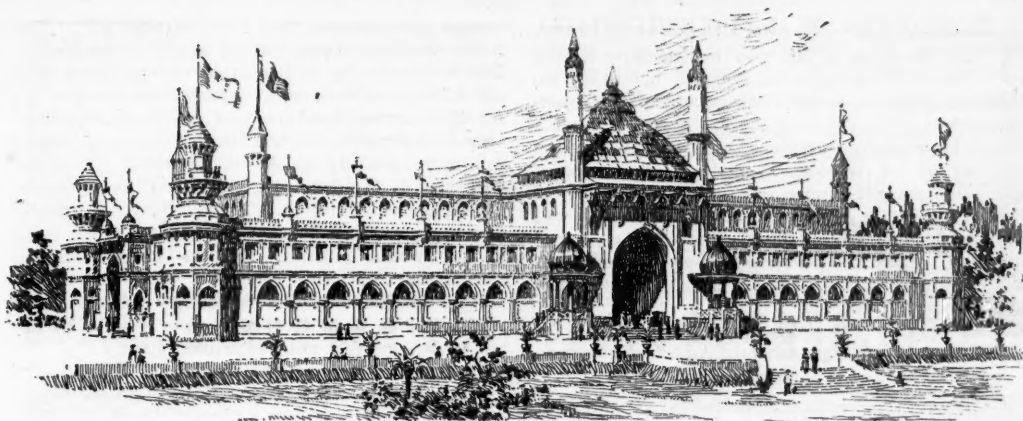


FINE ARTS BUILDING.

ment, assembly rooms for foreign commissioners, press headquarters, the post office, the bank, and information bureau; in short, the brain which is to move the exposition. The central dome is to be handsomely decorated in the interior, and the curious pine-apple exterior is to be brilliantly lighted above by an incandescent outline of the pavilion.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

"Northward from this building, with the Fine Arts Building forming the north side of the quadrangle, is situated the Agricultural and Horticultural Building, designed by Samuel Newsom in the old



MECHANICAL ARTS BUILDING.

California Spanish Mission style, somewhat modified by Romanesque. This structure occupies about two hundred and seventy feet along the roadway, and runs back one hundred and ninety feet, raising a dome one hundred feet in diameter, ninety feet above the tropical plants within. Around this dome will be a roof garden, worthy of the name, where the visitor may expect to find flowers as well as ornamental shrubbery, a feature particularly lacking at Chicago. In this building California will display its wealth of fruit and flowers once more, after many triumphs at Chicago. Here will be displayed the products of the many counties of the State, vying with each other in substantial proofs of what their soil can produce.

iantly lighted, as are the walks of the grounds throughout, by arc and incandescent lamps.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

"The five buildings around the terraced quadrangle leading to concert valley are but the nucleus of a great number of county and concessionaires' structures selected from a great number of applicants. Santa Barbara County will erect a handsome building, wherein will be exhibited her amphibia, principally the sea-lion; San Mateo will bring her log cabin from Chicago. The Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco have under way an Oriental building of their own, fully one hundred and sixty feet long and ninety feet wide, with a central courtyard



AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

"These five buildings, as has been said, all face on a central court, which is terraced in two tiers of massed shrubbery and flowers to the concert valley, where seats are to be placed, from which the music of the band in the kiosk of the electric tower may be enjoyed on pleasant afternoons and evenings. The banks of flowers on all sides of this valley are to be a feature of the Fair. Prominent horticulturists have offered to take charge of special sections of it. At the four corners of the valley are to be cafés, brill-

ly to be filled with rare Chinese flora. At one end there will be a Chinese theatre, and about the courtyard will be booths exemplifying the manufacture of important Chinese productions. The structure will be fantastically ornamented with carved dragons, and brilliant red, yellow and blue flags will flutter above tiled roofs, from which a Chinese pagoda, copied from the celebrated tower at Nankin, will rise some seventy-five feet. Most of the Oriental exhibits at Chicago will be found here, including 'A Street in Cairo.'"

IN PRAISE OF CHICAGO AND THE UNITED STATES.

THAT the place of honor in the *Quarterly Review* should be given to an eloquent, not to say enthusiastic, appreciation of Chicago and of the American people in general is a fact "significant of much." Times have changed when a Conservative reviewer can say of the Western Republic, "The hopes of mankind are centred upon the mighty enterprise," or declare that "the emancipation of the negroes will remain the most striking moral event of our century," one which "has given pathos to the record of material expansion and to American principles a firmness and grandeur . . . worthy of so great a people." Chicago and its exposition furnish the occasion for examining afresh the prospects of American progress.

THE COMING GLORIES OF THE LAKE CITY.

"Chicago represents the industrial era without tradition, history, or a system of hierarchical government to temper its rule. . . .

"We may predict a future for the Garden City which not even London can eclipse. It is, we say, the meeting place of East, West and Centre, with the continents of the Pacific for a background that is yearly becoming less distant. . . . The age of steam and iron made London and New York. The age of electricity will see Chicago contending with them for the crown of commerce."

A NEW LINE IN HISTORY.

The reviewer is mightily impressed with the deep-seated orderliness and power of self-government which Americans possess. "Their enemies might define the American institutions as a recognized anarchy, with universal suffrage to make it perpetual. But surely they would be deceiving themselves with a vain sound. . . .

"The American government has struck out a new line in history. It is the very opposite of the paternal and the oligarchical. . . . It aims at nothing less than to carry into effect the idea of freedom until it has penetrated into every form of human life. A nation, in the English or French meaning of the word, America is not, and does not desire to be. . . . This idea of the sovereign individual . . . runs through American society from end to end. . . .

"The American does not worship State authority, or those in whom it is for the time embodied, neither does he regard it as the one great instrument and the abiding channel of civilization. To him it is but the means of accomplishing certain definite ends, which may perhaps be summed up in the defense of the nation against its enemies, and the enforcing of contracts made by private agreement."

Mr. Herbert Spencer would seem, we are told, "to have caught the very spirit of American institutions." Perhaps it is this theory of government which gives the British Conservative, threatened as he is with all manner of Collectivist demands, his new sympathy with the individualist American.

THE PURITAN STILL DOMINANT.

Our reviewer sees in Chicago the product of "Puritan shrewdness and habits of industry, al-

though now divorced from Puritan religion." "The American farmer, take him all in all, is even yet old-Hebrew, believing in his Bible, unacquainted with any criticism which would endanger his creed or his morals, cautious, hard and practical, by no means inclined to surrender the views in which he was brought up, and carefully to be distinguished from the 'heathens of the great cities,' who are mostly immigrants or their children. These . . . politically do not govern, and never will. The American spirit is fast subduing them. . . . Though religion, among the Americans, does not 'exalt her mitred front in Parliament,' the churches exercise a power against which no active propaganda of unbelief has yet made itself felt, nor seems likely to arise."

The people, conscious of its strength, tolerates the corruptions and machinations of the political "boss," who, acutely observes our reviewer, "with his 'heelers and workers,' his packed 'primaries,' and his saloon 'caucus,' represents, under curiously varied circumstances, the old Greek tyrant of Syracuse or Agrigentum."

The closing strains of this prose pæan to the genius of the United States take on quite a religious tone. "Freedom, equality of right, and a liberal spirit," which are "the elements of the American constitution," are also, we are told, characteristic of ancient Athenian culture and of the New Testament itself, "which is at length beginning to be recognized as the standard of civilization. In this triple cord, not easily broken, there seems to be a firm security against anarchism, communism, and all other assaults upon ordered freedom."

A FRENCH VIEW OF FRENCH POLICY.

M. GABRIEL MONOD opens the *Contemporary Review* with an enlightening survey of "the political situation in France." He does not fear much from the group of fifty Socialist deputies; "the party in France is not very formidable. If they wish it the Moderate Republicans may be masters of the situation." The great want is the want of a leader. MM. de Freycinet, Rouvier, Ribot, Bourgeois, Constans, are in turn discussed as possible leaders and dismissed as discredited. M. Casimir Périer might do, but he is said to be reserving himself for the Presidency. The foreign policy now generally in favor "consists in strengthening the Russian alliance more and more, and remaining on terms as cordial as possible with England and the United States." M. Monod exposes one of the weakest points of the Franco-Russian alliance when he says: "War is always at hand, in the present state of Europe, but nobody would dare to engage in it deliberately. The chances are too great. France must perish if she engages in an unsuccessful one; and a victorious war, in which Germany was crushed by France and Russia, would result in the subjection of all Europe to the latter. . . . What a mockery if, after the victory, France were obliged to seek an alliance with Germany!"

M. Monod questions whether a ministry endeavoring to bring about a war for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine by Russian aid could count on a majority to back them. He deplores France's love of "stir and pageantry," "glitter and hustle," yet acknowledges also a longing for something "nobler and greater." The younger generation shows tendencies towards religious mysticism and theosophy. "The great danger of our position . . . is the existence of a state of inaction, of languid *ennui*, side by side with the longing for activity; an intellectual and moral chaos from which may spring some sudden outburst—it may be war, it may be social revolution, it may be a pacific, moral and intellectual revival."

RUSSIA VERSUS WESTERN EUROPE.

PRESUMABLY as a concession to popular feeling, the second number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contributes a valuable addition to the Russophile publications of the month, under the title "How Russia Took Her Place in Europe," by M. Desjardins, member of the French Institute. The article is really a review of an elaborate historical work compiled by a well-known Russian journalist, F. de Martens, with the permission and assistance of the St. Petersburg Minister of Foreign Affairs. Therein may be found an account of all the treaties and conventions concluded by Russia with foreign powers, and M. Desjardins has managed to weave out of dry political documents a striking page of old history.

HER FIRST RELATIONS WITH WESTERN EUROPE.

Russia's first relations with Western Europe seem to have begun in the glorious reign of a certain Iaroslav the Great, called the Russian Charlemagne, who flourished between the years 1015 and 1054. He made good use of his female relations, marrying his sister to the King of Poland and his three daughters to the Kings of Hungary, Norway and France. Marriage, indeed, seems to have played a great part in Russian diplomacy, for the next close connection between the great Eastern power and its neighbors took place in 1486, when the then Czar's niece married a nephew of Maximilian of Austria. Russia's first serious relations with England began in the middle of the sixteenth century, when one Anthony Jenkinson, an astute English merchant, became the confidant and friend of the Czar Ivan IV, to whom he granted all kinds of privileges for himself, and for a company, the *Muscovia*, in which he was interested.

All went well for some years; then, in the April of 1567, the Czar commissioned his friend Jenkinson to ask the Queen of England (Elizabeth) whether she would become "the friend of his friends and the enemy of his enemies." But this did not suit the Queen's views, and for some years diplomatic relations between the two countries was severely strained to the utter undoing of Jenkinson and his Muscovite company. In 1583 the Czar bethought himself that an English bride might make matters straight; and he sent his ambassador, Bisenky, to ask for the hand of Mary Hastings, whom M. Desjardins speaks of as

having been a niece of Elizabeth. The negotiations, however, fell through owing to the death of the Czar.

PETER THE GREAT AND RUSSO-FRANCO ALLIANCE.

To Peter the Great belongs really the credit of having brought Russia within the circle of European politics, and he may be said to have first thought of a Russo-Franco alliance; "he owned," writes St. Simon in his famous memoirs, "an extreme passion to become united to France."

But the Czar's celebrated visit to Paris unfortunately took place some years too late. In Louis XIV he would doubtless have found an ally and friend, but the Regent was no diplomatist, and practically threw the Czar into the arms of England. Catherine, remarks M. Desjardins, began her reign by an exchange of compliments with England and Russia, but, finally, was more often unfriendly than friendly with the Court of St. James, and this, although George I was in constant communication with her, writing her long autograph letters, in which he would point out their many common interests. M. Desjardins has only continued his researches up to the end of the eighteenth century. It is to be hoped that in a future number of the *Revue* he will tell the story of Russia's later relations with her European allies and enemies.

RUSSIANS AND ENGLISH AKIN.

"THE meaning of the Russian name" is discussed by Karl Blind, in the *Scottish Review*, who finds that "the bold warriors who in the ninth century went forth under the name of the 'Rus' and the 'Varangians,' and who subjected the Finnish, Slav, partly also the Tartar tribes of the great northeastern plain, where they founded the 'Russian' empire, were of Teutonic blood."

The result of his investigation is that "the founders of the 'Russian' empire, whose Germanic origin is beyond doubt, either had their name—as Dr. Thomsen thinks it likely—from a word meaning the Rowers, or Seafarers, or, as Dr. Hyde Clarke contends, from the Rugians. The name of the latter occurs in a variety of forms, such as *Ruani*, *Roani*, *Rujani*, *Ruia*, *Ruja*, *Roja*, etc., which comes close enough to Rhos or Rus. As to the Warangians, they were most probably of the Waring kinship of the Angles, forefathers of the English, the name of the Warings themselves being preserved, like that of the Angles, in English place-names.

The tribes of this common kin who migrated to the northeast founded Russia, but lost their original language and free institutions; while those who branched northwest and began the making of England developed both ancient speech and ancient liberty. The reviewer finishes his story with the picturesque remark: "To-day, in the far East, the two Empires which were originally founded by Germanic Norsemen, now nearly meet again."

But instead of urging that the two peoples of kindred origin should unite as kinsmen in their kindred task of civilizing Asia, he indulges in antithetical

rhetoric about "progress and civilization" on the one side and "oppression," "barbarism," and "tyranny" on the other.

MASHONALAND AND ITS INHABITANTS.

MR. R. J. THEODORE BENT contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a bright if somewhat discursive account of "Mashonaland and its People." He cannot understand any enlightened person standing up for Lobengula, and "the misery, butchery and dastardly cruelty" which his raid into the South African Company's territory produce. He insists that "nothing but making a clean sweep of the Matabele out of the country and driving them across the Zambesi can settle the matter. Then, if a series of forts is erected to prevent their return, Mashonaland and Matabeleland may hope for a time of peace and prosperity."

Mr. Bent holds out no prospect of the Mashonas or even of Khama's men proving of much use as fighting allies. In all South Africa "there is not a tribe which can stand up to the Zulu." He describes Mashonaland as containing some forty thousand square miles suitable for colonization, as having an improving climate, and as producing even under native cultivation excellent rice, tobacco, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, chillies, and ground nuts. But "it is really on its gold mines that the future of Mashonaland depends; without gold the country is not sufficiently rich to warrant colonization. It could doubtless be self-supporting without gold, but as a speculation it would be valueless." Locomotion is difficult. Roads have to be cut through a thick thorny bush.

MASHONA RELIGION.

They are reserved on the subject of religion. "From what we could gather during our wanderings, I should say that the Mashonas believe in a vague supreme spirit, or god, which they call 'Mwali.' They do not appear to pay any direct worship to this spirit, being doubtless too infinitely vague to their minds, but instead they sacrifice to their ancestors, who act, they suppose, as intercessors between them and the Supreme Being, or at any rate have better means of knowing more about it than they have."

When the Mashona is free from Matabele raids, his "timid cringing manner" is exchanged for "decidedly noble bearing and splendid physique." Beside Matabele raids, drawbacks to colonization are found in the unhealthiness of the climate for horses and cattle, and the tsetse-fly, "a small gray fly, about the size of an ordinary horse-fly," whose bite is fatal to all but native quadrupeds, and which has already cost the company many thousands sterling. "Salisbury, Victoria, and Umbali will undoubtedly be the chief towns of the new colony." Salisbury, which stands five thousand feet above sea-level, on a kopje rising out of a large plain, is the healthiest of the three, especially since its neighborhood has been drained by the South African Company.

A TAKING PORTRAIT OF KING KHAMA.

Mr. Bent prefaces his article with this sketch of Great Britain's Bechuana ally: "King Khama is a

model savage, if a black man who has been thoroughly civilized by European and missionary influences can still be called one. He is an autocrat of the best possible type, whose influence in his country is entirely thrown into the scale of virtue for the suppression of vice. Such a thing as theft is unknown in his realm; he will not allow his subjects to make or drink beer. 'Beer is the source of all quarrels,' he says; 'I will stop it.' He has put a stop also to the existence of witch-doctors and their wiles throughout all the Bamangwato. He conducts in person services every Sunday in his large round *kolla*, or place of assembly, standing beneath the tree of justice and the wide canopy of heaven in a truly patriarchal style. He is keen in the suppression of all superstitions. . . . Khama, in manner and appearance, is thoroughly a gentleman, dignified and courteous; he wears well-made European clothes, a billy-cock hat and gloves, in his hand he brandishes a dainty cane, and he pervades everything in his country, riding about from point to point wherever his presence is required; and if he is just a little too much of a dandy it is an error in his peculiar case in the right direction."

IS ITALY GROWING TIRED OF HER KING?

THE recent successes of the Catholic party in many local elections throughout Italy encourages Signor R. Corniani to elaborate in the pages of the *Rassegna Nazionale* a programme for what he terms the new Conservative party in Italy. This proposed party, from which he hopes great things in the future, is to consist of the Moderates of both camps—Catholics and Liberal; and, indeed, it is precisely by a combination of this kind that the recent successes at municipal elections have been won. Where the Catholics are intractable, the Moderates vote with the Radicals; on the other hand, they are quite ready to join with the Catholics, when feasible, as a protest against the rabid sectarianism and materialism of the present régime.

The author also notes an as yet little suspected, but, if true, important factor in Italian politics—i. e., the waning popularity of the House of Savoy. Rightly or wrongly, the many and obvious misfortunes under which Italy is groaning are attributed to a failure in the monarchical principle, and discontent is spreading rapidly among the moderate Liberals, who, until now, have been the most stalwart supporters of the united monarchy. Royalty has failed to do much that was expected of her; she has, moreover, done many things which have proved undoubted blunders. With this decline of popularity of the reigning House there disappears one of the main difficulties of a *rapprochement* with the Catholic party. Ultimately Italy might find in a federated republic a solution of some of the unsolvable problems of her present political condition.

The principles which are to govern the new coalition party are summed up by Signor Corniani in the following paragraph: "Both sides demand a greater

respect paid to Catholicism, both as a sentiment and an institution; both parties desire public instruction to be purified from materialistic and anti-religious influences; both wish for a scheme of public finance which will not exhaust public and private prosperity; all desire greater freedom of municipal life, an administration independent of party politics, a real decentralization and simplification of bureaucratic methods, liberty of election, and a union between real education and popular instruction."

A GLIMPSE INTO PERSIA AND PERSIAN SOCIETY.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue* of October 1 Ahmed Bey gives a striking picture of modern Persia and of its governmental institutions. Persia, he tells us, is divided into provinces or hokumets, and each province is divided into districts or mohals, which again are divided into cantons or belads. Each district boasts of a Governor and Vice-Governor. The Governors are generally chosen from among the members of the Shah's family. They do nothing, and have no dealing with the people over whom they reign. The Persian administration shares with that of many more civilized countries the reputation of being excessively corrupt: Everything is done by bribery. The government openly sells the posts it has to offer, from ambassador to a government clerkship. On the other hand, the poor are heavily taxed, and those who cannot pay have not only their lands, but even their houses and personal effects seized.

HOW THE BRITISH ARE REGARDED.

Ahmed Bey quotes an extraordinary little ballad which he declares is sung among the people *à propos* of the tobacco monopoly, which is said to practically belong to Great Britain. A rough translation of the verses may be useful, inasmuch as they point out the way in which the British are regarded in the East:

Tell me, O Grand Vizier, have you seen the Sal Shah (Salisbury)
In his London Palace? Did he get round you Goose,
O Grand Vizier? O Sal Shah?
One gave over the money; the other gave his country,
And each of them is pleased O.

If the Queen only knew—for of course it is hidden from her—
That we are miserably poor,

O Grand Vizier! O Sal Shah!
She would not have taken from us our bitter tobacco—
The one gave the money: the other his country,
And the two are pleased O.

In Persia there is, so to speak, no judicial system; all law cases, civil or criminal, are judged by some mollah, who always decides in favor of him who has paid most. The army is singularly recruited. Every landed proprietor has to furnish a certain number of men, and to equip and feed a certain number for an indeterminate time. The government gives them their guns, and, generally speaking, provides for their lodging. There is no kind of order, and each soldier is expected to look out for himself and live by theft or violence. Thus the whole state of things is extremely painful to the respectable Persians, who therefore emigrate to India, Turkey or Russia, according to the province where they were born. Persians

abound in Mesopotamia, in Syria and Constantinople, and at the latter place have their own theatre, their own schools, and actually a newspaper, which is said to be the best Oriental journal published.

"THE WORST GOVERNMENT IN THE WORLD."

Persia, declares Ahmed Bey, possesses perhaps the worst government in the world, and he gives a terrible picture of the Shah and his Ministers' despotic rule. In ancient Persia the king is supposed to be half god half man, "The friend of God, the enemy of tyrants, religiously inclined, saviour of men." To the gods he was to seem a good and immortal man, to men an illustrious god. The introduction of Islam put an end to this happy state of things.

Ahmed Bey evidently looks with suspicion upon the friendship of England and Persia, and would like to see Russian influence predominate in the country. The Shah, his sons, and his Ministers, all have their fortunes invested in British banks, and so, naturally, it is to their interest to keep on good terms with the Court of St. James. On the other hand, the Persian merchants wish to be on the best terms with Russia. There will come a moment, says the writer of the article, when Persia will become the battle ground of England and Russia, for the Shah has four sons, two of whom at least are likely to consider themselves each the rightful heir to their father.

A SAD OUTLOOK FOR BENGAL.

A VERY mournful picture of the State of Bengal is drawn by Mr. F. H. Barrow in the *Calcutta Review*. He points out that the British Census shows "that all the old parts are in a state of more or less decay, while prosperity and improvement are found only in the rich alluvial Eastern districts, and in the parts of the Western districts where new land is being broken up." His own experience for the last twenty years in and about Bengal villages only too clearly confirms this statement. As a consequence crime is increasing. "Bengal is raising a paradise for lawyers and a pandemonium for everybody else." He finds the cause in the unfortunate innovation by which the British Government transformed the zemindars—or agents of the Mohammedan rulers appointed to collect for the State a fixed proportion of the produce of the land—into owners with the rights of British landlords. The ownership of village land has hence come to be divided and subdivided, let and sublet, until zemindars, instead of being State officers to promote local welfare, have become most litigious collectors of rent. To prevent the complete ruin of the province Mr. Barrow advocates "the restoration of the old system on a scientific basis,"—"fixing rent in a proportion of crops,"—and the forcing back of the landowners of Bengal on the principle of the Hindu joint family, which acts through a head, so that they are only allowed to manage their estates through one member; "for all estates and tenures the name of only one owner shall be registered."

The moral effect of the present chaos on the proprietors seems to be even more calamitous than the

economic. "From the one extreme of State communism, they have been allowed to rush into the anarchy of completely uncontrolled individualism. . . . The present generation of educated Bengalis are in consequence utterly wanting in subordination to authority. Among themselves obedience to authority is a virtue little practiced, and the faith and reverence which are the distinguishing virtues of Hinduism have well nigh disappeared; a result, I think, chiefly due to the utter relaxation of all control over their land affairs by the State."

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH IN INDIA.

THE part which the speaking of English is manifestly destined to play in the unification of mankind imposes on its present guardians the duty of doing their utmost to keep the language one, and to prevent it breaking up into dialects not mutually intelligible. There are two articles in the *Calcutta Review* which serve as forcible reminders of the danger of neglecting that duty. Mr. Charles Johnston, M.R.A.S., discusses the general relations of ethnology and philology. He acknowledges that recent anthropology has shown "four quite distinct race types in Europe alone, all speaking Aryan languages, but none corresponding exactly to linguistic divisions." But he vigorously combats Mr. Isaac Taylor's declaration that "language seems almost independent of race." This notion he derives from the erroneous identification of language with vocabulary. But "besides vocabulary, language consists of grammatical structure, accent, tone and phonetic type." The behavior under new race conditions of each of these elements is subjected to a most interesting investigation, which Mr. Johnston finally thus sums up: "Taking first vocabulary, it appears that, as far as its constituents are concerned, it has very little relation to race; perhaps none at all; but, as far as its scope is concerned, it is very largely dependent on race. Grammar also seems to be, if not dependent on race, at least liable to great influence from it. Tone and accent seem also dependent on race; while phonetic mould is overwhelmingly so. So that five-sixths of language are dependent on race; while only one-sixth—too often mistaken for the whole—seems practically independent."

If we apply these principles, as Mr. Johnston does not, to the probable future of the English language, we get a prospect not too reassuring. For, as five-sixths of language is dependent on race, and as the English-speaking area is extending over an enormous number of different races, what will be the linguistic result?

Babu English Taught in Government Schools.

Apprehension is deepened by the statements of another reviewer who signs himself H. R. J.: "It stands as a gigantically ludicrous fact to-day that the supreme powers in the Indian Empire, having undertaken to introduce the science and literature of the West into India through the medium of the English

language, have failed to evolve any considerable number of trained scholars who may be trusted to speak and write the English language with even tolerable correctness and intelligence. . . . The Universities send out yearly hundreds of youths . . . addicted to a very vile habit of writing and speaking English. . . . Not half the students in our college classes are really fitted by their knowledge of English properly to benefit by the books that are put into their hands to study and the lectures they are invited to listen to."

"One great and evident cause" is that the colleges "have tried to impart teaching in English without taking sufficient precautions to insure that English should first be taught." What H. R. J. demands, in the first place, is, therefore, "gradually raising the standard of English in the so-called Entrance Examination." As "the supply of men educated after the received pattern exceeds the present demand," the restriction of numbers which a higher standard of entrance would involve need not deter us.

But the source of the evil lies further back—in the schools preparing men for the Universities: "The teachers of English in these schools are almost entirely native masters—an intelligent and deserving class of men, no doubt, many of them with University degrees, but nevertheless men with a very imperfect mastery of English idiom. . . . There is probably—I speak under correction, yet not altogether at random—not a single school in the whole of India where there is a reasonable chance that English will be correctly and idiomatically taught to the Indian school-boy. A vicious habit of expression is acquired by our scholars from the first."

The reviewer urges that there should be one school—"if possible in every Presidency, and if not, then one at least in all India"—"in which English is taught from the beginning by Englishmen, thoroughly, systematically, soundly," and which could serve as model for the rest.

There is something more than grotesque in the spectacle of a British Government laboriously propagating through the Indian Empire a spurious dialect, neither English nor native.

Mr. A. J. ROSE-SOLEY contributes to the *Westminster Review* a vivid description of a singular socialistic exodus from New South Wales. Its leader and originator is William Lane. Born in agricultural England, he spent his boyhood in America, whence he removed to Queensland. A prosperous journalist, he flung himself into the labor movement, and at last, impatient of the slower social evolution, he conceived the idea of starting a Communistic settlement of Australians in a totally new environment. A suitable site has been secured in Paraguay, South America, where the "New Australia" is to develop. Each colonist pays £60 minimum entrance fee. Equality of the sexes, sanctity of home-life, communal care of children under guardianship of parents, are among the chief articles of constitution.

IS IRELAND PAST SAVING?

A Dark Picture.

AMONG all the dismal descriptions which the wildest partisan hatred or despair ever inspired of the present condition of Ireland, there is probably none to equal the sketch which a Home Ruler, who signs himself X., contributes to the *Fortnightly Review*. The article is the first of a series which is to deal with "the Ireland of to-day."

The writer's pessimism regards the economical and social situation rather than the political. "The eye dims with tears at the unhappy spectacle—thousands of good acres going annually out of cultivation; an incessant stream of the young and the able-bodied headed for Queenstown or Galway to take ship; whole country-sides dotted with roofless cottages; once populous towns shrunk into squalid shelters for the crippled, diseased, vicious and incompetent residuum which remain; a deserted people, conscious of being a bedraggled and tattered shadow of their former selves, loafing or pottering about among their ruins with a shamefaced bravado, wearing shoddy English clothes, reading the lowest and flashiest English trash, singing the London music-hall songs of last year, trying in a hundred pitiful ways to make themselves believe that they are really a nation, a co-partner in the greatest of modern empires—one cannot but be moved at the sight. Many causes have, of course, contributed to produce this lamentable result. Long observation and experience convince me that the chief agent in working the mischief, as well as the most difficult obstacle in the way of remedying it, has been and is the Irish railway system.

"THE REAL RULERS OF THE ISLAND."

"Our common belief is that Ireland is governed by Parliament at Westminster. . . . That is a government which counts for very little. The true control of Ireland as a whole is vested in a Parliament which no one hears of, whose monthly sessions nobody reports; I mean the 'Conference' of representatives of the Irish railway and steamship lines. These are the real rulers of the island." The traffic is managed without regard to public needs or convenience. The local goods rates are so exorbitant as to have stamped out several once flourishing industries and to have crippled those that remain.

IS NOT THE REMEDY TOO LATE?

"Almost as grievous indictment might be brought against the Irish banking system." Instead of promoting the internal development, "the Irish banks in practice exist for the purpose of getting together Irish money to send it away for investment elsewhere." Ten out of twelve millions sterling of the Bank of Ireland's capital are in the use of the Government outside of Ireland. "No man can get money from an Irish bank for Irish industrial or commercial purposes unless he can prove that he does not need it. To grant a loan on prospective profits, to lend upon mercantile security is unheard of."

But will not Home Rule miraculously regenerate the land? "I speak as one who is willing to see the

experiment tried, and who fain would believe that these halcyon results may follow. But above every form of hope there rises the grim and gloomy shadow of doubt—is it not really too late?"

The "so-called problem of Ulster" is dismissed with ridicule. Irish Nationalists and Irish Unionists laugh among themselves at the serious regard paid by the Saxon to their violent "histrionism." Both are privately preparing to work together in the expected Irish Parliament. The true basis for fear is held to be in the condition and character of the people as a whole. "No statesman has ever before been confronted with a task of such dimensions." As in no other land, the aristocracy have abandoned all concern for the people. Professional men are to commercial men in "the ruinous ratio" of twenty-one to eight. The agricultural class is a shade better off, thanks to recent legislation. But the villages are manifestly decaying.

THE DOMINANCE OF THE PUBLICAN.

From one-fifth to one-third or a half of the male population of a community large enough to have a tied house "is body and soul at the service of the publican." It is a rare village that the publican cannot control. Emigration has steadily increased "the proportion of idle, incompetent and valueless males left in Ireland." This "rapscallion class," as "X." calls it, supplied the criminals of the Phoenix Park murderer type, but were generally kept successfully in the background, until "Mr. Parnell's collision with destiny and the British matron." Parnell saw in this ragamuffin element under publican control large possibilities of support, and straightway flung himself into the arms of the Dublin publicans. The line of cleavage so made runs through almost every village in Ireland. The publican is on the Parnellite, the priest on the other side. Where the priest is in antagonism with the publican, the priest's influence may be written down at zero.

THE PROBLEM OF IRELAND.

No partisan politics are involved in Parnellism; it is a social and ethical affair. These pot-house loafers and corner boys spread a murrain of vagrancy and drunkenness through the youth of the country. "It is this wholesale dry-rotting of the boys growing up in the Irish towns and villages, merely through contact with this ever swelling army of loafers and vagabonds, which makes one ask with a sinking heart what hope there is of the new generation."

"The Irishman returned from America or Australia is one of the worst elements" in this set. Even in the middle class there is no real social life nor efficient housekeeping. "The journalism of Ireland at its best is bad." Literature "has practically perished out of the land;" "the dear old music" has gone. "Poor, disheveled and dirty Dublin does indeed strive to cling, in a feeble, desultory way, to the shadow of her former literary fame."

Briefly, then, the problem of Ireland is this: By what miracle can this remnant of the home race, now so thinned out and woefully deteriorated in stock, so

overlaid in its centres of population by an infected human scum, so committed at every turn to the grossest fallacies and abuses of industrial, commercial and political organization, and so cruelly distanced and demoralized in all the things which elsewhere go to constitute a healthful and well-balanced national life—win regeneration?"

THE COLONIAL PARTY AT WESTMINSTER.

"THE Colonial Conference"—the body which has been formed by the fifteen returned colonists now in the House of Commons and twelve other members whose interests and sympathies are strongly colonial—is the subject of a sensible article in the *Contemporary* by the secretary of the Conference, Mr. Hogan, M.P. He expects it to be joined shortly by a contingent of peers who have served or governed in the colonies, and thus to develop into "an unofficial joint Colonial Committee of both Houses." Composed of all parties, its members "are all of one mind on the great questions of imperial policy" and on the necessity of securing more attention in parliament to the interests of Greater Britain. This unofficial body is not designed in any way to clash, but rather to co-operate, with the official Colonial Agents-General.

ITS PROXIMATE PROGRAMME.

Its existence would have done much to prevent Lord Derby's blunder of refusing to permit the annexation of New Guinea, and may now operate beneficially to settle the Newfoundland, New Hebrides and Samoan questions in the colonial interest. Mr. Hogan adds: "Other subjects that may fairly claim consideration at the hands of the Colonial Conference are a uniform penny postage throughout the Queen's dominions; improved cable communication with the colonies; the organization of imperial defense; the legislation of colonial government stock for trustee investments; a more scientific and less haphazard system of appointing colonial governors; the assimilation of patent, copyright and company law throughout the Empire."

THE ULTIMATE AIM.

The mere formation of this standing Conference has, Mr. Hogan affirms, been hailed with great enthusiasm at home and in the colonies, and has already evoked widespread and unexpected "aspirations for a genuine Imperial Parliament"—in which the colonies should be directly and duly represented. Mr. Hogan is not sanguine of soon beholding the reconstruction of the Empire on a representative basis, which Mr. Robert Lowe advocated in the Sydney Legislature so far back as 1844. But he regards it as the ultimate goal. "No workable scheme by which the colonies can secure direct, adequate and satisfactory representation at Westminster has yet been devised, nor can we entertain any well-grounded hope of such a desirable consummation until such time as the Australasian and South African colonies are federated on the Canadian model. With the Greater Britain beyond the seas organized and federated into three homogeneous, powerful and well-defined groups,

there ought to be no insuperable difficulty in the way of allotting to each group its due and proportionate share of representation in a genuine Imperial Parliament."

WHAT THE BRITISH MINERS FOUGHT FOR.

IN a paper entitled "The Miners' Battle—and After," Mr. Sydney Olivier undertakes to explain to readers of the *Contemporary Review* the real purport of the recent coal struggle in England, which ended in a victory for the men. The miners fought for "the basic principle of a minimum wage: of a decent standard of living" as the first charge upon production. They felt that "the coal industry of Great Britain could be so ordered by rational organization and economy as to yield both owner's profits and worker's living wage continuously, and this without such prices to consumers as would hurt either our home or export trade."

They have it in mind to bring about such an organization by legal limitation of hours and transfer of all proprietary interests in royalties and the like to the State. "In a word, the Midland and Western miners are of the economic and political school of industrial democracy; and their battle has been not merely a vast 'higgling of the market,' but an engagement in the Collectivist campaign, a demonstration of the vigor in England of that Socialist movement, one chief aim of which is to supersede the relations out of which such battles arise.

WHY THE MEN REFUSED ARBITRATION.

"It was asked, why not go to arbitration? There seems much virtue to many in that 'blessed word,' arbitration. But what was the question to be arbitrated on? The masters' contention that current prices required a reduction? With contracts for gas-coal accepted at 5s. 3d. a ton there would be little doubt as to the answer. The men's position was that such prices should never have been touched. Arbitrate on that? Conceive the comments of the *Economist* or the *Times* on such a suggestion. Unquestionably the men would have lost, upon grounds they judged irrelevant to the issue, in any arbitration conducted on the lines on which arbitrators usually proceed."

THE "ECONOMIC" ARGUMENT—WAGES AND PRICES.

Mr. Olivier next calls attention to the conception which in the name of political economy makes wages dependent on prices, and exactly reverses the teaching of Mrs. Fawcett and John Stuart Mill, that "the basis of exchange value was cost of production, and that the first element in cost of production was a wage determined by the standard of life of the worker;" and that then came interest, profit, last of all rent. "If the coal-owners combined to keep prices at a reasonable level . . . they could keep their business going and their workers properly paid." The sliding scale "leaves wages directly at the mercy of prices," and at present by reckless underselling owners know how to affect prices. The argument of the owners that they cannot help themselves, but must, under pressure of competition, screw down their men is

Marx's argument; and "if the masters appeal to Socialist premises, the men will not be slow to follow with the Socialist conclusion." If capitalists cannot organize industry to better purpose, the workers through the State must do it for them. The organization must be built up by trades unionism, legislation, and between the two Collectivism, local and national. Boards of conciliation will almost certainly be formed, but can ensure no permanent settlement.

Mr. Olivier is much taken with Sir George Elliott's scheme of a gigantic national trust, which, if successful, would prove that the coal supply could be administered as a national concern.

HOW BRITISH TRADE VANQUISHED NAPOLEON.

THE commercial rivalry between France and England, which lends its keenest edge to the Siamese question, is of old standing. It was at the bottom of many of the wars of last century; and in a suggestive article in the *English Historical Review*, Mr. J. H. Rose shows how much it weighed with Napoleon in his European wars. He says: The policy attributed to Napoleon of isolating Great Britain from the rest of the world was only developed by him from attempts commenced by the French Revolutionists.

They believed England's wealth to be essentially vulnerable and artificial. They hurried into war with her in 1793 with the avowed hope of closing against her the chief markets of the world. "Bonaparte, in his skillful selection and use of all the Jacobinical ideas and aims which could establish his power, found none more ready to hand, none more popular, than commercial jealousy of England, and the determination to make our wealth our ruin."

These led him to develop the "coast system" into the "Continental system" in the Berlin decrees. Mr. Rose will not deny that British statesmen in retaliating had before them ends scarcely less extensive. There is indeed room for belief that the policy of the Orders in Council was an attempt not merely to retort on our enemies the evils of their own injustice, but also to crush neutral commerce and establish a complete maritime monopoly.

Fortunately for England this colossal duel fell at a time (1803-12) when—"the relations of her industry and agriculture to her population rendered her at once necessary to Europe and self-sufficing at home. . . . The mistake of the French government was in supposing that the English were solely dependent on foreign trade."

The Continental blockade strangled the Continental system. Russia could not stand the absence of English goods, and in 1812 came to a commercial arrangement with the British Government. As a result "English goods began to pour into Central Europe by way of Riga." Napoleon could not suffer this huge gap in his system and consequently—though the cause was veiled under personal recriminations—the Grand Army went to Moscow.

The attractiveness of English manufactures was the direct cause of Napoleon's downfall."

NEGRO LYNCHING.

THE able articles on Negro lynching which appeared in the October number of the *Forum* are this month followed by two others on the same subject. Mr. Walter H. Page, the editor, writes under the title "The Last Hold of the Southern Bully." Mr. Page considers that the gravest significance of the whole matter lies not in the first violation of law, nor in the crime itself, but in the danger that Southern public sentiment itself under the stress of this new and horrible phase of race problem will lose the true perspective of civilization: "If this happen," he says, "the white will not lift the Negro; both will go down to the vengeance-taking level. This raises the old question whether after all if a social clash come, Southern institutions will prove equal in the black districts to the task of maintaining themselves. In fact civilization has already nearly gone out in certain low-lands where the Negro is dominant in morals and in numbers, and in every way except in politics. Of these regions we hear little; but whenever for any reason we decide to reclaim them we shall have a task of a new kind. Fortunately, these places where the Negro lives almost apart from white civilization and almost beyond its influence are not yet extensive. But the fate that has befallen them must serve as a reminder of two cardinal principles that the experience of the two races in their unnatural living together has established; for these two principles have been established, if no more: First, that the white man's surrounding and educating civilization is necessary to the elevation of the blacks or even to the maintenance of the level they have reached; the white man must save himself from Negro dominance, or both will sink. The next principle is that the yielding of public sentiment to the white bully will so dwarf and misdirect public sentiment that civilization itself will suffer an eclipse. Then the long shadow which has before given so many hints of it may at last unroll from its folds—barbarism. Consider the present condition of South Carolina, where the bully has distorted and weakened public sentiment till it has fallen so low as to rejoice in its subjection. It has lost the true perspective of civilization and is of no help whatever to the moral force of the nation. It has, indeed, reached that grotesque level where the bully plays the part of a moral reformer."

Mr. Page's remedy is: "Build up and vitalize the public sentiment of the best men of the South." He points out that this can be done through the local press, through the churches and through State and district political conventions. In fact, all the machinery for strengthening public sentiment should be used. "Let it be declared by Boards of Trade, by merchants, by bankers, by manufacturers, that they will not have industry and commerce hindered by lawlessness."

Lynching Not Justified.

Hon. L. E. Bleckley, Chief Justice of Georgia, who writes the other paper on lynching in this number,

holds that lynching is not justified by any form of crime on the part of the Negro. The gist of his argument is that those who lynch these criminals do precisely the same thing as the criminals themselves. They put themselves outside of law and serve their own will instead of abiding by the will of society as expressed in the ordinances of government.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN FORTY YEARS AFTER.

"UNCLE Tom's Cabin Forty Years After" is the subject of an interesting sketch by Professor Francis A. Shoup in the *Sewanee Review*.

"In the light of forty years' practical experience, we may ask what has been the result of this work of honest fanaticism? The slaves are free—if that can be called freedom which they now enjoy. Are they happier? Well, it is hard to define what happiness is. Few of them would go back into their old state, and all would now be very unhappy if they could be remanded to it; but, as a rule, those negroes who are old enough to have experience worth remembering do not hesitate to declare that the state of bondage was far happier. The air and manner of most of them are sadly changed for the worse. The free and open cheerfulness, ready to burst out into peals of laughter, the prompt and respectful bow, the song and dance, the jollity at Christmas, and the expression of love and loyalty to the white people, are in large degree gone. Surliness and reserve have taken their place. Crimes have become tenfold more numerous, and some, never heard of in old times, have become common. No; if happiness were the end and object of life, the negroes in the South could not be said to have gained by the change. But blessedness, not happiness, is the true end; and the new condition has thrust enormously more responsibility upon them, and it may be that, in consequence, they may in time rise to higher things than now obtain; but it may well be questioned if the new state will ever match the Christian fidelity of Uncle Tom, the faithful tenderness of Aunt Chloe, and the patience and love of Eva's mammy. Shades of the sweet and peaceful Southern home of older days! Gone from the face of the earth forever! The price of progress is at the cost of bleeding hearts. Bleeding hearts!—has Mrs. Stowe ever tried to think what her book has been a chief factor of bringing upon the world? Has she ever tried to weigh the occasional and rare horrors of the old slave days, hard as they were, against the agonies of the million of brave men mutilated and done to death in the ranks of the blue and gray? Has she ever reflected upon the ten—the twenty millions of wives and mothers, sweethearts and daughters, whose hearts have been torn up by the roots at the wild slaughter between brothers? Truly, the indulgence of sentiment is costly.

"With the whites in the South the gain is beyond reckoning. It is they who have been freed, and the glory and power which has come, and is coming to them by their relief from the burden of slavery, is, perhaps, the chief result in the mysterious workings of Providence."

THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

IN the *Forum*, Mr. William Morton Paine, associate editor of the *Dial*, sets forth as follows the duties he believes to be incumbent upon every newspaper conducted upon a high ethical plane:

"1. As a collector of news, pure and simple, its work should be done in the scientific spirit, placing accuracy of statement above all other considerations.

"2. In its selection and arrangement of the news thus collected it should have regard to real rather than sensational values; it should present its facts in their proper perspective (which is still, of course, a very different perspective from that required by permanent history); and it should carefully exclude, or at least minimize to the utmost, those facts which it cannot possibly benefit the public to know, or of which the knowledge is likely to vulgarize popular taste and lower popular standards of morality.

"3. In its comment upon the happenings of the day or the week it is bound to be honest, to stand for well defined principles, to express the sincere convictions of its intellectual head and of those associated with him in the work.

ITS EDITORIAL PAGE.

"In its accomplishment of the third of these fundamental aims," says Mr. Paine, "the newspaper for which we are looking will have an editorial page that will compel attention, that will really give its readers the guidance they have a right to expect. By means of this page the paper will fulfill the high function of a leader of public opinion, a function practically abdicated by the majority of our existing newspapers. The editorial page is really the most important part of a paper, and upon it should be focussed the best intellectual forces at the editor's command. One of the most noteworthy signs of the process of newspaper degradation that recent years have witnessed has been the steady deterioration of the editorial page. Only a few of the large newspapers have kept up the time-honored practice of serious leader writing; with the rest, editorials have dwindled into paragraphs, sounding the drone of the party politician or the flippant strain of the would-be humorist.

"The ideal newspaper of the future will have an important editorial department devoted to the general subject of education, and particularly to local educational work. When we consider the importance of the American public school system, and the immense sacrifices everywhere willingly made for its maintenance, it is simply amazing that the newspapers should leave it practically unnoticed. Instead of the calm and continuous expert scrutiny and criticism of our public schools that we have a right to expect from the newspapers, they give us a few perfunctory articles at the beginning and end of the year, a few meagre reports of meetings of the Board of Education, an occasional complaint of extravagant expenditure, and an occasional outburst of ignorant and splenetic fault finding."

Mr. Paine thinks, that the experiment of making daily picture papers has proved a failure, and says

that the coming high-class daily newspapers will not be illustrated except for a few cuts of diagrams, sketch maps and other necessary adjuncts to the text.

AS TO THE ENDOWED NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Paine regards favorably the plan of establishing and maintaining a great newspaper by endowment, such as great universities are so established and maintained. He says: "The endowment plan, whatever may be thought of it from other points of view, would have the inestimable advantage of doing away with the unceasing conflict between editorial conduct and business management, and thus with the tap root of the whole evil. The editor of a newspaper, however independent he may be, cannot wholly escape the influence of the counting room, exerted openly or insidiously. Many an editor does not produce as good a paper as he knows how to, or would produce if he dared. From the counting room come all sorts of suggestions intended to influence the editorial conduct of the paper, suggestions of personal puffery, of sensational devices, of the expediency of attracting or placating particular interests. Of the counting room is the dishonorable practice of paid 'reading matter,' of advertisements disguised as editorial utterances. Few editors, however free their hand, can wholly fail to be influenced by these promptings, which take the most insidious forms. Whatever the plan of the ideal newspaper it must at least hold out the prospect of real editorial independence."

HOW A LONDON EVENING PAPER IS GOT OUT.

MR. EDWIN H. STOUT contributes to the *Young Man* a vivid account of the way an evening paper is produced in London. He thus describes the hours of highest pressure: "The din of the morning publication has hardly died away when the evening begins. By six o'clock the office of the evening paper is being prepared for the work of the day, and by seven the compositors and the early birds of the editorial staff are on the scene. The mail bags have to be opened and their varied contents assorted—and the correspondence of a newspaper is no light affair. Letters to the editor—stupid, serious and impertinent; articles—good, bad and indifferent; news—trumpery, libelous and important; they are there in heaps to be dealt with according to their merits.

"Before eight o'clock everything is in full working order. The editor is considering what subject he will tackle in his leading article; his assistants are writing notes on the topics of the day, and giving the finishing touches to the special articles which have been prepared for the forthcoming issue; the sub-editors are 'boiling down' the more important items in the morning journals and preparing the fresh telegrams from correspondents or news agencies which have already arrived. . . . As things are now managed, the bulk of what appears in the earliest editions of an evening newspaper must be in the hands of the printers before ten o'clock; while the leading article, for which a little extra grace is

allowed, has to be finished by about half-past ten. Before eleven the last of the proofs must be passed, and a few minutes more suffice for the corrections to be made and the 'forms' to be sent to the foundry.

. . . By half-past eleven the bundles are being handed over the counter of the publishing office, and the express carts are driving off to distribute them throughout the metropolis and at the railway stations for conveyance to distant suburbs and country towns. Before midday we have thus a complete newspaper produced and in the hands of the public. The work of the day is, however, by no means over. Four, five, and even more editions have still to be prepared."

Mr. Stout questions the commercial wisdom of issuing so many editions.

IN DEFENSE OF THE NEWSPAPER REPORTER.

IN the *Chautauquan* Mr. Albert Franklin Matthews sets forth the metropolitan reporter as he is, giving some idea as to the work, the people he meets, the friendships he makes, the rewards of his calling, and the reason why he prefers to remain a reporter all his days. It is of the New York reporter that Mr. Matthews writes chiefly, for in that city the reporter not only receives the highest wages, but has a better standing in a social and business way than any other city in the United States.

"The reporters of a New York daily newspaper number from fifteen to fifty, according to the size and pretensions of the paper. They may be divided in each office into two classes, the general and the special reporter.

"The general reporter is the man who one day writes of a bank failure and the next of a longshoremen's strike; who one day is busy with a disaster and the next with an elopement; who one day has to do with a murder mystery and the next with a street pageant; who one day reports a magnificent religious ceremonial and the next a howling, discordant political primary or nominating convention.

"The special reporter is the man who has a narrower field for his pen. He is generally an expert, whether his line of work be custom house affairs, naval matters, local or general politics, real estate, horse racing, athletics, exploration, popularizing of the sciences, or what not. But in either case, whether he be the general reporter, of whom the world knows most and whom it sees oftenest and in whom, of course, it is most interested, or the special reporter, the same methods of work, the same rewards, the same personal characteristics obtain."

He holds that the first requirement of the successful reporter nowadays is that he shall not only dress like a gentleman, act like a gentleman but shall be a gentleman. "In appearance he is so much like the successful broker, the well-informed and prosperous merchant or lawyer or man of culture, that from his dress he might easily pass as any of them. He is almost never seen with a note-book and rarely uses one except to record names and dates. He is quiet and dignified in his behavior, considerate in his thoughts and ways, and in gathering news constantly exempli-

fies the truth of the homely maxim that it is possible to catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar. In other words, as a mere matter of policy it pays best to be a gentleman. He has a long interview with a man and instinctively knows what to suppress, what to modify, what grammatical errors of colloquial speech to omit—in short, how to arrange a man's words as the average man likes to appear when speaking in print. If he asks a man to give up valuable time it is because he recognizes, and the man of whom he seeks information is supposed to recognize, that the public, according to our American ways of doing and thinking, has a claim upon that man, a popular right to know such and such things. In other words, the reporter is recognized as the representative of the thousands who read his paper. Whenever he steps upon a privileged platform to look at some parade the tens of thousands of his readers are really there; when he attends a great trial he is more than a mere individual, for in him thousands of the people are present; when he has the choice place in watching a yacht race the people rather than the reporter are really there.

"He is the representative of the people, first, last, and all the time. He can best represent the people by being a gentleman. He can best obtain for himself a place of repute among men by being a gentleman, always scrupulously keeping faith with those who trust him. For reasons like these the average reporter and not the exceptional reporter is a gentleman."

He asserts that the most successful reporter in New York is, without doubt, the college-bred man, and the best reporter is always a person of unusual intelligence. In conclusion he says: "Not to every one with the requisite physical and mental endowment is given the temperament to become and remain a successful reporter. He must be a man who loves to mix with his fellow-men, who loves to study phases and moods of human nature, who likes outdoor life, who never ceases to be alert for the unusual and strange in this world, and who can turn to instant advantage not only his education and constant reading, but his own experiences and those of others. He must be a gentleman, studious, even-tempered, and tireless on behalf of others as well as of himself, if he would be successful."

THOMAS B. REED.

HON. ROBERT P. PORTER writes in *McClure's* for October on Thomas B. Reed, the sturdy ex-Speaker of Congress. He quite upholds that opinion of Mr. Reed that has led him to be styled "Czar" in the popular mouth. The now famous Maine Congressman is very clearly to be enrolled among those great Americans who have fought their way into prominence from poverty and obscurity. His college course was interrupted for two years by the necessity of teaching until he could procure money to continue his studies.

This writer sums up his chief characteristics as follows:

"Mainly aggressiveness, an iron will—qualities which friend and foe alike have recognized in him—with a certain serenity of temper, a broadness, a bigness of horizon which only the men who have been brought into personal contact with him fully appreciate.

"Standing, as he does, in the foremost rank of public men, one of the leaders of his party, the public has certainly a right to know something of the man. First of all, one thing about him has to be emphasized; he lacks one of the traits that popular leaders too often possess. He cannot be all things to all men. He is bound to be true to his personal convictions, and he is not the man to vote for a measure he detests, because his constituents clamor for it. Every one knows how public men have at times voted against their earnest convictions, and then gone into the cloak room and apologized for it, but it would be difficult to imagine a man of Mr. Reed's composition in this rôle."

IF THE HOUSE HAD BEEN AGAINST HIM?

Mr. Porter asked Mr. Reed what he would have done if the House had decided adversely at the crisis of his famous reign.

"I should," he said, "simply have left the Chair," resigning the Speakership, and left the House, resigning my seat in Congress. These were things that could be done outside of political life, and for my part I had made up my mind that if political life consisted in sitting helplessly in the Speaker's chair, and seeing the majority powerless to pass legislation, I had had enough of it, and was ready to step down and out."

A BORN DEBATER.

"From the first he has shown himself that *rara avis*, a born debater—aggressive and cautious, able to strike the nail right on the head at critical moments, to condense a whole argument with epigrammatic brevity. He has shown, to my judgment better than any parliamentarian living, how the turbulent battlings of great legislative bodies, so chaotic in appearance, are not chaos at all to one who has the capacity to think with clearness and precision upon his feet. Such a man assimilates the substance of every speech and judges its relative bearing upon the question. At the beginning it is hard to tell where a discussion will hinge, but gradually, as the debate goes on, the two or three points which are the key of the situation become clear to the true debater."

NO MINCER OF WORDS.

"That plain-speaking man, whose chief characteristic is to be true to his own convictions, is a pretty good specimen of the Puritan. Had he been in Cromwell's army he either would not have prayed at all or he would have prayed just as long as Cromwell did. In either case he would have fought for what he believed to be the right, all the time, and given no quarter.

"Apropos of what might be called his blunt frankness, I recall an incident told me by a member who had charge of what was known as the Whiskey bill. Mr. Reed had baffled the attempts of the whiskey men to get it up, but in his temporary absence,

through the inadvertence or incapacity of a member, the bill was forced on the House. Reed ran down to the fellow, and vented his feelings in the remark, 'You are too big a fool to lead, and haven't got sense enough to follow.'"

DANTE ROSSETTI AND ROBERT BUCHANAN.

THE *Young Man* publishes an interview with Mr. Hall Caine, who tells a touching story of Dante Rossetti (whose rooms he shared) and Robert Buchanan:

"When Rossetti was lying near to death at Birchington, Buchanan—who many years before had published an article about him, called 'The Fleshly School of Poetry' (bitter to the last degree and most unjust)—produced a book called 'Ballads of Life, Love and Humor.' The book came to me for review. One day Rossetti came into my room and saw me at work on the review, the book lying open before me. He picked it up, and his expression became contemptuous when he saw whose book it was. But suddenly he turned and said, 'I should like you to read some of this book to me.' Something had caught his eye. So that night I read him a long ballad about the burning of witches at Leith, and also a number of shorter poems, and then out of another book of Buchanan's a ballad called 'Judas Iscariot.' He listened with deep interest, every now and then breaking out with, 'Well, that's good, anyhow! . . . There is no denying it, that's good work,' and so on. Then I came to the more pathetic passages, and he melted in tears. When I got to the end of 'Judas,' he said, 'That is a fine ballad. It's worthy of anybody whatever.'"

After Rossetti's death Mr. Caine came to London, and one of the first to call upon him was Mr. Buchanan. "It was the first time I had seen him, and I recognized him by his portrait. After awhile he said, 'I want to talk about Rossetti.' He deeply regretted what he had written; in a manly way he expressed his sorrow, and said he would be sorry all his life. Then I told him the story I have just told you. He flushed up, was deeply moved, and at last said, 'Are you trying to pile coals of fire on my head?'"

MR. RUSKIN'S ADVICE TO BIBLE-READERS.

THE *Young Man* publishes a letter from Mr. Ruskin, sent in December, 1873, to the president of a young men's Bible class in Aberdeen, which gives this terse advice: "Say to them that they will find it well throughout life never to trouble themselves about what they ought to do. The condemnation given from the judgment throne—most solemnly described—is all for the *undones* and not for the *donees*. People are perpetually afraid of doing wrong; but unless they are doing its reverse energetically they do it all day long, and the degree does not matter.

"My own constant cry to all Bible readers is a very simple one—Don't think that Nature (human or other) is corrupt; don't think that you yourself are elect out of it; and don't think to serve God by praying instead of obeying."

MILLET, PAINTER, PEASANT AND PURITAN.

A PLEASING sketch of the painter of "The Sower" and "The Angelus" is contributed to the *Leisure Hour* by Mrs. I. F. Mayo. Millet was born at Gruchy, Normandy, in 1814, of a true-souled peasant family. He was brought up in an atmosphere of strict rectitude and devout piety. "It was the old engravings in the family Bible which first inspired the boy with the idea of making pictures." At last his father took him to a Cherbourg artist, who discerned in the lad "the stuff of a great painter," and was wise enough to say to his young pupil, "Draw what you like; choose what you please; follow your own fancy." A small municipal pension enabled him later to study in Paris. There he learned to love Angelo, Poussin, Murillo—"Fra Angelico filled him with visions." But he despised the styles of art then fashionable. His pure soul revolted from the morals and aims of the artists he met.

THE SILENT "MAN OF THE WOODS."

He worked silent and apart from his fellow students, who dubbed him the "man of the woods." His stern resolve not to pander to low tastes soon reduced him to serious straits. To get a living he painted signboards. His first marriage was not a happy one. Even the joy which his second wife and his children brought him was tempered by the exigency of the bread and butter question. At times "six drawings went for a pair of shoes, a picture for a bed." Out of the terrible times of the revolution of 1848 "Millet came resolved to do no artistic work whatever except that with which his own heart fully went. He had looked starvation full in the face, and it seemed to have only taught him that even its dread price is not too dear to pay for the freedom of one's soul. . . ."

"THEIR DRAWING-ROOM ART" RENOUNCED.

"Let no one think," said he, "that they can force me to *prettify* my types. I would rather do nothing than express myself feebly. Give me signboards to paint, give me yards of canvas to cover by the day like a house painter, but let me imagine and execute my own work in my own way."

Even after he had painted his greatest pictures he was still left in keenest poverty. "Yet his strong soul did not fail. 'They wish to force me into their drawing-room art, to break my spirit,' he cried. 'No, no, I was born a peasant, and a peasant I will die. I will say what I feel.'"

In 1868 he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and as his health began to fail his work began to fetch higher prices. He died in 1875.

THE INFLUENCE OF HIS GRANDMOTHER.

In the making of his strong soul his grandmother—an exceptional woman—had a great share. When he was a little boy "she used to arouse him in the morning with the words, 'Wake up, little one! Don't you know that the birds have been singing the glory of God for ever so long!'"

When he went to Paris—"Remember," said she,

"the virtues of your ancestors; remember that at the font I promised for you that you should renounce the devil and all his works. I would rather see you dead, dear one, than a renegade and faithless to the commands of God."

Later she wrote to him: "Follow the example of a man of your own profession, and say, 'I paint for eternity.' For no reason in the world allow yourself to do wrong. Do not fall in the eyes of God."

No wonder he could say, long afterwards, "I always had my mother and grandmother on my mind." Revisiting his old home in mature life, Millet assured the abbé who had taught him as a boy that he loved his Bible still; the Psalms were his daily companions—"I draw from all I do."

WILLIAM HOLMAN HUNT.

THE Christmas number of the *Art Journal*, better known as the "Art Annual," deals with an unusually interesting artist and his work—William Holman Hunt: by Archdeacon Farrar and Mrs. Meynell

THE ARTIST.

Writing of Mr. Holman Hunt the artist, Mrs. Meynell says: "The history of Mr. Holman Hunt in his youth is the history of the movement which bore the oft-misrepresented name of pre-Raphaelitism. Mr. Holman Hunt was pre-Raphaelitism, and what he was he has remained. . . In a sense his youth has never ceased. At the end of this year, 1893, he is at work upon that very design of the 'Lady of Shalott' for which he made the first study when the Tennyson romance was young."

When Mr. Holman Hunt began to work on actual Scripture subjects in actual Scripture scenes, he left England persuaded that the principles he had tested by labor and thought through a number of years might be applied more largely in religious art. He remembers now with surprise that this religious work awakened no kind of interest among the members of his church at home. "The Light of the World" was bought by a printer, and "The finding of the Saviour in the Temple" by a brewer.

At the middle period of his life Mr. Holman Hunt made the East much his home. "His pictures," adds Mrs. Meynell in conclusion, "were the work of years crowded with intense activity. He spent his life and strength over 'The Shadow of Death.'"

HIS PICTURES.

Part II of the "Annual" is devoted to Mr. Holman Hunt's pictures, and is contributed by Archdeacon Farrar, who writes as one of the multitude, and desiring simply to point to qualities and meanings which are not beyond the reach of any intelligent student, and tell others what he himself has seen in the pictures. It would be impossible here to quote from the descriptions of all the pictures thus dealt with by Archdeacon Farrar: "A Converted British Family Sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids," "The Hireling Shepherd," "The Wandering Sheep," "The Awak-

ened Conscience," "The Light of the World," "The Scapegoat," "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," "The Triumph of the Innocents," "Christ Among the Doctors," "May Day on Magdalen Tower," and "The Shadow of Death;" but the following passages referring to "The Shadow of Death" will give some idea of the interesting letterpress supplied by Archdeacon Farrar.

DIFFICULTIES IN PALESTINE.

In order to paint "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple" Mr. Holman Hunt, in 1854, sailed to Egypt, and thence to Palestine. For the group of Jewish doctors he desired to find the most suitable models among the leading modern Rabbis at Jerusalem. But these authorities entirely mistook his object. They regarded him as a propagandist of the mission to the Jews, refused to sit to him, and even excommunicated those who were willing to go to his studio. When he did at last persuade a few of them to become his models, they were so worried by their companions that they soon left off sitting, and the painter's labor was thrown away. But his heart and soul were entirely in his subject, and he had that invincible "genius for taking pains" which he has ascribed to his friend Rossetti. The difficulty with the Rabbis was partly overcome by the kind intervention of Mr. F. D. Mocatta, but the picture of Christ and the Virgin had to be postponed till the rest was finished. Mr. Hunt's object was not merely to get Orientals as models, but to show the old Jewish life as nearly as possible as it actually was.

"THE SHADOW OF DEATH."

In this picture, exhibited in 1874, Mr. Hunt has carried but a step further his purpose of depicting, as far as possible, Bible subjects amid their actual surroundings. "It is one of the pictures in which art has tried to answer the question of the unspiritual Nazarenes, 'Is not this the carpenter?'" So far as I know there has not been one other attempt in art to paint Jesus as a young man, exercising the humble trade in the village of Nazareth, by which He glorified labor for all time. He alone has had the strong simple faith which led him to choose as a subject 'the Lord of Time and all the worlds' working for His daily bread in the occupation of a Galilean artisan. Mr. Hunt studied every detail, every accessory on the spot. He went to Bethlehem to examine types of face, because it is said that there the inhabitants recall in some features the traditional beauty of the House of David. He painted the interiors of carpenters' shops both at Nazareth and at Bethlehem.

"The accessories, however, are only the merest framework of the central thought. Mr. Hunt has endeavored to set before us Jesus in His humanity, Jesus as He lived unknown, unnoticed, a poor and humble laborer in the common lot of the vast majority of the human race, glorifying life simply as life, labor simply as labor. And, therefore, Mr. Hunt has not painted a being irradiated here, with aureoles and nimbus. . . . Christ has been toiling for long hours at the manual labor which He exalted,

and the evening has come. He has risen to uplift His arms in the attitude of prayer; His eyes are turned heavenward, His lips are open in supplication. Mary is kneeling at His right, fondly opening the coffer which contains the gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh. . . . But suddenly looking up, she has caught sight of a shadow on the wall, and it has transfixed her with awe and terrible forebodings. For what she sees is the shadow of death, and the shadow of a death by crucifixion."

The picture was purchased by Messrs. Agnew, and some years later presented by them to the Manchester Art Gallery.

THE LATE JOHN PETTIE.

MR. ROBERT WALKER contributes to *Good Words* an appreciative sketch of his friend, the late John Pettie, R.A. Two passages, which present the artist in his personal and in his professional character, call for quotation:

THE MAN.

"Pettie was essentially a manly man; in his nature there was nothing mean or small. Simple, honest and hearty, he was the truest of friends and the best of companions. The intimates of his young Edinburgh days were the associates of his riper years and the sincerest mourners round his grave at Paddington. Through all the varying seasons there had never come between them a shadow of distrust. He was always loyal and faithful. As one of these old friends wrote to me—'The great energies at his disposal were in a specially liberal manner at the call of artist and family friends, and a large circle of friends has been broken entirely up by his death.'

"Pettie was never a society man in the frivolous sense of the word. He led the happiest of home lives, and The Lothians was the scene of much innocent gaiety. He delighted in *tableaux vivants* and charades. Music, always a pleasure to him, became with him at last almost a passion. He loved it nearly as well as he did fishing.

THE ARTIST.

"The artist's industry was incessant, and his power of work, due to his vigorous frame and active mind, was marvelous. Hence his pictures are numerous. Pettie's art was, like himself, virile. He was seldom weak; at his best, it is his force that impresses you, his mastery over dramatic composition, his delight in broad, strong, manly color. He was never subtle; we must not look in his canvases for delicate suggestion or tender sentiment. Each of his pictures tells a story, and tells it well. He knew what he intended to do, and he did it. The genius of Sir Walter Scott early threw its glamor over him; he gloried in the days of old romance and the bustle of life, in picturesque situations and costumes, in flesh-and-blood men who could really love and hate, and who took a savage joy in the clash of steel. I think he touched his most powerful note in 'The Sword and Dagger Fight.' The humor of the man comes out in some of his pictures; notably in 'Two Strings to Her Bow,'

and in 'The World Went Very Well Then.' His women, too, in these pictures are dainty and winsome. Earnest and enthusiastic, he always strove with all the might that was in him to give a sincere expression to his sympathies and beliefs."

EULOGIZING THE UNIVERSE.

Sir Edwin Arnold's Theodicy.

AMONG the many recent onslaughts on pessimism, for which apparently we have to thank Mr. Charles Pearson's sombre anticipations of the world's future, perhaps the most cheerily euphonic is the address which Sir Edwin Arnold delivered last month at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, and which appears in *Longman's* for November. Sir Edwin is evidently in the best of humors with himself and with all the world; his paper bubbles over with high spirits. He is "glad to have lived," is "well satisfied with his share in the world." Pessimists seem to him to be "stupid." Everybody admits the value of lightheartedness for children; and if for children, why not for all?

A MINISTER OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

Sir Edwin would like to see a minister of public amusement sitting in every Cabinet, and municipalities spending freely on recreation for the people. He sketches the material side of a Birmingham artisan's life and asks if ever king of old fared so royally. All parts of the world supply his table with luxuries such as Heliogabalus or British Lucullus never enjoyed. Sir Edwin merrily derides the idea that the discoveries of Copernicus and Darwin in any way require us to abandon "endless hope and utmost probabilities of immortal and ever-increasing individual gladness." He cannot pass over Professor Huxley's recent aspersions on the ethical nature of the "cosmical process." Has not evolution itself produced both the professor and his lofty ethical standard? The morality has come forth from the alleged immorality. "In the brain and heart of man Nature attains to that noblest goal of all morality embodied in Christ's Golden Rule. Is there not a clear demonstration here of the fundamental and far-off beneficence of the cosmic process if we will only get two foolish notions put out of our heads—one that the universe was made for us alone, and the other that death is an ending and an evil?" Health is improving. "The average number of days of sickness in every decade for each man is said to be only sixteen." Crime and pauperism are decreasing. He glories in the certitude of immortality and declares Asia in respect of this faith to be far in advance of the West; the poorest peasants of India to stand at a point of view far beyond Priestley and Hegel. As a consequence Asiatics "live more happily and die more easily." He recommends as an antidote to pessimism the reading of a page or two from Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," which teach you that "the spells which bring us into harmony with the cosmic process are faith in its purpose, work for its furtherance, and fixed good will towards all creatures.

Sir Edwin thinks it "time for enlightened minds to lay aside misdoubt regarding the continuity of individual life as wholly contrary to the balance of evidence," and concludes by urging that the Englishman of to-day should, without attaching himself to any special dogmas or "detaching himself from the Eternal Love, which is the last and largest and truest name for God," have no hesitation in repeating the words, "Thy will be done!"

"THE TRUE STORY OF EVANGÉLINE."

The Men of Acadie in Another Light.

IN this month's *Sunday Magazine* the Rev. T. B. Stephenson, D.D., begins a series of articles under the title of "The True Story of Evangeline." Dr. Stephenson disavows any wish to suggest that Longfellow meant to strike a blow at the fame and honor of our English forefathers, who, a hundred and fifty years ago, were engaged in a death grapple with France and Rome on the American continent. Yet he contends that the general impression made by the poem "Evangeline" is unjust to them. "The injustice is the greater because ten thousand will take their impression from the poem for one who will patiently study the history. And to everybody who takes his view of the facts from the poem, the events . . . form one of the saddest chapters of causeless and remorseless cruelty the world has ever seen, and that cruelty stands charged upon our English race."

Dr. Stephenson points out that "during two centuries the French and English were pioneering, praying, scheming and fighting for the mastery of the New World. And it was not merely a political struggle; it was in its depths religious. It was a fight of faiths as well as of races. France all the way through was the finger of Rome."

He narrates several blood-curdling incidents "as a sample of the proceedings which nourished the distrust of the colonists to a point at which all reliance on the honor of a Frenchman or the oath of an Indian became impossible."

He tells how one expedition set forth which "consisted of one hundred and five Indians, with one Frenchman, having Villieu at their head and Thury to act as chaplain and bless the undertaking. Joined by a smaller party, under another Frenchman, they attacked a settlement now known as Durham. . . . The signal was given at night, and the slaughter began. . . . Among the scattered houses blood ran like water. More than a hundred women and children were tomahawked or killed by still more horrible methods. Twenty-seven were reserved as prisoners. Most of the houses were burned, but the church was spared, and therein Father Thury said mass and returned thanks to God for this victory, while the hands of his congregation were red with the blood of massacred women and their clothes were bespattered with the brains of little children. Now this is a sample of what was continually taking place. The English colonists never felt safe."

Dr. Stephenson complains that "not a hint of all this is given in Longfellow's poem." Quite the contrary is suggested: "It is true, that the *curé* of

Grandpré had been rebuked by his ecclesiastical superiors for being too easy, and not zealous enough in stirring his parishioners to resent the English dominion and refuse the oath of allegiance. But . . . the representative priest of that region and that period was not the mild and reverent *curé*, preaching love and forgiveness, but Thury, offering his blasphemous *Te Deum* amidst the blazing houses of the murdered settlers.

"Yet, in dealing with the French Acadians, the British Government had displayed that equity and tolerance for religious convictions which have marked its rule in every part of the world."

After this opening, the ensuing chapters of Dr. Stephenson's rebutting evidence will be followed with keen interest. But until an equal or a greater poet idealizes with similar power the English side in that old-time struggle, the popular sentiment will, we fear, go with Longfellow.

FIRST-FOOTING; ITS ORIGIN AND LAWS.

MR. G. HASTIE, in *Folklore*, ascribes to the custom of first-footing—which is observed "with great glee and vivacity in various parts of Scotland, but more especially in Edinburgh," and he might have added in the North of England also—a comparatively recent origin. He says: "The origin of this nocturnal visit and welcome, and subsequent merry-making, arose from marriage customs, mostly in Galloway and Wigtonshires, where marriages were generally celebrated on New Year's Day. About a century ago the young maidens of the district, who might be courting, would, on the approach of New Year's eve, in a coaxing kind of a way, invite their sweethearts and companions to be their first-foot on New Year's morning; of course the hint was always readily accepted, and generally ending in due course by marriage on a subsequent New Year's day."

He seems to think the end of the practice is nearer than its beginning. "Now the inducements of recreation and amusements of every description instead, are fast bringing into disuse and distaste the 'auld, auld custom of first-fittin in Guid Auld Scotia.'"

Writing in the same quarterly on "First-footing in Aberdeenshire," Mr. James E. Crombie thus states the result of his inquiries into the good or bad luck of certain classes of first-footers: "The following were considered lucky: Friends, neighbors, and all well-wishers; a kind man; a good man; a sweetheart; people who spread out their feet (Old Machar); those who were born with their feet foremost (Old Machar); a man on horseback; a man with a horse and cart.

"The following are some of the persons or objects considered as unlucky for first-footers: Thieves, persons who walked with their toes turned in; persons who were deformed, or whose senses were impaired—cripples, for instance; a stingy man; an immoral man; a false pretender to religion; the hangman; the gravedigger; the midwife (New Machar); women generally; and all who were suspected of being addicted to witchcraft; those whose eyebrows met, and males who had red hair."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

THE articles in this number, "Shall the Senate Rule the Republic," by Prof. H. Von Holst; "The Senate in the Light of History," by an anonymous writer; "What a Daily Newspaper Might be Made," by William Morton Payne, and the two on Negró lynching by the editor of the *Forum* and Hon. L. E. Bleckley, are reviewed in another department.

AMERICA'S BATTLE FOR COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

Writing on the subject "America's Battle for Commercial Supremacy," Mr. John R. Proctor names as follows some of the forces working to that end: "Of all the coal mined in the world, from the beginning of this century to the present time, that speck upon the ocean has produced quite one-half. Her output of coal still exceeds that of any other country. In 1891 she mined thirty-six per cent. of the world's product, while the United States produced thirty-three per cent. This country is increasing its output of coal at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, while the increase in Great Britain is less than two per cent. The cost of coal is increasing in Great Britain and decreasing in this country. England exports thirty-one per cent. of her total product of coal, while this country exports less than one per cent. of its product. This country will in the near future become a large exporter of coal. Great Britain has for many years led all other countries in the production of pig iron, producing, until of late years, more than one-half of all the pig iron made in the world. Great Britain reached her maximum output of iron in 1882, and this country has doubled its production since that time, now producing more iron and steel than its competitor."

As against these forces working toward our commercial supremacy, Mr. Proctor sets forth certain advantages possessed by our principal rival and not easily to be overcome. These advantages are: "England's long-established trade relations with all parts of the world, her trained consular service, her National Board of Trade working in connection with other boards and with her consular service and her superiority in merchant marine." These advantages now possessed by our commercial rival can be equalized, Mr. Proctor suggests, by the construction of a ship canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and by removing "fetters of our restrictive tariff laws."

FRENCH CANADIANS FAVORABLE TO ANNEXATION.

Mr. Lewis Honore Frechette in an article on the "United States for French Canadians" declares that were the Canadians of French origin consulted on the question of annexation under conditions of absolute freedom, that a considerable majority would be found to be favorable to this step, and he adds: "This majority cannot but increase in the same measure as the public mind is educated."

DENOMINATIONALISM.

In an article on the "Alienation of the Church and People," Rev. Charles A. Briggs has this to say regarding denominationalism: "Denominationalism is the great sin and curse of the modern Church. Denominationalism is responsible for the elaborate systems of belief which are paraded as the banners of orthodoxy and which by their contentions impair the teaching function of the Church and destroy the confidence of the people in its possession of the truth of God. Denominationalism is responsible for all those variations of Church, government and discipline, for

all those historical tyrannies and wrongs, which have undermined the faith of the people in the divine authority of such imperious, self-complacent and mutually exclusive ecclesiastical institutions. Denominationalism is responsible for all that waste of men and means, all those unholy jealousies and frictions, all that absorption in external, formal and circumstantial things, which disturb the moral development of the individual and the ethical advancement of the community, and especially retard the great evangelistic and reformatory enterprises at home and abroad."

A NEW FIELD FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF TALENT.

Dr. Felix Adler calls attention to the field which the ethical movement opens up to the employment of a diversity of talents. "It requires the services of teachers of children, college professors, journalists, platform lecturers; of persons who charge themselves with the moral analogue of the 'cure of souls'; and of preachers—preachers of righteousness. The last category especially offers a new field and opportunity to earnest and gifted men and women, who are now being deflected from their natural vocations. To such persons, the vocation of the ethical preacher affords a clear and admirable escape from their difficulties."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

Paul Carus points to the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago from September 11 to September 22 as marking the opening of a new religious era: "Whether or not the Parliament of Religions be repeated, the fact remains that this congress at Chicago will exert a lasting influence upon the religious intelligence of mankind. It has stirred the spirits, stimulated mental growth, and given direction to man's further evolution. It is by no means an agnostic movement, for it is carried on the wings of a religious faith and positive certainty. It is decidedly a child of the old religions, and Christianity is undoubtedly still the leading star. The religion of the future, as the opinions presented indicate, will be that religion which can rid itself of all narrowness, of all demand for blind subordination, of the sectarian spirit, and of the Phariseism which takes it for granted that its own devotees alone are good and holy, while the virtues of others are but polished vices."

THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* for November has as a frontispiece a portrait of the late Richard A. Proctor, and in the body of the magazine appears a paper on Shakespeare's plays written by the eminent astronomer to his daughter in 1886. This paper forms a valuable contribution to the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy which has been running in the *Arena* for a number of months. Mr. Proctor, on comparing Bacon the philosopher and Bacon the essayist with Shakespeare, finds reason to declare that there are but few parallelisms among the many thoughts directed by both men to the same subject. The resemblances to Shakespeare's philosophy found in Bacon's essays are, says Mr. Proctor, few and far between, and he explains it on the ground that "Shakespeare pictured men as they live and act and speak, Bacon as he saw them. Bacon gives us his thoughts about men's actions and motives; Shakespeare makes the men in his pages speak their own thoughts about themselves and their fellow men, who with them act and move and have their being in the world of creation." The general belief that Bacon was a

scholar infinitely more learned than poor Shakespeare is denied. Of Bacon's habit of study, he says, we know little more than we do of Shakespeare's—the evidence lies almost wholly in the results of such study scattered broadcast through his writings.

A timely article and one of interest alike to the laity and medical profession is Henry Wood's "Medical Slavery through Legislation." He takes the position "that legislative coercion is not only oppressive and immoral, but unconstitutional," and would remove every legislative obstacle to medical practice and make every man the judge of his physician's fitness for his calling.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* presents as its political articles this month two on the "Struggle in the Senate," Senator Stewart, of Nevada, writing on the misrepresentation of that body, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, discussing obstruction by the minority. Both of these articles are reviewed at length in the preceding department.

HOW TO CHECK RAILWAY ROBBERY.

The recent epidemic of railway robberies in all sections of the country furnishes occasion for a paper on "Highwaymen of the Railway," by William A. Pinkerton, who relates the means employed by the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, of which he is one of the officers, in capturing train robbers. He points out that this peculiar form of crime is on the increase, and asserts that it is imperative that it should be checked promptly and firmly. "Indeed," he says, "unless some measures are taken to prevent the increase of train robberies, I would not be surprised to see an express train held up within two miles of New York or Philadelphia at a not very remote date."

One of the greatest difficulties to be encountered in capturing train robbers is that the local authorities frequently drop their pursuit at the State or county lines claiming that they have no authority to go further, and his method for removing this evil is to make it a crime against the United States rather than against the State in which the crime is committed to hold up and rob a train. He urges that the bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Caldwell, of Ohio, which proposes to place the crime of train robbery under the jurisdiction of the United States, should be passed without delay. He says that the express companies are now carrying on their heavy money trains guards armed with the latest improved style of revolvers and Winchesters and are also placing burglar proof safes in their cars. These safes are strongly constructed so it will take the robbers hours to get into them and if they are blown up the money will be destroyed so that it will not do the robbers any good. The safes are locked and cannot be opened by any one until they arrive at their destination, the messenger not knowing the combination.

WHAT NEW YORKERS GET FOR SEVENTEEN DOLLARS.

Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy contributes his third article on the "Wealth of New York." He shows that the amount which it costs each individual to continue in the enjoyment of the privileges of membership in the corporation of New York is \$17 a year. In return for this sum, the citizen secures, besides a share in the ownership of the corporate possessions, and their protection and maintenance, "a practically unlimited supply of the best water in the world; the free use of fifty beautiful parks, of magnificent bridges and of hundreds of miles of well-paved and well-lighted streets; an almost absolute pro-

tection to the person and property afforded by what are conceded to be the finest police and fire departments in the world; effective protection to the public health; adequate relief in case of accident or sickness at an efficient ambulance corps and hospital service; relief in destitution in case of calamity by a wise and liberal administration of charity; free access to bountifully supplied markets; all the advantages of a magnificent dock system; free education, and the unquestioned right to demand and obtain justice when individual rights are infringed." And Mayor Gilroy adds: "It is simply a fact that at no previous time in the world's history and at no place in the world outside of New York City has it been possible to obtain the same results for the amount of money."

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN BELGIUM.

The recent legislation in Belgium resulting in the revision of the constitution and the introduction of universal suffrage is the subject of a paper by Alfred Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister at Washington. By the law of 1848, which accorded the right of suffrage to all Belgians paying a minimum tax of 43.32 francs, the total number of electors amounted to about one-fourth-sixth part of the total population. Under the revised law of September 7, 1893, universal suffrage is granted to every Belgian who has lived for one year in the same district and is not disqualified by law, and a supplemental vote is given to the heads of families and property owners under certain prescribed conditions. The exercise of the right to vote is obligatory, but no one can cumulate more than three votes.

TEN YEARS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

"Ten Years of Civil Service Reform" is the subject of an article by Hon. Charles Lyman, President of the United States Civil Service Commission. He states that since the passage of the law, January 16, 1883, the number of places within the classified service and subject to the provisions of this law has increased from 14,000 to upwards of 45,000. He thinks that considering the general facilities which the Commission has had for carrying on the work the extensions have gone fast and far enough, but, he adds, "no friend of reform will be content until every branch of the service and every place where the law can be appropriately applied has been covered by its provisions, and the 'spoils' system has been utterly rooted out and has ceased to be anything but a name and a tradition."

POOL ROOMS AND POOL SELLING.

Mr. Anthony Comstock concludes an article on "Pool Rooms and Pool Selling" as follows:

"The lesson to be gathered from the faithful history of pool gambling given herein, establishes certain facts which patriots should consider:

"First, Wherever gambling (or other money-making vice) has a foothold, it seeks to intrench and perpetuate itself by dishonest and unlawful methods.

"Second, Wherever it exists it is a foe to the best interests of society.

"Third, In perpetuating itself, it paralyzes law and justice, mocks at fair dealing, tramples under foot the rights of law-abiding citizens, bribes officials, and liberally contributes to that party which shall bend the neck to its golden heel.

"Fourth, Gambling is a crime-breeder in whose wake other crimes follow. Thefts, embezzlements, defalcations, robberies, breaches of trust, wrecked homes, heart-broken women and beggared children are its direct results."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE contents of the November issue of the *Nineteenth Century* are admirably varied, the topics in the main stand widely apart from each other, the roll of writers is largely made up of distinguished names, there is much excellent reading matter, but except Sir Lepel Griffin's "England and France in Asia," there is perhaps no article of very high importance. To the matter of Mr. John Redmond's "What Next?" attaches some political moment; but the article does little more than reproduce the gist of his recent speeches in Ireland. "The reconsideration of the Home Rule bill, or the dissolution of Parliament in the year 1894," is the alternative on which Mr. Redmond pledges his party to insist.

THE SPECTRE OF FOREIGN COAL FOR ENGLAND.

"The Coal Crisis and the Paralysis of British Industry," is the title of a very dejected article by Mr. J. S. Jeans. It offers a diagnosis without prescribing a remedy. The miner is increasingly restless and turbulent. He is not much of a political economist. He yearns to bring back the "rosy times" of the 1873 coal famine, and thinks he can do it by stopping work. "The four most serious and ruinous struggles of the kind within recent years have been those of the miners of Scotland, Northumberland, Durham and the Midlands, the one almost directly following upon the heels of the others, and all of them involving the most disastrous losses; but not one out of the lot has fully secured the purpose for which it was undertaken."

They have, however, helped to alienate trade and give the foreigner access to new markets. When he comes to treat of practical conclusions, Mr. Jeans has only negative criticism to offer. The sliding scale will not do. Sir George Elliott's trust will not do. The nationalization of coal will not do. The last word is a suggestion that German or even American coal may some day compete successfully with British coal in our own land.

WHY MAN DOES NOT SWIM BY NATURE.

Quadrupeds swim by instinct, why must man *learn* to swim? This is an inquiry propounded by Dr. Louis Robinson. He remarks that quadrupeds use their limbs in the water precisely as they do when running on the land. A drowning man, however, "acts exactly as if he were endeavoring to climb." These are his instinctive movements. With this fact Dr. Robinson compares the instinctive flight up a tree of the frightened monkey, and entitles his essay, "Darwinism and Swimming: A Theory."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Lyulph Stanley complains that the London School Board has not provided the needed school accommodation, or sufficiently staffed existing schools, or developed evening schools, or appreciably supplied the required higher grade schools. It has been spending its time instead in a profitless theological wrangle. Mr. Diggle is said to have at last succumbed to Mr. Athelstan Riley, and the dangers of the new policy are expounded.

Mr. Swinburne concludes his appreciation of Victor Hugo's poetry. Mr. William Graham charmingly describes his "Chats with Jane Clermont"—of Shelley and Byronic fame—in her old age. Lord de Tabley contributes a poem of ten pages on "Orpheus in Hades." Mr. Provand's "Employers' Liability," and Mr. W. B. Scoone's "Selection of Army Officers," claim mention elsewhere.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE articles in this month's *New Review* are of a rather slighter kind than usual. Sadik Effendi controverts Mr. Stevenson's statement of the Armenian situation, describes Mrs. Bishop's testimony as a work of fiction, and extols the general virtues of the Turkish rule.

HONEST MACMAHON.

Mr. Albert D. Vandam, in his portraiture of the late Marshal, quotes and indorses a saying of the late Mr. Pelletan:

"Without the least ambition, without the slightest will of his own, without the faintest prestige," said Pelletan. The words sum up the whole of MacMahon's character better than a hundred pages of psychological analysis could have done. "What is the use of asking us for particulars of MacMahon's career?" wrote a journalist despairingly after Solferino.

"What is the use of asking us, when MacMahon himself refuses to enlighten us on that point, and simply says that he has done exactly what every other general has done and would do under similar circumstances?"

With the antitheses Mr. Vandam sums up: "Marie-Patrice de MacMahon was a rare and curious specimen of the happy man *sans le vouloir* and *sans le savior*. He was a more or less overt, but constant opponent of the Empire; the Emperor . . . loaded him with honors and distinctions. . . . Marshal MacMahon was the very opposite of a politician in the Republican acceptance of the word; the Republicans invested him with the highest political office they had to bestow. Though a Legitimist at heart, he failed to do the Legitimists' bidding at the most critical moment. And yet the Legitimists hold his name in the greatest respect. And the reason of all this? Simply because he was an honest man."

"THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH PEASANT."

Mr. Leslie Stephen concludes his study on William Cobbett, whom he thus characterizes: "Cobbett is simply the voice of the English peasant. He is the translation into sturdy vernacular of the dumb unreasoning sentiments of the class which was then most cruelly suffering from causes only half intelligible, though their effects were painfully manifest. He is the cry of blind anger, indignation and remonstrance rising from the social stratum which, being the weakest, was being most crushed and degraded in the gigantic struggle of the revolutionary wars."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Ferrero sets out to explain woman's inferiority in art by observing that "Esthetic taste is first and earliest displayed in the male, even among the lower animals." The primary cause of the inferiority "seems to lie in the sensual coldness of women as compared with men. The very germ of art is love." The second is her lack of the synthetic faculty of man. Her muscular sensations also are less intense. Meant to be nurse in the battle of life, she cannot properly depict its sterner and wilder episodes. She can, he allows, appreciate and invent "mere prettiness," and may even surpass man in the imitative arts, in personal adornment, and in conversation.

Professor Jebb's "defense of classical study" is that never did classical study less need defense: "It may fairly be said that classical studies are now, on the whole, more efficient in this country than they ever were; they are at

many points deeper; they are more comprehensive; and they are more in touch with the literary and artistic interests of the day."

Mr. S. J. Viccars bewails the little provision or endeavor made to secure a proper representation of "British Art in the National Gallery."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE November number of the *National Review* is bright and readable, with several solid articles. Mr. Alfred Austin adds part second to the beautiful mingling of prose and poetry which he has entitled, "The Garden That I Love." Mr. Alfred Lyttelton's paper in the October number, in which he questioned the claim of golf to be reckoned as a first-class game, has roused the wrath of the devotees of the golf cult. Mr. T. Mackay replies in an article headed "Golf—the Monstrous Regiment of the Englishry," takes up Mr. Lyttelton's argument *seriatim*, and thunders in fine stage fury at the audacity of the ill-informed Southron. Even Mr. Balfour has felt moved to write, and in the same humorous vein of simulated indignation.

WHAT ENGLAND OUGHT TO DO IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. William Gresswell treats of "South African policy," and laments that the British have had none. "No British Ministry has ever had the courage to lay down a policy worthy of the idea of an Imperial South Africa. No political party in Great Britain has dreamed of a policy for South Africa, so sentimentalists may as well hold their tongues. Great Britain has long since abrogated her position as a direct and supreme governing power in South Africa."

But, "meantime, colonial South Africa has raised its head." Therefore, "as the task of self-government and the management of their concerns in every department of civil government has been long since handed over to the South African colonists, is it not just and right to leave them the absolute control of their military department and of their war expeditions?"

IS INDIA DISLOYAL?

A gloomy view of the Hindu attitude to the British government and of the Hindu situation in general is set forth in Mr. H. E. M. James' "Reflections on the Way Home." He testifies to the "disloyalty," the strong dislike of the British government displayed by the free native press, and by the inferior class of educated natives. The native press is manned by the failures at the universities, and their persistent misrepresentation of British conduct is telling on the popular mind. English courses of study have helped to turn out men who are philosophical Radicals, and devoted to the glorification of liberty. Mr. James dubs the National Congress an "annual debating society," the common ground of which is religion, and the common object hostility to the British. The cow riots have been caused by a revival of Hindu religion, which has made the Hindu more self-assertive and intolerant of Moslem sacrifice. Mr. James sees nothing for it but for the English to go on as they are going, only fostering technical more than higher education. But always "keep the executive power in the hands of the British officers."

"MENDING" THE LORDS.

None seems so eager now to reform the Upper House as the Conservatives, if we may judge from their magazines. Here is the *National Review* discussing these alternatives: "One plan would be to make the former consist of not more than one hundred and fifty members

chosen by constituencies four times as big as those which elect the House of Commons, but a stronger Senate could probably be formed through the medium of the county councils, each of which might contribute two members. Such an Upper House should be elected every seven years, but never dissolved."

But the "trend of the English constitution" is declared to be in the direction of the Referendum, to be applied by the Lords.

Admiral Maxse's "European Outlook" is noticed elsewhere. The other articles do not call for special remark.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE articles by Mr. Sydney Olivier on "The Miners' Battle—and After," by Mr. J. T. Bent on "Mashonaland and its People," by Mr. J. T. Hogan on "The Conference of Colonial Members," and by Mr. Gabriel Monod on "The Political Situation in France" claim notice elsewhere.

WHO SHALL HAVE SIAM?

Mr. Henry Norman, claiming that his predictions of four months ago about Siam were exactly fulfilled, proceeds to prophesy once more. His paper, "Urgency in Siam," is thus summarized: "Nothing more in the way of reform, development or defense is to be hoped for from Siam. The French in Siam have carefully arranged matters so that further interference and extension on their part will soon be provoked. They are openly expressing an intention to protect or annex the whole of Siam. The mission of Prince Swasti brings matters to a crisis. He comes as special envoy to get the best terms he can for Siam from England and France, or one of them. Ultimately—and before very long—the valley of the Menam must come under the dominion of England or of France. Which shall it be? That is the question the British public has to decide." Only let it decide one way or other, urges Mr. Norman, not drift.

BISHOP OF RIPON ON PARISH COUNCILS.

After recounting at length what some say for and others against the Parish Councils bill, the Bishop of Ripon "on the whole" looks forward with hope to its operation; but, as is usual in Anglican criticism of the measure, he stipulates that the parish rooms and school charities of the Church be explicitly exempted from the scope of the bill. He makes two suggestions, which show courageous initiative. The administration of parish doles might, he allows, be reformed, but he questions the wisdom of transferring them to the Parish Council. "Surely these charities might be better employed. Might not, for example, a scheme be devised by which, without doing injustice to localities, the much-to-be-desired pensions for old age might be promoted? If some common administrative power could be exercised over all these charities, money which is now too often given in an uncertain, incomplete and unsatisfactory fashion, might be utilized for the substantial advantage of those who have grown too old for work."

The second suggestion is an appeal to unoccupied city residents of independent means to migrate to the villages to assist in "the refounding of English life." "Their presence would not only arrest the flow of population from the country, but might even attract back from the fatal vortex of town life many who now go. . . . In the difficult days of the formation and first working of these Parish Councils they might render untold service."

WANTED, A NEW SCIENCE OF MARRIAGE.

"The Problem of the Family in the United States" is treated by Rev. S. W. Dike, LL.D., who describes the

divorce reform movement of the last fifteen years. He pleads for what is practically a new ethical science of marriage and of the family,—a need which has transpired in the discussions of divorce and in the general reaction from individualism consequent on the war. He seems to suggest that Prof. Bryce should take in hand the construction of such a science. He does not advocate the passing of a national law of marriage as an amendment to the Federal constitution, for government returns have shown that the variety of State laws has not tempted migration with a view to divorce; eighty per cent. of the divorces during twenty years having been in the same States as were the marriages.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE general tendency of the Reviews to give more and more space to the discussion of social economics is illustrated by the fact that no less than five out of the ten articles found in the *Fortnightly* deal with subjects chiefly of that class. Elsewhere is reviewed "The Ireland of To-day," by X.

THE COAL WAR AND THE ECONOMISTS.

Mr. Vaughan Nash treats of the recent lockout in the coal trade of England in thoroughgoing sympathy with the men. He will not leave the employers a leg to stand upon. He estimates "the greater part of the Federation men do not average more than from sixteen to eighteen shillings a week," and remarks: "It is curious to find how the educated classes, who have established a minimum wage in their own professions, have almost with one consent denounced the miner for his attempt to place his calling of coal-getting upon a professional basis. . . . However the world may sneer, the lockout has established the living wage as an industrial principle, and has thus set a low-water mark for the reward of miners, just as the great strike of 1889 did for the dockers."

This is a very pertinent inquiry: "It would be interesting to know why the economists have remained so silent during the last three months. . . . It is surely a loss to the world that the specialists in economic science do not issue authorized versions of their views at such times as these as a check upon the irresponsible use of their science made by the newspapers."

Mr. Nash thinks that the Labor Department of England will have to register the actual wages paid in the great trades.

"HOW TO SAVE EGYPT."

This is the title of a paper which Mr. Cope Whitehouse has written in view of the meeting in Cairo next February of an International Commission of Engineers to consider means of increasing the supply of water during the three months of low Nile. Mr. Whitehouse adversely criticises rival schemes, and argues for the scheme identified with his name for diverting a portion of the flood into a great natural depression west of the Nile, known as the Wadi Raiyan: "This lake, with a surface larger than the Lake of Geneva, filled with pure water from the flood to a depth of 250 feet, connected with the river and canal system of the Delta, would return through its sluice gates more water than the entire minimum discharge of the Nile through the cataract at Assouan. The cultivator of Upper Egypt would be free to take what he required from the river itself. The amount thus abstracted would be made good from the bountiful stream issuing from the reservoir canal seventy miles south of Cairo."

WHAT MR. RUDYARD KIPLING HAS DONE.

A critical article by the late Mr. Francis Adams on "Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Verse" contains the following appreciation: "His vogue was the most universal one of our time. His popular limitations were plentiful enough, his cheap effects were glaring enough to win him the applause of the intellectual groundlings, the noisy imperious 'pit' of our contemporary theatre of art. Yet his achievement was so real and striking, his contribution to literature was so undeniable, that no one possessed of candor and intelligence could refuse to take him seriously. He had revealed to us, if partially and askew, still with singular power and vividness, what Anglo-India meant—what the life of the Anglo-Indian civil servant and soldier meant, and he had lifted the short story, as an expression of thought and emotion, a whole plane higher than he had found it."

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

THE fare provided for its readers by the *Scottish Review* is substantial and varied, but includes no article of first-class importance. The one paper dealing with physical science is that in which Mr. Gath Whitley reviews Sir Henry Howorth's criticisms of glacial theories and arguments for the Great Flood. "Taking a general view of this most interesting controversy," concludes Mr. Whitley, "it cannot be denied that a great flood closed the Pleistocene period, and swept away Palaeolithic Man and the great extinct mammalia associated with him." "The Standing Stones and Maeshowe of Stenness," in the Orkneys, which are often explained as monumental or sepulchral erections, are by Mr. Magnus Spence connected with the worship of the sun and moon. He pays the prehistoric makers of these shrines the tribute of saying that "their mathematical skill, their physical power in overcoming almost insuperable difficulties, and their careful observations of the planetary system, prove beyond doubt that they had made marked progress in civilization."

MONUMENTAL LIGHT ON EARLY HEBREW STORY.

"The Earliest Ages of Hebrew History" are reconsidered by Major Conder in the light of "the political correspondence accidentally discovered at Tell Amarna in Egypt, belonging to the fifteenth century, B.C.," and of "the Akkadian inscriptions found at Tell Loh," "which cannot be placed later than the twenty-fourth century, B.C." From these sources "the political history of Palestine appears, down to the time of the Hebrew Conquest, to have included two distinct periods—the first being that of Mongol domination, during which tribes of Semitic race, continually increasing in numbers, but living to a great extent in a pastoral condition, pushed southwards from the fords of the Euphrates at Carchemish."

Major Conder infers that among these Semitic tribes the Amorites and the Hebrew emigrants from Ur of the Chaldees "must be included." The second period was one of Egyptian domination, lasting two centuries. During the rebellion that followed, the letters found at Tell Amarna from the cities of Joppa, Jerusalem, Ascalon, etc., complain of invasion by the *Abiri*, "a desert people coming from the land of Seir." Major Conder infers that these *Abiri* are the Hebrews under Joshua, and finds in the notice of their conquests "the first possible allusion to Hebrew history as yet known from monumental sources."

Mr. Alger's presentation of "An Idyll during the French Revolution" will be enjoyed by people curious to know the sort of love letters which could be written by Rousseau-struck participants in that great social spasm.

SCRIBNER'S.

KATHERINE DE FOREST, writing on "Education for Girls in France," tells us that the French system differs essentially from the American in that it aims to prepare a girl for the duties of a wife and a mother, and to educate her without the slightest loss of the feminine quality; hence economy and order are the most salient characteristics of a well-trained French girl.

This writer tells us that girls having incomes of \$20,000 a year are allowed only \$200 for dress, and that all learn to make themselves pretty at the least possible expense.

"The cost of a high-class boarding school in Paris is about half what the same thing would be in New York. A convent costs \$250 a year. The nuns are superior women, the convents are beautifully kept and the food is excellent, but if one can afford anything better, the life is too narrow to give one the best of Paris or French thought. The *lycées* cost about \$60 a year, and a *cour* from \$50 to \$100, according to the age of the pupil. Board in a private French family costs from \$40 to \$60 a month, not including French lessons."

"The Point of View" writer for the month has some great fun over the statement which comes from our reverend Smithsonian Institution, that the average man is worth \$18,300. Not that he can show objective wealth to that figure: but every 154-pound man contains, so these scientists of ours tell us, in addition to ninety-six pounds of water, three and a half ounces of brimstone, three pounds of sugar, the same of white of egg and ten pounds of glue. In addition to these and other pleasing ingredients, the "model young man" has in his corporeal existence fifty-one ounces of calcium, which, at the market price of \$300 per ounce—for lighting purposes—comes to the figures named.

THE CENTURY.

A STRIKING paper in the November *Century* is "Tramping with Tramps," by Josiah Flynt. The writer has "been there" with a vengeance, having endured all the pleasures and pains of the wandering fraternity. He tells us of the relative merits of the various sections of North America from the tramp point of view, of the different orders of trampdom, their dialect and habits. Few will not be astonished at the system and extent of their operations. Among the Eastern tramps especially, Mr. Flynt informs us, there are many men of intellect and force, especially in the departments of their trade which require "crooked work."

"His language is a slang as nearly English as possible. Some words, however, would not be understood anywhere outside of the clan. His personal traits are great conceit, cleverness and a viciousness which, although corresponding in the main to the same in other parts of the country, is nevertheless a little more refined, if I may use that word, than elsewhere. The number of his class it is difficult to determine definitely, but I believe that he and his companions are many thousands strong. His earnings, so far as my eight months' experience justify me in judging, range from fifty cents to over two dollars a day, besides food, provided he begs steadily. I know from personal experience that an intelligent beggar can average the above amount in cities, and sometimes in smaller towns."

Eleanora Kinnicutt draws the following sketch of Bismarck as she met him recently at Friedrichsruhe, in his

seventy-eighth year: He was "much taller than I remembered him, still erect, but with snow-white hair and mustache, a feeble gait, and an expression of physical pain on his kindly, earnest face. The stamp of power has remained upon face and figure; Nature in him once collected all her forces, and poured them into an iron mold.

"He wore upon this occasion, as I believe is now his custom, a long black military coat, the military look being imparted more to the garment than by it; and around his throat, in place of a collar, a white kerchief, folded twice and tied in a careless knot. He gave me a kindly, hospitable greeting, and then, the prince apparently also hesitating in what language to address me, the princess exclaimed, 'Ach, Ottochen, du kannst Deutech sprechen.' The great man, although he has already taken his place in history as an accomplished linguist, and especially as a good English scholar, seemed relieved when he found that he need not lay aside his native tongue to be courteous to a visitor."

HARPER'S.

PROBABLY the most important paper in the November *Harper's* is Mr. Frederic R. Coudert's on "Arbitration." The eminent lawyer and arbitrator bases his argument on the thesis that war is an anachronism, and makes a very trenchant brief review of the world's great warriors and their wars to show that the true test of a nation's civilization is its high estimation of human life. In Mr. Coudert's summary of the very important work that the United States has done in furthering the advance toward methods of international arbitration he assigns a very large place to the amicable settlement of the late Bering Sea controversy.

"Taking the arbitration as a whole, it must afford a singularly gratifying spectacle to the haters of war. Two great nations have entered into a friendly discussion before an enlightened court to settle a dispute which threatened to produce an armed conflict. The forms of law, precious to both nations, have been carefully observed by court and counsel; an earnest desire to bring out all the facts and all the arguments fairly to be based upon such facts has been apparent. The tribunal itself was admirably constituted. It was a judicial body, composed of jurists of fame deservedly bestowed. The indirect results of this submission to peaceful methods must far outweigh in importance the immediate advantages which either party may claim to have received. When an honorable and satisfactory adjustment of international disputes is shown to be easy and economical by arbitration, war seems to be not only cruel but ridiculous."

In an exceedingly entertaining article on "London in the Season," Mr. Richard Harding Davis tells of the extraordinary features of the London Concert Hall and its interest in and for politics. "It was in the music hall that a comic singer gave a new name to the Conservative party by singing, 'We don't want to fight, but by jingo,' etc., and it is in the halls that the young Briton is taught to sing, 'God bless the Prince and Princess of Wales,' and to hoot at the German Prince Henry, of Battenberg. I have heard a comic singer stop the orchestra and say to the audience, 'I don't think you could have understood that last verse.' The line was, 'And drive these German boors away.' 'Some of you applauded; you mustn't do that. You must hiss that line. Now, we will try that over again, and don't forget to hiss.' At which he would repeat the verse and the audience would hoot and hiss at the appropriate sentiment. Some paper—*Punch*, I think it was—described Lord Randolph Churchill as going from

shop window to shop window counting the number of his photographs exposed for sale, in order to compare them with those offered of Letty Lind and Mr. Gladstone, and so gauge his popularity. If an English politician really wishes to know what the people think of him, he should give up subscribing to a newspaper-clipping agency and attend the music halls. He would get a very good idea of his popularity there."

M'CLURE'S.

FROM the excellent number of *McClure's* that appears for November we have selected the paper on "The Personal Force of Cleveland," by E. J. Edwards, to review as a Leading Article. Miss Edith Thomas conducts the Real Conversation for the month with Mr. Frank Stockton, and manages to clothe the proceeding in a manner that might have been predicted of her, with far more delicacy—yet without loss of interest—than any of her predecessors. In a discussion of the suggestions and associations which furnished him with plots for his stories, Mr. Stockton said: "Of course, some suggestions are wholly involuntary. You do not know how or whence they come. I think of a good illustration of this involuntary action of the mind in conjuring up suggestion for a story. Some time ago, as I was lying in a hammock under the trees, I happened to look up through the branches and saw a great patch of blue sky absolutely clear. I said to myself: 'Suppose I saw a little black spot appear in that blue sky.' I kept on thinking. Gradually the idea came of a man who *did* see such a little spot in the clear sky. And now I am working up this notion in a story I call 'As One Woman to Another.'"

Mr. R. H. Sherard tells some marvelous things about "The Hypnotic Experiments of Dr. Luys," one of the latest adepts in this eerie branch of psychology. One queer thing brought out in his experiments, and shown in *McClure's* illustrations, is the repulsive effect on the hypnotic subject made by the south pole of a magnet, and a corresponding pleasing effect exercised by the north pole—thus suggesting some mysterious connection between the phenomena of mesmerism and those of electricity and magnetism. In speaking of the dangers resultant on the extensive practice of hypnotism, it is noteworthy that Dr. Luys and his *confrères* insist that, unjust as it may appear, the plea of having acted irresponsibly under the effect of a hypnotic suggestion cannot, when the safety of society is involved, be admitted as an excuse any more than drunkenness. This justifies the French law that none but licensed physicians should practice hypnotic experiments.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE November *Cosmopolitan* begins with an autobiographical sketch of the celebrated portrait painter Franz von Leubach, who has made in oil the effigies of the greatest people of his time. The paper is illustrated with copies of some of these famous portraits. Herr von Leubach states that he rarely exacts long sittings from his august sitters, but approaches them in an attitude of conversational *bonhomie*, and, when he has become somewhat well acquainted with them, generally succeeds in catching some characteristic expression that is largely responsible for the fame of his work. Then, to fill out the dress and figure he utilizes a photograph in lieu of a model.

Mr. Howells continues his admirable series of papers elucidating his idea of an altruria in the first of certain letters that will relate the fortunes of the altrurian in New York City, and his impression of the social states there,

and this new field promises to be even more witty and valuable than the stranger's sojourn with the summer boarders.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT contributes the first article of the month on "A Town in Sweden," continuing the series of articles on Scandinavia, begun in the last number. This "Manchester of Sweden" is, in spite of Baedeker's slur, in the author's opinion both beautiful and interesting, and if we are to judge from the accompanying photographs, may lay a valid claim to the distinction. It is charmingly situated on the Motala River, has large shipping interests, its schools are as perfect as those of Sweden generally, its charities munificent and best of all (for the consideration of the Chautauqua Co. Political Equity Club), the female population outnumbers the male by 4,000.

The chief interest in the number centres in the articles on Italy, translations from native authors, "Literature and Art in Italy," by Panzacchi, and "A Half Century of Italian History," by Prof. Alex. Oldrini. The first is a lament over the lack of influence exerted in this century by art over their literature, contrasting the painful fact with the abundance of tribute paid by other nations. Even Monti and Foscolo emerge but seldom from the shell of their "professional exclusiveness" into the light of past artistic ages. Oldrini contributes the second installment of his papers, this on the wars of independence from 1848 to 1870, the compact with France, Austria's defeat, the annexation of the Papal States and the overthrow of the tottering Bourbon throne.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

ONE of the finest pieces of satire which have appeared in the magazines for many months is the article begun in this number by one who signs himself Bokardo Bramantip. As "Huxleyan Professor of Dialectics in the University of Congo," he discusses the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln eighteen hundred years afterward. Looking back over the centuries, he questions the authenticity of the alleged Proclamation just as the modern agnostic does that of the Scriptures. The paper is to be concluded in the December number, and we reserve extensive comment until that time.

In "The Fossil Continent of Australia" William Seton, despite its abundance of technical terms, talks entertainingly of the strange forms of life which people that stranger land. Australia has changed comparatively little during recent geological periods and its marsupials, monotremes, singular birds and fishes interest us as representatives of ages that are dead and gone.

"Catholic Education at the World's Fair" is another addition to the illustrated as well as literary history of the monument to American genius. Of the articles of special interest to the *World's* readers, "The Essential Goodness of God," "Where God and Man Meet," and "The Negro Race; Their Condition, Present and Future," are most prominent.

The Paulists who edit this magazine have had it in mind for some time past to bring it within reach of an increasing number of people, and to accomplish this have successfully established a printing house of their own, later added the illustration feature, until now they propose to reduce the price of annual subscription to \$3. In this way they hope to reach and influence a Protestant as well as a Catholic public.

THE NEW BOOKS.

"TWO AND TWO MAKE FOUR." *

A CHRISTMAS STORY FOR THE TIMES.

A CASUAL observer looking at the outside of Mr. Stead's new Christmas story might mistake it for a schoolboy's slate. It contains no lettering of any kind. It is as like a school slate as the lithographers can make it. On the wooden edge of the slate is printed the name of the author, while the title consists simply of three figures:

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"Two and Two Make Four: A Story for the Times," is based upon the Liberator crash; and this leads up to the description of the *Daily Paper*, of which Mr. Stead has dreamed so long. Whether in its history or in its prophecy, it is a story which is certain to be so hotly discussed that it may be well to give an outline of the tale, which is unique among the Christmas publications of the year.

THE DEVIL FISH OF TO-DAY.

"Two and Two Make Four" is divided into three parts. The first is devoted to the crash of the Liberator, the second describes how the financial catastrophe led up to the foundation of the *Daily Paper*, while the third, which is supposed to be laid in the year 1900, is devoted to a gorgeous description of the wonderful things which are supposed to have been brought about in the next six years by the combined agency of the *Daily Paper* and a Fellowship founded under its auspices. The frontispiece, to a certain extent, gives the keynote of the whole of the story. It represents Spencer Balfour, who is at present sunning himself in South America, out of the reach of extradition treaties, as a devil fish or octopus; in whose grasp the luckless British investor is struggling for life. The motto is taken from Molière, whose graceless hero, Don Juan, declares that his only religion is that two and two make four. The author's point is that even this rudimentary religion has lost its hold on the public, and that, if confidence is to be re-established, we must take our stand upon the fundamental principle that two and two make four, and cannot, by any process of lying, be made to make three or five.

THE LIBERATOR AND ITS ROGUES.

The story opens on Christmas Eve of the year 1892, when an Oxford undergraduate is making his way on a visit to Mr. Dodds, of Streatham, who is easily recognized as Mr. Hobbs, of the Liberator. The story, however, opens when Mr. Dodds, of the Emancipator, is still figuring as a leading light in the Baptist church of South London; but the toils are closing round him, and Christmas finds him full of horrible alarm. A fortunate adventure, by which his young visitor, Dick Grant, was instrumental in saving the life of Nedelca, the only daughter of Lady Sidney Nestor, the titled wife of an American millionaire, fills him with a hope that he may, as a last stroke, secure the prestige of Mr. Nestor's millions in order to

postpone the impending crash of the Emancipator. There is no attempt to follow with minute accuracy the final struggles of that great thievish confederacy, but the outlines are followed sufficiently closely to enable any one to understand the nature of the desperate game which was played by Spencer Balfour and his confederates. In order to secure the support of Mr. Nestor, Mr. Spencer—for that is the pseudonym under which Mr. Jabez Spencer Balfour is described—appoints Dick as his private secretary. Mr. Dodds endeavors to get the support of Mr. Nestor for the society, the secretary of whose vice-president had saved his daughter from a bloody death. Mr. Nestor, however, refuses to be drawn, and the rogues are thrown back on their own resources, which were rapidly running dry.

HOW IT WAS WORKED.

Dick's father, a minister in the South of Wales, is made the unconscious tool of the Emancipator gang. In a couple of chapters we have pictures, more or less drawn from life, showing how helpless is the honest investor, and how difficult it is for him to learn the truth about public companies. Dick's aunt has £500, taken from the local building society for fear of its insolvency, hidden in her mangle, while she in vain endeavors to try and find trustworthy guidance as to the best place in which to invest it. At length she writes to the local editor, who in turn writes to his member, who, being of the guinea-pig description, is easily induced by Dodds to give a certificate of solvency for the Emancipator, which even at that moment is tottering to its fall. Mr. Jeremy, the Emancipator agent, quickly has the willow in his toils. The £500 is soon on its way up to London, minus the agent's commission.

BURNLEY ELECTION, 1892.

The general election approaches, and Mr. Spencer summons Dick Grant to help him when seeking re-election for his Lancashire constituency. On the eve of the election, however, a letter not marked private arrives from Dodds, describing how Mr. Nestor had been killed in endeavoring to stop a runaway horse on the embankment opposite Cleopatra's Needle. Dodds exults that vengeance has overtaken the millionaire for his base ingratitude in not rescuing the Emancipator from its impending doom. The letter informs Grant for the first time of the attempt which had been made to exploit his act for the benefit of the society. An angry scene follows, at the close of which he is flung downstairs by Spencer, and picked up unconscious; nor is he able to go about until the election is over, and Spencer is back again in town receiving the congratulations of his friends and admirers. Then comes the crash.

THE CRASH AND ITS SEQUEL.

The doors of the Emancipator are closed, and far and wide throughout the land are spread the tidings of woe. In town and country, in remote Barrowdale where Dick and his companions are reading during the Long Vacation, and in the grim manufacturing town of South Wales, where Dick's aunt awoke with dismay to find that the savings of a lifetime had disappeared, the news creates universal dismay. To Dick's father, who had been ill and failing, the news is as a death blow. Dick hurried back to Wales, but found his father dying. He received with his parting breath an injunction to regard it as his

*"Two and Two Make Four. A Christmas Story by W. T. Stead, containing as an appendix a sample copy of Mr. Stead's proposed new forty-page daily paper. Bound in paper, post-paid to any address, for 35 cents. Address REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 13 Astor Place, New York.

duty to pay the interest of all those of his father's congregation who could prove that they would not have invested their money in the Emancipator but for the apparent confidence in the society shown by the old minister. It was the mortgage of a life, but Dick undertook it cheerfully, and after his father's funeral sermon had been preached, proclaimed from the steps of the pulpit his determination to dedicate the rest of his life to the fulfillment of the obligations which had been imposed upon him at his father's death-bed. After this scene the first part closes. It is a story complete in itself, and as long as most of the stories which are published in the Christmas annuals.

LADY SIDNEY.

Part II opens with a description of the heroine, Lady Sidney Nestor, who had been left a widow by the sudden death of her husband on the Embankment. Lady Sidney is the type of the modern woman, accustomed from her childhood to ignore the disabilities of her sex, which in her case had no real existence. When this part of the story commences she is a widow under forty, with one daughter, Nedelca, the same whom Dick had rescued from the carriage wheels at Clapham Junction, and they are on their way to Rome. There Lady Sidney hopes to dull the edge of her own misery by musing among the ruins of departed empires and forgotten civilizations. Immersed for some time in her sorrow, she is indifferent to everything, nor can even the questionings of her lively daughter rouse her from her torpor. The first awakening was brought about by a visit which she paid to the catacombs, where she lost her guide and extinguished her light, and was left alone in that vast labyrinth of funereal honeycomb. Confronted with death in silence, solitude and darkness, Lady Sidney discovered that the will to live was strong within her, and in the depths of the catacombs she cried, "O God! if there be a God, deliver me for my child's sake." Soon after this she heard a distant tapping, and to her immense delight came upon Professor Glogoul, a leading character in Mr. Stead's Christmas story of last year, "From the Old World to the New," and who now reappears to play a still more conspicuous part in "Two and Two Make Four." The Professor, who is engaged in extracting a skull for the Ethnological Museum at Washington, leads Lady Sidney to the light by means of a thread left by a companion. When they regain the upper air they find that they are staying at the same hotel.

THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.

Some days afterwards Lady Sidney, while riding in the Campagna, was the means of saving the son of the Queen of the Gypsies. The old woman, who was near her death, hailed Lady Sidney as—

"Queen of a realm that is to be,
But is not yet on land or sea."

Producing King Solomon's crystal, she bade the fair lady from beyond the sea read her fate. In the crystal Lady Sidney sees only a dim impalpable mass, which, however, clears, and a brick building faced with stone, surmounted by two towers flying the English and the American flags, is clearly visible. Then it faded away, and the crystal was clear once more. "That," said the old crone, "was your throne; now behold your sceptre." Again the mist overcast the crystal, and parting revealed the figure of Lady Sidney sitting at a desk and holding in her hand a magazine or pamphlet closely printed, but the contents of which she could not make out.

"Queen of a realm that is to be,
But is not yet on land or sea."

said the gypsy, "I have delivered my message, and now

must be gathered to my fathers." As Lady Sidney left the camp news was brought her that the queen was dead, and she galloped over the paved road to Rome pondering in her mind what would be the meaning of this strange prophecy.

FROM BEYOND THE TOMB.

It is again Christmas Eve. The Yule log had burned low, and Lady Sidney had retired to rest, brooding over the sorrowful memories of the last Christmas evening when her husband was still alive and well. She was awakened about midnight by a strange consciousness of a presence in the room. She saw a dim gray mist in the darkness, which gradually took palpable visible form, and the spirit of her husband stood by her side. The shadow bowed and kissed her, and she anxiously implored it to speak and tell her what she should do in order to carry out his wishes. "Go to St Peter's, to the English confessional," said her husband's spirit, "and there it will be told you what you must do." Lady Sidney was an agnostic at heart, and she would not believe although "one should rise from the dead." However, she was not able to resist the impulse which drove her to the English confessional. She entered it half resentful, but answered the inquiries of the priest by telling him exactly why she had come. This leads up to the colloquy which gives the keynote to the story:

Then addressing Lady Sidney, he said very tenderly, "My child, what do you believe?"

Resenting his attempt to catechise her, Lady Sidney answered somewhat defiantly, "I believe in nothing."

"That is impossible," said the priest; "faith of some kind you must have, for without faith you cannot live."

"No," said Lady Sidney, disliking to be preached at by an invisible priest behind a screen. "I don't believe in anything. I don't believe in God, and I don't believe in the devil. I don't believe in heaven, and I don't believe in hell. I don't believe in your church, and I don't believe in your Bible. I don't believe I have a soul, nor do I believe that the apparition that I saw was my husband, for all that seems to me to be too good to be true. I think that when the body dies the person dies, and there is an end of him forever." She bit her lip to restrain the tears which were pressing their way from under her eyelids, and was preparing for a vehement censure of what she felt in her soul was a somewhat insincere blasphemy, when to her astonishment the same voice went on: "That matters nothing. I did not ask you what you did not believe. I ask you again, What do you believe?"

Then she said: "Do you mean to say that it matters nothing what I do not believe?"

"It matters everything what you believe; what does not matter is what you do not believe."

"Well, really," she said, "except—" and she checked herself, but continued, "Although I am afraid that you think it is flippant, the only thing in which I believe is that 'two and two make four.'"

She was just going to apologize for the remark which she had uttered, feeling how unsuitable it was to quote Molière in the confessional box, when the voice from behind the partition said quickly and with an imperious ring in its tone, "My daughter, it is enough. Live up to that and it will suffice. Peace be with you!"

Bewildered and piqued, Lady Sidney felt that the interview was at an end. She rose from her knees and regained her daughter. Nedelca saw in a moment that the interview had by no means ministered to her mother's satisfaction,

"Well?" said she anxiously.

"I think I have been a fool," replied Lady Sidney shortly; "but I will tell you about it when I get home."

So saying, they entered the carriage and drove to the hotel.

Lady Sidney, however, had not long to wait for the key to the mystery. That very night when she returned to the hotel one of the Official Receivers of the Emancipator was dining with the Professor. After dinner he described the widespread misery and desolation which had been wrought by the failure of that society.

THE NEW ST. GEORGE.

Nedelca, whose imagination had been fired by the stories told by the Official Receiver and by the remarks of the Professor, no sooner was alone with her mother than she asked why she, Lady Sidney, could not play the part of a modern St. George. Lady Sidney protested that she had no faith, whereupon Nedelca replied that she believed that two and two made four, which, as the good priest said, was enough. Lady Sidney agreed to refer the question to the priest, and received from him the assurance that if she lived up to the light she had she would get more light.

About this time Dick Grant reappears upon the scene with one Jasper Sterling, whom no one will have any difficulty in recognizing as a more or less roughly drawn picture of the author of the story. They are in the Church of the Jesuits discussing the possibility of the appearance of a new Loyola. Dick declares that the saint who was most wanted was a new St. Dominic, who would wage war with fire and sword against fraud, which was the great heresy of an industrial age. That night, Lady Sidney and her daughter, accompanied by the Professor, go to the Colosseum to see the ruins by moonlight. When there Lady Sidney meets Sterling, who reproves her somewhat rudely for pining over the days of old. A conversation takes place, which leads up to the formation of the *Daily Paper*:

"Well, but what could be done? Take my own case for instance. I am anxious to do something to serve my generation; I have not genius, but I have a certain position, and I have more money than I know what to do with."

Sterling looked at her, and then said, "Say that again!"

Lady Sidney rather resented his brusque manner, but she repeated that she was anxious to do some good to her fellow men, and that she had more money than she knew what to do with.

Sterling's manner changed. "Tell me; you say you have more money than you know what to do with. Will you pardon me asking you a very straight question. If you saw a clear chance of doing good and realizing your aspirations, could you afford to throw a million of money into the sea?"

"I don't exactly see the use of throwing a million of money into the sea, but if the cause were worthy of it, I should not miss the money much."

"And you," he said, with unutterable scorn in his voice, "an Englishwoman, who could afford to throw a million of money into the sea to realize your ambition and to do good to your fellow-men, you sit here groaning over these miserable Romans, while you have in your hand a potential sceptre which would make you queen of a world immeasurably vaster than the Roman imagination ever conceived. Yes; queen of a realm that is not as yet bodied forth into material existence, but which might be if your faith were equal to your wealth."

DEW ON THE FLEECE.

Next day Sterling calls at the hotel and explains the way in which he proposes to start his paper, which is, of

course, identical with the means which Mr. Stead has employed for the starting of his new daily.

Sterling began to explain his scheme. "I am going to start a daily paper in London. I have no capital, and, what is more, I am not going to be beholden to any one by asking for it."

Sterling proposes to Lady Sidney that he will conduct the city editorship on the lines of "two and two making four," and carry on a holy war in the spirit of the new St. George if she will insure him against loss. This she is willing to do, but objects to being limited solely to the city office. She proposes to undertake the whole of the social side-shows of the paper.

SIX YEARS HENCE. THE PAPER.

The third part of the story is entitled 1900 A.D. It begins by describing the return of Professor Glogoul and his wife from South America, where they have been for the last six years. They come back to an altered world. London has been transformed, and England is Merry England once more. This transformation has been wrought by the *Daily Paper*. In his description of this change Mr. Stead brings to bear all the results of his experience as a journalist for more than twenty years. In the story Lady Sidney has certainly not spared her millions. She has bought the Emancipator building on the Thames Embankment, in front of which her husband was killed, built a National Theatre, established a Conservatoire of Music on the site of the Royal Aquarium, and has just settled the cost of a law suit which has footed up to £150,000.

THE FELLOWSHIP.

But even Lady Sidney's millions are inadequate for the task which the *Daily Paper* has in hand. The chief instrument by which it achieves its wonders is the fellowship or the union of all those who love in the service of those who suffer. Every Fellow subscribes the cost of a cigarette a day to the Fellowship Fund, and as there are supposed to be 500,000 Fellows, this represents an available income of £750,000 a year. Such a sum requires some spending, but the various branches of the Civic Church and the *Daily Paper* are adequate to the disposal of a much larger sum. For as the story proceeds it is evident that it is not so much the foundation of a daily paper, in the ordinary sense of the word, as the reincarnation in modern guise of the spirit of the Mediæval Church.

THE PILGRIMAGE.

After describing a great *fête* on the river, one of the many schemes contrived by the *Daily Paper* for the purpose of vivifying English life and reviving popular interest in the history of the past, the scene changes to Switzerland. There Dick Grant, the historical director of the modern Pilgrimage, finds his fate; and there an accident befalls Nedelca, for which the reader must be referred to the story, merely remarking that the author does not venture to carry his originality so far as to sin against the fundamental principle of a Christmas story that it should end happily.

The story, it will be seen, is an attempt to explain in the shape of a romance a scheme of social reorganization, worked out by journalistic methods energized by the fundamental ideas of the Christian Church as they found expression at the time when the great Churchmen saved civilization.

To many people, particularly to American journalists, the most interesting part of the Christmas book will be the actual sample of Mr. Stead's proposed daily paper, which is glued in as an appendix. It is a newspaper in

magazine form, containing forty pages, about equal in size to the pages of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It is in this form and upon the general lines of this sample copy that Mr. Stead is proposing, some six or eight months hence, if all goes well, to launch a new morning daily in London.

The reader who would like to know just how Mr. Stead's daily paper will differ materially in plan from the established journals of the day must satisfy his curiosity by procuring a copy of this most remarkable of Christmas publications.

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS.

SOME NOTEWORTHY BIOGRAPHIES AND MEMOIRS.

Longfellow—like many other literary men, probably—declared that biography made his most favorite reading matter. At this season we naturally expect a considerable number of valuable biographies and memoirs and this year is not exceptional. A number of books now on our desk tell something of the life of well-known Americans who have attained eminence in various fields. In "The One I Knew the Best of All" * Frances Hodgson Burnett has taken her readers into her confidence and told them in a most delightful way the experiences, external but mainly internal, of her childhood days. She relates her history, from the earliest memories of her Manchester birthplace to the time when (having come to America) she entered upon her successful literary career. This was at an age when she was still really a child. The pleasant illustrations by Reginald B. Birch make her interesting narrative still more attractive.

"Hans Breitman"—or, if we give him his real name, Charles G. Leland—has for many long years been one of the more prominent scholars and writers in American literary circles. The recently issued volume of his "Memoirs" † spans the period from 1824 to 1870, and aside from the great autobiographical interest gives us many a valuable glimpse into various important movements of those four or five decades, both in America and in Europe. Mr. Leland has probably been wise in not aiming at a brilliant account, and in writing "as fully and honestly as I could everything which I could remember which had made me what I am." His portrait is given as a frontispiece.

Covering a still greater portion of our century than Mr. Leland's record is the correspondence of Asa Gray, which Jane Loring Gray has just edited in two volumes. ‡ Dr. Gray was one of the most eminent botanists of his time, and his name is familiar in every educated household in the land. His devotion to his chosen scientific pursuits began very early and remained with him to old age. From his letters we have information concerning his boyhood in the Empire State, his early professional struggles and triumphs, his journeys to Europe and his relations to many an eminent fellow scientist. The first thirty pages or so of Volume I were written by Dr. Gray as a beginning toward an autobiography, but, unlike Franklin, he never continued with the story of his own life. The illustrations of these volumes comprise a glimpse of the Cambridge Botanic Garden House in 1852 and at the present time, and portraits of Dr. Gray reproduced from photographs taken at various dates from 1841 (the original for this year was a daguerreotype) to 1886.

* The One I Knew the Best of All. A Memory of the Mind of a Child. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

† Memoirs. By Charles Godfrey Leland (Hans Breitman). 12mo, pp. 448. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

‡ Letters of Asa Gray. Edited by Jane Loring Gray. Two vols. 12mo, pp. 838. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

We do not ordinarily think of a work of literature as requiring any particular executive ability, but in the case of such a gigantic scheme as Mr. Hubert R. Bancroft conceived and carried out in his famous History of the Pacific Coast region, it is obvious that the power of literary generalship is very requisite. Mr. Bancroft's "Literary Industries" * are mainly devoted to a story of his great work and of his aims, trials, methods and successes in its prosecution. The story begins back in the fifties and is brought down to the eighties. In his introduction to the memoir Mr. George Frederick Parsons closes his brief summary of the great work of Mr. Bancroft with the opinion that the History of the Pacific States is "one of the noblest literary monuments, not only of the country, but of the century." One realizes again from Mr. Bancroft's story that the difficulties in the way of so extensive a literary enterprise as his are to be overcome only by the most persevering and patient determination.

Mr. Alfred M. Williams' work upon Sam Houston and his times † is based upon a careful examination of various sorts of original records and upon conversation with men who knew the hero of Texas personally and furnished unpublished anecdotes of him. The book is a biography of one of the most striking public personalities of American history and the picture of one of the most interesting episodes in our national life. An American citizen's library will henceforth be incomplete without this book upon its shelves.

Of late years, Edward Eggleston has done considerable work in the history of our own country and ranked himself with those who belong to that important school of historians who aim at strictly accurate accounts, while at the same time searching out the more picturesque occurrences. It is fair to suppose that his own views and methods in historical treatment are influencing the "Delights of History Series" which he is editing. A recently issued volume ‡ of this series tells the story of Washington and is written, as the first, by Elizabeth Eggleston Seelye and is illustrated by over one hundred designs by Allegra Eggleston. Incidentally it is very interesting to compare the picture we have here of Washington, given with considerable detail and with great care to preserve the actual facts, to the portrait which Mr. Goldwin Smith gave us a few weeks ago in his outline of our political history.

Dr. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago, has contributed to the Funk & Wagnalls Co.'s series of "American Reformers" a biography of Beecher, § whom Dr. Barrows con-

* Literary Industries. A Memoir. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. 12mo, pp. 477. New York: Harper & Brothers.

† Sam Houston and the War of Independence in Texas. By Alfred M. Williams. 12mo, pp. 413. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

‡ The Story of Washington. By Elizabeth Eggleston Seelye. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

§ Henry Ward Beecher: The Shakespeare of the Pulpit. By John Henry Barrows. 12mo, pp. 557. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

siders as the "Shakespeare of the pulpit." This biography is well fitted for popular reading, going straight to the personality of Beecher, being at the same time accurate, and yet not too labored. Dr. Barrows' purpose has been "to give in swift, flowing narrative the story of Beecher's spiritual inheritance, his interesting early development, his various achievements, sorrows and triumphs."

An important book which scarcely needs any notice made with the aim of attracting popular attention, is William Winter's tribute to a great American actor, who passed away only last summer.* Mr. Winter speaks of Booth as a man, but more particularly as a dramatic artist who stood in the front ranks of his profession, and whose success did not lower his ideals. Among other interesting illustrations of the volume are representations of Booth as "Hamlet," as "Iago," as "Richelieu," and as "Benedick." The first play bill at Booth's Theatre, which was opened in 1869 with Booth as "Romeo," is also given.

Of another eminent actor of our day, we find an interesting account in the "Leaves from the Autobiography of Tomaso Salvini."† Readers interested in the current annals of the stage have already perused some of these leaves in the pages of the *Century*.

In the way of English literary biography, we have a reprint of Mr. Dobson's memoir of Horace Walpole,‡ and a little tribute to the life, character and genius of William Blake,§ by Alfred T. Story. Mr. Dobson, as everybody knows, is particularly at home in the English literature of the 18th century, and can well summon up the pictures which naturally cluster about the author of the "Castle of Otranto." This edition of his memoir has portraits of Lady Montague, Holbein, Hume, Hannah More and other notable people. One really interested in literary history can scarcely afford to overlook any conscientious study, such as Mr. Story's appears to be, of so strange a genius as William Blake.

Under the title "Famous Voyagers and Explorers,"|| Mrs. Bolton has related the most important facts about Columbus, Marco Polo, John Raleigh, Livingston and a number of eminent Arctic explorers, Dr. Kane and Greely included. She goes a little out of the usual line of such books in telling the story of Perry's visits to Japan; but that account makes a very important and interesting chapter on the relations between America and our neighbors across the Pacific. Mrs. Bolton writes works which most boys ought to read, and most boys and other people like to read. This volume contains a goodly number of portraits.

As Volume XI of the series of "American Reformers" which he is editing, Carlos Martyn has written a biography of Gough.¶ Mr. Martyn's exceedingly vigorous and pungent style seems eminently well fitted to bring before our imagination the sufferings, triumphs, oratorical powers, earnestness and tremendous concentration of

* Life and Art of Edwin Booth. By William Winter. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

† Leaves from the Autobiography of Tomaso Salvini. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

‡ Horace Walpole: A Memoir. By Austin Dobson. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

§ William Blake: His Life, Character and Genius. By Alfred T. Story. 16mo, pp. 160. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

|| Famous Voyagers and Explorers. By Sarah Knowles Bolton. 12mo, pp. 540. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

¶ John B. Gough, the Apostle of Cold Water. By Carlos Martyn. 12mo, pp. 338. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

purpose which characterized the life of the great temperance reformer. The pages are replete with anecdotes and keen sentences.

SOME FRENCH WOMEN AND THEIR TIMES

It seems almost impossible to satiate the public appetite for well written accounts of the brilliant court life in France during the eighteenth and earlier centuries. The first of the works which we have placed in this group of books about famous French women is the fifth edition of Frances Elliot's "Old Court Life in France,"* which was first published more than 20 years ago. Her account begins with Francis First and gives us the history of the most remarkable men and women of the monarchical circles from that time down to the death of "Le Grand Monarque." The series of admirable portraits includes those of Queen Elinor, the Duchesse D'Étampes, Charles IX, Catharine de' Medici, Louis XIII, Anne of Austria, Louise de la Vallière and many others. The author has made a life study of the French memoir-history, and the picturesque relation which she has produced is reliable, and has the freshness of work done without compulsion.

Hardly a month has passed of late in which we have not listed a translation of one of the works of the brilliant historical portraitist, Imbert de Saint-Amand. The last one to reach us happens to take up the thread of French court life just where Mrs. Elliot's volumes leave it, being the history of Louis XV, and of the women who clustered about that monarch.† Naturally, not a few of the chapters are given up to the Marquise de Pompadour. Saint-Amand's opinion of Louis XV, as given in his introduction, is perhaps rather more favorable than that of some historians: "In spite of unpardonable scandals he was not so odious a character as he has been painted. Weakness is the word that best characterizes him, not malignity. Take away his favorites and he might be, not simply a worthy man, but a great king." In this, as in companion volumes, the author points out certain moral lessons which indeed could scarcely be concealed in an account of French royalty and its environment in the later years of the last century.

Still another work—and one which is the most extensive of this group—is the translation by Cora Hamilton Bell, of the Life of Marie Antoinette,‡ by Maxime de la Rocheterie, which work had the honor to be crowned by the French Academy. This monumental work is apparently one of those which are possible only after years and years of close research and exacting literary labor, and which usually remain the standard authorities upon their respective subjects for lengthy periods. These two thick volumes with their wealth of illustration give the life history of one of the most noted women of the world, from the days when as a little child she expressed her wish to reign over the French, to that dark 16th of October, when the executioner Sampson held up her bleeding head to a populace crying "Vive la République!"

It is a curious and interesting fact that quite frequently a literary man has a sister whose qualities of mind equal or surpass his own. We believe critics affirm that this was the case with Maurice de Guérin and his sister

* Old Court Life in France. By Frances Elliot. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 337-325. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$4.

† The Court of Louis XV. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

‡ The Life of Marie Antoinette. By Maxime de la Rocheterie. Two vols, 8vo, pp. 376-388. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$7.50.

Eugénie. The journal of the latter* is an admirable piece of literary confidence. Eugénie seems to have had the same delicate sensibility and the same love of the beautiful, especially in nature, as that which made her brother one of the rare figures in 19th century literature. Her record, which begins in 1834 and closes in 1840, is full of references to Maurice, both before and after his death in 1839. Dodd, Mead & Co. have sent out a two-volume edition of this journal, handsomely bound and printed.

HISTORY, SOCIOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY.

Probably most readers would naturally connect the name of Mr. Charles Morris with his well-known "Half-Hours with the Best American Authors," though other of his works are also familiar. We sincerely welcome the four new volumes to which he has given the general title "Historical Tales."† His object therein, to quote his preface, has been "to cull from the annals of the nations some of their more stirring and romantic incidents and present them as a gallery of pictures that might serve to adorn the temple of history, of which this work is offered, as in some sense an illuminated ante-chamber." Mr. Morris devotes one volume to each of four great nations—America, France, Germany and England. The books are finely and quite fully illustrated, and the set, as a whole, is handsomely made.

The germ of Mr. Wm. Hepworth Dixon's essays upon "Her Majesty's Tower,"‡ which common speech knows as the "Tower of London," dates back as far as 1849. It would seem that the author has prepared an almost exhaustive account of the directly human matters of historic interest connected with "the most ancient and most poetic pile in Europe." Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have thrown upon the market an admirable two-volume arrangement of this work from the seventh London edition.

The same publishing house has issued a new edition, in two volumes, of Carlyle's great picture of "The French Revolution,"§ an edition which ought to satisfy the demands of the most particular. It is printed from new plates and is rich and chaste at the same time. Many but not all of the nearly forty illustrations are portraits of famous men and women of the Revolutionary period, and all are a credit to the illustrator's art.

Some of the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science" are rather technical and it may be well to state that though Mr. Scaife's volume|| is issued as an extra number of that series, it is a real literary as well as an historical treat. He gives us a view of the

whole social life, thought and tone of the old Florentine days.

Mr. Bandelier has done much work under the auspices of the "Archæological Institute of America," and the essays of his recently appearing volume* are presumably authoritative. They relate in general to the Spanish occupancy of America, and bring to light much material which will be new to the average reader. In one of the shorter chapters Mr. Bandelier goes against our school histories—our older ones at least—in stating that "it is certain that Sante Fé was not founded till after the year 1607."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's view of the progress and present state of our Republic, †socially, educationally, politically, industrially, etc., has recently appeared in a revised edition in which the statistical matter is made consonant with the census of 1890.

Dr. Carus' "Appeal to the American People,"‡ for more attention to philosophical principles and attitude, was delivered as an address before the World's Congress of Philosophy at Chicago last August. The pamphlet in which he explains the fundamental ideas and aims of the "Religion of Science"§ is the first of a paper-covered series which the Open Court Publishing Co. proposes to issue in bi-monthly numbers with the purpose of reaching a wide popular circulation. A recent issue of the series contains three lectures of the eminent scholar Max Müller|| published in the "Open Court" in 1887, and furnishing an introduction to his volume upon the "Science of Thought."

An ably written work, ¶ by one who has long been known as a student of philosophy and a writer upon various philosophic themes, originated in class-room discussions in the University of Wisconsin. The drift of philosophic thought from Pythagoras to Lotze is traced, by far the largest attention being given to the modern period, and the relation of the peculiarities of schools and individual thinkers to this general development is examined. Dr. Bascom has aimed not so much at a statement of historical facts as at an interpretation of their meaning, and these pages are not barren of his own ideas of the place and function of philosophy.

Mr. Sidgwick has broken away from the narrowness of text-book logic, and in his treatise** has written, with as little technical confusion as possible, for the instruction of those interested in "the war against fallacy." The work is clear and systematic.

* The Gilded Man (El Dorado), and Other Pictures of the Spanish Occupancy of America. By A. F. Bandelier. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

† Triumphant Democracy: Sixty Years' March of the Republic. By Andrew Carnegie. Octavo, pp. 561. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

‡ The Congress of Philosophy. An Appeal to the American People. By Dr. Paul Carus. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

§ The Religion of Science. By Dr. Paul Carus. Paper, 12mo pp. 109. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 25 cents.

|| Three Introductory Lectures on the Science of Thought. By F. Max Müller. Paper, 12mo, pp. 34. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 25 cents.

¶ An Historical Interpretation of Philosophy. By John Bascom. 12mo, pp. 531. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

** The Process of Argument: A Contribution to Logic. By Alfred Sidgwick. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

* Journal of Eugénie de Guérin. Edited by G. S. Trebutin. Two vols. 12mo, pp. 233-239. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

† Historical Tales. The Romance of Reality. By Charles Morris. Four vols. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$5.

‡ Her Majesty's Tower. By William Hepworth Dixon. Two vols. 12mo, pp. 370-399. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

§ The French Revolution. A History. By Thomas Carlyle. Two vols. 12mo, pp. 371-443. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

|| Florentine Life During the Renaissance. By Walter B. Scaife, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 256. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.50.

TRAVEL, EXPLORATION AND OUTDOOR LIFE.

"Poco Tiempo" * (*pretty soon*) is the phrase which tells the story of the tone of life in New Mexico; the land of "sun, silence and adobe," as Mr. Lummis calls it upon his first page. He has given us a charming account of the ways of the people, of their folk-songs, of the Apache warrior and of a thousand and one interesting things about New Mexico. His narrative is greatly assisted by about two score illustrations from his own photographs.

Mrs. Peary lived comfortably for a year within eighty miles of the spot where Greely's party met their death by starvation. She has with some reluctance consented to give to the public an account of the days spent in those Arctic regions, and her book † is one of the most interesting issues of the season. The small tribe of Eskimos with whom she came in contact is entirely cut off from the rest of the world, and her observations of their mode of living has an ethnological value. Many admirable illustrations increase our interest, and Mr. Peary has added to his wife's record an account of "The Great White Journey Across Greenland."

Mr. Whitman's book about Austria ‡ grows out of a belief that this region, which is comparatively neglected by tourists, is the "most fertile as well as most picturesque part of the continent." His pages present a careful study of the racial elements composing the Austrian people, of the social stratification, of woman, of the army, etc., etc., with the aim in view of furnishing a "small contribution to the study of the psychology of nations."

Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell is a niece of Charles Godfrey Leland, and in her very young days fell under the inspiration of his scholarly researches in gipsy lore. She has written an easy and agreeable account of travels made in company with Mr. Pennell among the Romany people in Hungary. § Portions of her narrative have previously appeared in the *Century*, but the thirty illustrations which Mr. Pennell furnishes for the book are new and make an attractive addition.

A second edition of "An Account of a Journey from Bordeaux to Genoa in the Escargot," || as the sub-title reads, has just come to our desk. It is a sumptuous volume telling the fascinating story of a unique and picturesque overland trip, which the author made in the winter of 1889-90. Mr. John Wallace has prepared fifty illustrations after sketches by the author. All in all it makes one of the most noticeable gift books of the season.

The fact that the present edition of Mr. Knight's "Narrative of Recent Travel in Kashmir, Western Tibet, Gilgit and the Adjoining Countries" ¶ is the third would seem to show that the book has had a kind reception, for the travel itself took place only two or three years ago. The author's narrative is not a theorizing one, but a record of his own personal observations. Some portions

are naturally a bit more interesting to an Englishman than to an American, yet it is a readable volume for all. More than fifty illustrations go with the text.

The general nature of the "Boone and Crockett Club" can be easily inferred from its name, but the editors of its admirable volume on "American Big-Game Hunting" * give us some further interesting information concerning its object. The illustrations of the book, sixteen in number, are for the most part reproduced from *Scribner's Magazine*. The list of those who contribute articles includes each of the editors, Archibald Rogers, Owen Wister, W. D. Pickett and other members of the club. This is, in all probability, the time of year when we enjoy best a good stirring account of adventurous exploits.

Doctor James Johnston is a plucky and independent man, of Scotch blood, not yet forty years old, who, after an experience of fifteen years as a missionary in Jamaica, undertook an extensive exploring trip through the jungles of Africa. † Sailing from England early in the spring of 1891, he landed on the western coast of the Dark Continent, and, unaccompanied by other white men, with an expedition planned by himself and independent of any support by society, government, patron or commercial schemer, made a successful trip by foot of four thousand five hundred miles across South Central Africa. Doctor Johnston's great purpose was first and foremost to obtain the facts about the tribes, climate, resources, missionary enterprises, etc., etc., in these regions, and the purpose of his book is to relate simply, without effort for romantic effects, the results of his observations. He is direct and fearless in his criticism of certain other (unreliable) writers upon Africa, of the inexcusable actions of the British South African Company, of foolish young missionaries who rely upon faith rather than guinine to overcome the inevitable fever, etc. This trip was not undertaken without danger from climate and savagery, but not a man of the exploring party was lost, nor was it found necessary to do anything more than terrify with the weapons—reliable and loaded, we may be sure—which Dr. Johnston carried. One of the most interesting things to note regarding the results of his experiment is the success attained in photographing even the wildest of the African tribes. His volume is made extremely attractive by more than fifty full-page photographure illustrations from the snap shots of his own camera.

Notwithstanding the general degradation of many of the African tribes and the unkindness with which nature treats them, romance finds its way into their brains and they possess a body of imaginative tradition. Some few of the stories which Stanley has now gathered into a volume ‡ have been printed in the *Fortnightly Review*, but they have not found place in any of his previous books of travel. He has aimed to record with as much fidelity to original recitals as possible the legends told about the camp fires, which are "the choicest and most curious that were related to me during seventeen years." They entertain us with the savage's conception of the creation and with his versions of animal lore. The work has very abundant

* The Land of Poco Tiempo. By Charles F. Lummis. Octavo, pp. 322. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

† My Arctic Journal: A Year Among Ice-Fields and Eskimos. By Josephine Diebitsch-Peary. Octavo, pp. 240. New York: The Contemporary Publishing Co.

‡ The Realm of the Hapsburgs. By Sidney Whitman. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

§ To Gipsyland. By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

|| Across France in a Caravan. By the author of "A Day of My Life at Eton." Octavo, pp. 416. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$4.50.

¶ Where three Empires Meet. By E. F. Knight. 12mo, pp. 543. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

* American Big-Game Hunting. The Book of the Boone and Crockett Club. Edited by Theodore Roosevelt and George B. Grinnell. Octavo, pp. 845. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Co. \$2.50.

† Reality versus Romance in South Central Africa. By James Johnston, M.D. Octavo, pp. 353. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

‡ My Dark Companions, and their Strange Stories. By Henry M. Stanley. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

illustration and will become a worthy addition to our shelves which hold the folk-stories of the world.

ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES AND LITERARY COLLECTIONS

A very attractive little group of recent books gives pictures of different sides of New England life, principally in the earlier days. Miss Earle's chapters upon "Domestic Service," "Supplies of the Larder," "Sports and Diversions," "Raiment and Vesture," etc., etc.,* will richly reward the reader. Some of the "Old Colonial Homes"† which Mr. Drake has selected for anecdotal and architectural account and pictorial illustration are those of Paul Revere, Hancock, John Adams, Edward Everett, John Howard Payne, etc. Some of us have often wondered why a book was not made which was devoted entirely to that district school life of which we hear so much in detached bits. Such a book, satisfactory in every respect, is Mr. Johnson's,‡ which is divided into "Part I, Upon Old-Fashioned School Days, 1800-1825;" "Part II, The Mid-Century Schools, 1840-1860;" "Part III, The Country Schools of To-day," and "Part IV, How the Scholars Think and Write."

Mr. Twichell's edition of Winthrop love letters § makes a handsome book, and has a portrait of John Winthrop and *fac-simile* of his handwriting and that of his wife, Margaret.

When Thackeray made his visit of 1852-53 to the United States he brought with him as a sort of "factotum and amanuensis," Mr. Eyre Crowe. || That artist took occasion to make a good many amusing sketches of American life as he saw it, and now they are given to the public in book form with an accompanying light-running text. A delightful volume is made thereby.

The new edition of "Shakespeare's England" ¶ revised and with a very large number of illustrations will be a holiday gift of unusual charm. Miss Repplier's new collection of essays** has all of the literary flavor and reference to bygone days of more leisure than our own which are among her most striking characteristics.

The short paragraphs of Mr. White's book †† are jottings of such thoughts as might naturally come to an observing and reflecting man who has had considerable experience in the world. They are not all new, but for the most part are pointed and vigorously independent. Mr. White has arranged his "thought diary" into sections, with such titles as "Life," "Man," "Faith," "Reputation," "Humbug," "Law," "Sin," "Politics," etc.

* Customs and Fashions in Old New England. By Alice Morse Earle. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

† Our Colonial Homes. By Samuel Adams Drake. Size, 7¼ x 11¼ inches, pp. 211. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$2.50.

‡ The Country School in New England. Text and Illustrations by Clifton Johnson. Quarto, pp. 102. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.

§ Some Old Puritan Love Letters. John and Margaret Winthrop—1618-1638. 12mo, pp. 187. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

|| With Thackeray in America. By Eyre Crowe. A R A. Octavo, pp. 195. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

¶ Shakespeare's England. By William Winter. 12mo, pp. 254. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.

** Essays in Idleness. By Agnes Repplier. 16mo, pp. 224. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

†† Humanics: Comments, Aphorisms and Essays. By John Staples White. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.

The wisdom represented in the brief selections which Mr. Clouston has brought together* is that of Goethe, Cervantes, Longfellow, Von Humboldt, and other modern writers, in part, but to a far larger extent it is drawn from the ancient Eastern thinkers, from Hindoo, Chinese, Persian, Greek and Jewish sages and sacred books.

Mr. Brown's editorial labors have resulted in a book† which is capable of furnishing a vast amount of amusement and, especially in the selections of blundering sentences duly corrected, no little valuable grammatical instruction. He has seemingly made a pretty thorough search in order to obtain his large collection of rich "bulls and blunders."

Mr. Barrett Wendell's essays are true to the title of his collection‡—they are eminently American. Among the most interesting of his graceful and lucid chapters are those upon Whittier and upon "Mr. Lowell as a Teacher." This last essay was first printed in *Scribner's* some few years ago, and gives a charmingly novel glimpse of Lowell's personality and habits.

"Method and Result"§ is the first volume of the series of Huxley's "Collected Essays," and contains articles written at various dates from 1866 to 1890. We are again reminded that Huxley is not only a great scientist, but a writer with charming literary style.

Balzac is rich in quotable utterances of philosophical insight and literary finish. A tiny volume of bits translated from his works|| makes a convenient, admirable introduction to the treasures of the "Comédie Humaine."

CRITICISM, ART AND THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE.

Maurice Thompson's critical perception is well known to be serious and morally sensitive. A recent little work¶ from his pen embraces a number of lectures before the students of the Hartford Theological Seminary. Mr. Thompson seems to us not to be quite so discriminative in his opposition to the "realists" as Bourget's recent *Forum* article asks that Americans be. In British criticism two volumes** of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Literary Gems" series are at hand. Henry Russell Wray has written a sketch giving the history of etching in the United States,†† which will probably interest all American artists, to say the least.

* Five Hundred and Eighty-nine Wise Sayings. By W. A. Clouston. 16mo, pp. 134. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

† Bulls and Blunders. Edited by Marshall Brown. 12mo, pp. 304. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1.

‡ Stellergeri, and Other Essays Concerning America. By Barrett Wendell. 16mo, pp. 217. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

§ Method and Result. Essays by Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

|| Miniatures from Balzac's Masterpieces. Translated and compiled by S. P. Griffen and F. T. Hill. 32mo, pp. 104. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

¶ The Ethics of Literary Art: The Carew Lectures for 1893. By Maurice Thompson. 12mo, pp. 89. Hartford, Conn.: Hartford Seminary Press. \$1.

** Ideas of Truth. By John Ruskin. "Literary Gems" series. 3mo, pp. 90. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

†† The Study of Poetry: An Essay. By Matthew Arnold. "Literary Gems" series. 32mo, pp. 74. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

‡‡ A Review of Etching in the United States. By Henry Russell Wray. 12mo, pp. 91. Philadelphia: R. C. Penfield. \$1.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton writes an introduction for all the volumes belonging to the "Brantwood" edition of Ruskin's works. This edition needs no other comment than a repetition of the statement that it is the only American edition authorized by the art critic, and that he has given it personal attention in the matters of illustration, paper, binding and type. The "Elements of Drawing" * was first published in 1857, but the present volume is a reproduction of the edition of 1859, with an index added. Professor Norton tells us that he knows no better book than this "to put into the hands of one who desires to form a correct judgment concerning the engravings and pictures which every day puts before his eyes."

For all practical purposes Mr. Underwood's two volumes upon "The Builders of American Literature" are entirely new, though they are based partially upon the "Handbook of American Authors," first published some twenty years ago, and very widely used in schools and families. The "First Series" † of the author's new manual contains an historical introduction upon our earlier literature in general, and facts and critical estimates of those authors born before 1826 whom Mr. Underwood considers of enough importance to come under his title. The notices are short and the list of writers (which by the way includes several important literary workers still living) is a large one, containing the names of such men, not "purely literary," as Hedge, Hopkins, Theodore Parker, Everett, Professor Park, etc. An appendix contains several pages of notes upon "some mostly forgotten poets."

POETRY OLD AND NEW.

Mr. Hamlin Garland has a privilege which can belong to comparatively few literary workers—that of being the exponent and forerunner of a movement far larger than the possible achievement of any single man or woman. His vigorous faith in the future of a great Mississippi Valley literature stirs the pulse of every person born or living between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, and commands the attention of all who are interested in American letters. Mr. Garland is not sectional; the literature he represents and foretells is great because America is great, not because the Father of Waters flows through a fertile region; great, above all, because it is striving to understand and truthfully reveal the "human heart by which we live." His recent article in the *Forum* has whetted our appetite for the poems of his just-issued volume. From pages in which the spirit of Whitman is, perhaps, the predominating literary influence, and the skies, winds and prairies of the interior States the predominating influences from nature, we select the following characteristic verses:

MY PRAIRIES.

I love my prairies, they are mine
From zenith to horizon line
Clipping a world of sky and sod
Like the bended arm and wrist of God.

I love their grasses. The skies
Are larger, and my restless eyes
Fasten on more of earth and air
Than sea-shores furnish anywhere.

I love the hazel thickets; and the breeze,
The never-resting prairie winds; the trees,
That stand like spear-points high
Against the dark blue sky,
Are wonderful to me. I love the gold
Of newly shaven stubble, rolled
A royal carpet, toward the sun, fit to be
The pathway of a deity.

I love the life of pasture lands, the songs of birds
Are not more thrilling to me than the herd's
Mad bellowing—or the shadow stride
Of mounted herdsmen at my side.

I love my prairies, they are mine,
From high sun to horizon line.

* The mountains and the cold gray sea
Are not for me, are naught to me.

Under a very characteristic title, * we find a new collection of verses of the popular Hoosier poet. In these pieces the whole range of Riley's wonderful art is well represented, from the old favorites, "The Raggedy Man," and "Our Hired Girl," to the more moralizing "Dead Selves," the peculiar negro rhythm of "My White Bread," to poems showing the closest perception of nature, as for instance, "A Vision of Summer," and to the pathos of "The Dead Wife." All that needs to be said of E. W. Kimball's illustrations are that they enforce Riley's own exquisite humor and pathos.

While mentioning these poets of the Mississippi Valley, Riley and Garland, it is perhaps appropriate to notice a little volume of Western college verse † published some months ago by the undergraduates of Iowa College. We would say that it was a surprisingly successful little volume, only we are inclined to believe with Mr. Garland that the time has already come when one need not be surprised at literary success in either the verse or the prose productions of the West. The verse of "Under the Scarlet and Black" is for the most part exceedingly smooth and finished in technique, while many pieces show a very real and marked poetic spirit. Naturally enough the collection, as a whole, favors rather more of the bookish world than of the characteristics of the life of nature and man in the Hawkeye State. The little volume has been promptly welcomed and received as a worthy forerunner of larger things to come.

Genuine lovers of poetry receive Mr. Gilder's scant volumes with eagerness because they find in his verse the noblest and unmistakable elements of poetic art. "The Great Remembrance," which is the longest poem of a new collection, ‡ was read in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last summer, upon the occasion of the annual reunion of the "Society of the Army of the Potomac." It is a stirring and yet above all a reflective poem. Of the forty companion pieces only about a half score have appeared previously in print. A number are occasional, while the "Book of Songs" contains seven exquisite lyrics. Mr. Gilder turns almost invariably to human rather than to external nature, and the subjective emphasis of much of his verse is strong.

* Poems Here at Home. By James Whitcomb Riley. 16mo, pp. 187. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

† Under the Scarlet and Black. Poems Selected from the Undergraduate Publications of Iowa College. Edited by Herry S. McCowan and Frank F. Everest. 12mo, pp. 95. Grinnell, Iowa: Herald Publishing Co. \$1.

‡ The Great Remembrance and other Poems. By Richard Watson Gilder. 16mo, pp. 87. New York: The Century Co. 75 cents.

* The Elements of Drawing. In Three Letters to Beginners. By John Ruskin, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 43. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. \$1.50.

† The Builders of American Literature. By Francis H. Underwood, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 315. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

It is a pleasure to find now and then the verse product of scholars who are more eminent in other literary field than in the poetic. Three volumes which excite such pleasure have recently come to our desk. We may fairly presume that to a scholar of Mr. Smith's characteristics and pursuits translation from the Latin is a delight rather than a forced task. In various meters, and with the attempt to render into English principally the "thought, tone and choice expressions" of the old Romans, Professor Smith has given translations* from Horace—"whom for some occult reason one loves the better the older one grows"—Martial, Lucretius, Catullus, Ovid, Lucan and a few other noted poets of the noble Latin group. The flavor of these verses is not that of the classroom, but of a scholar's sympathy—poetically—with the freedom and rejoicing of the old pagan life, and with its questionings also. Doctor Hale very modestly states that he has collected his poems,† ranging over a half century of his life, for his children and grandchildren and "some other friends." The verses are some of them ballads of New England history; some relate to college days and alumni events, some few were born of the war, some are translations, and a considerable number are from sermons or of Biblical cast. Doctor Hale, as everybody knows, is very versatile. He would not, however, wish himself to be called a great poet. There are a great many people interested in him and his long life work who will be glad to have this new evidence of his mental and spiritual activity, and they will find much of his verse excellent in itself. Under a very modest title‡ Colonel Higginson and Mary Thacher Higginson have each given about a score of delicate and pleasant little poems, largely of a lyrical nature, many of which have already appeared in various American periodicals. Those which Mr. Higginson has written show some of the same qualities as appear in his genial essays. The numerous dainty little illustrations are very attractive.

The verses which Mr. Guild has gathered into a volume § have been written at various times during the last forty years, some of them having appeared in the old *Knickerbocker Magazine* in New York, early in the fifties. A considerable number are occasional in character, several having been written for Mr. Guild's comrades, the old school boys of Boston; others are narrative, reflective or lyrical. Mr. Guild's verse is uniformly smooth and his book, aided by the best efforts of the publishers and the illustrations by Charles Copeland, will furnish considerable pleasure to a good many readers.

We do not remember to have seen Mr. Robert B. Hale's name on a title-page heretofore. Within his supposedly first volume|| of less than one hundred reading pages the reader finds a considerable number of love lyrics. Some of them are thrown into the old French forms so popular with many of our versifiers to-day. There are also poems of religious imagination, all of a tender and sympathetic quality, and showing a genuine poetic feeling.

* Bay Leaves. Translation from the Latin Poets. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. 16mo, pp. 101. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

† For Fifty Years: Verses Written on Occasion, in the Course of the Nineteenth Century. By Edward E. Hale. 12mo, pp. 133. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

‡ Such as They Are: Poems by Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Mary Thacher Higginson. 12mo, pp. 74. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

§ From Sunrise to Sunset. By Curtis Guild. Size, 7½ x 10 inches, pp. 165. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$6.

|| Elsie, and Other Poems. By Robert Beverly Hale. 12mo, pp. 104. Boston: R. B. Hale & Co.

If one is searching for new editions or new arrangements in the verse of great English poets of our century, the following books offer him a choice: Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. have issued a handsome two-volume edition of Shelley's poetry,* being the one which Professor Dowden supervised, but with several poems added and revision made since the publication in England. The edition is therefore a very complete one. It is in all respects well fitted for holiday uses, and the portrait of the poet, with the other illustrations by F. T. Merrill, H. W. Pierce, E. H. Garret and Charles Copeland, eight in number, are exquisite. Those who find the pleasure of reading a literary classic greatly increased by worthy setting on the part of the publishers will be satisfied with the thirty little volumes making up the five series of Messrs. Putnam & Sons' Literary Gems. Three members of the last series we notice on other pages of this book department. The volumes containing the poems of Keats† and of Rossetti‡ are graced by frontispiece portraits of the poets. For an oblong-shaped holiday edition of the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner"§ Francis H. Underwood has written an introduction of several pages and J. Noel Paton, R.S.A., has furnished an even score of full-paged and appropriate illustrations. Miss Rose Porter has made an attractive little book of selections from Tennyson,|| inserting many of the shorter poems *in toto* and giving extracts, suggestive and complete in themselves, from the more extended pieces. She has grouped these selections under the heads: "An Olio of Treasures," "Men and Women," "Immortelles" and "Nuggets of Gold." In two chastely but attractively bound volumes¶ Mr. Horace Parker Chandler has brought together a rich collection of poetry relating to the joys and sorrows of wedded life, to the world of childhood and to themes naturally associated with these. In these pages Mr. Chandler, who is something of a versifier himself, continues the excellent compiling work which he begins with the two volumes of "The Lover's Year-Book of Poetry." Every day of the round year has its quota of poetical sentiment and thought.

BOOKS OF EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS AND DEVOTIONAL VALUE.

Dr. Charles F. Thwing has for many years been known as one of the most prominent students of our college statistics, and of the problems connecting themselves with modern American collegiate life. The little book which he calls "Within College Walls" ** is not mainly a statistical book, yet the accuracy and breadth of Dr. Thwing's knowledge of facts and figures make it more valuable. It

* The Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley. Edited by Edward Dowden. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 705. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

† The Eve of St. Agnes, and Sonnets. By John Keats. "Literary Gems" series. 32mo, pp. 88. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

‡ The House of Life: A Sonnet-Sequence. By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. "Literary Gems" series. 32mo, pp. 112. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

§ The Rime of the Ancient Mariner. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Size 7¼ x 11 inches, pp. 57. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.

|| Immortelles in Loving Memory of England's Poet Laureate. Selected and Arranged by Rose Porter. 16mo, pp. 151. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. \$1.

¶ The Lover's Year-Book of Poetry. A Collection of Love Poems for Every Day in the Year. By Horace Parker Chandler. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 271-322. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

** Within College Walls. By Charles Franklin Thwing. 16mo, pp. 184. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.

is just the book to place in the hands of young men who are about to enter college, in the hands of their parents, or in the hands of any other people interested in the relation of college life to character and post-collegiate usefulness. The chapters treat of "The College and the Home," "Certain College Temptations," "College Government," "The College and the Church," etc. We have said that the book was not mainly statistical, but the last chapter gives an interesting tabulation which shows that of the 15,142 persons honored with a position in "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," somewhat more than a third are college alumni.

Some months ago we noticed the Rev. Thomas Stanley Treanor's book about the life and work of some of the sturdy seamen of the Goodwin Sands. His new book* has rather more of a religious character than the first, and is full of anecdotes of his very interesting experiences as a Chaplain of the "Missions to Seamen," among these travelers of the great deep who congregate in the Goodwin Sands harbor. Mr. Treanor writes well, and his pages, with comparatively little ecclesiastical flavor, give us the story of a manly man's work among his fellows. The sailors of every nation with whom he has come in contact seem generally to have a deep respect for the verities of religion, though not much interested in creeds or ceremonies. The book is well illustrated.

Of somewhat unique character and value are the chapters upon "The Spiritual Life of the Early Church," "The Spirit of German Mysticism," the "Devotional Literature of England," and "The Spiritual Life in Some of its American Phases," and others, by various authors, which are gathered into a volume as "Spiritual Studies of Devotion and Worship."† In these pages the best spirit of broad and reverent thought obtains. To some extent the basis of the book is biographical.

Most readers will naturally have some interest in the books which Chinese Gordon found most companionable. One of these is a series of religious counselings of a somewhat mystical nature,‡ by Dr. Joseph Hall, who was Bishop of Norwich about the middle of the seventeenth century. H. Carruthers Wilson in his introduction to a reprint of this work (in which the favorite passages of Gordon are indicated by marginal lines) states that the other two best beloved works of the General were the "Imitation of Christ" and Hill's "Deep Things of God."

Of books of a directly religious and devotional character we have, first, one containing a series of helpful words from writings of Edward Everett Hale.§ These have been carefully selected, and the left-hand page illustrations are helpful to an appreciation of the thoughts. A second edition of Miss Case's little book of religious meditation|| has been issued, and gives evidence that its quiet and sincere views of life have been satisfactory to many people. Some have compared it with the "Imitation of

Christ," but it by no means has the forced piety of Thomas à Kempis's work. Another book now appearing in a second edition is made up of bits of prose and verse of a devotional nature, which the author, whom we believe is a Unitarian pastor, rightly calls "Uplifts of Heart and Will"* Irene A. Jerome has gathered a number of wise and noble utterances regarding friendship,† and her publishers have given them a rich setting worthy of the season.

Mr. Gordon is General Secretary of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. In "I, Myself,"‡ which is written in a rather disjointed but electrical and highly rhetorical style, he throws out a large number of thoughts respecting various phases of individuality, as considered in a moral and religious light.

Some chapters of advice to young preachers§ are the outcome of Dr. Cuyler's large experience, and are now reprinted from the columns of the "Golden Rule."

Spurgeon's two chapters|| have all of his wonted strength of style and fervor of Evangelical belief. Mr. J. Rendel Harris's "Memoranda Sacra"¶ appear to be summaries of talks given a number of years ago in devotional meetings at the Cambridge University, England. Dr. Macmillan's twenty sermons** are scholarly and to some degree exegetical, yet their real bearing is upon the problems of the personal religious life.

Some months ago public attention was called to the secession of the Rev. Henry A. Adams from the Episcopal Church and entrance to the Catholic Communion. Mr. Adams is still a very young man, but his sermons†† show a vigor and maturity of thought which seems to indicate an unusually profound religious experience. Dr. George D. Boardman's tractate upon the Founder of Christianity‡‡ is one of the most concise and direct statements of its subject we have ever seen. In "The Two Bibles"§§ he compares the revelations made through the Scriptures and through Nature.

Most people whose labors in the Sunday school field have been directed by the International Sunday School Lessons have for many years been accustomed to find great assistance in Dr. Pentecost's comments on these lessons. With 1894 he begins a new series, ||| following the

* Uplifts of Heart and Will. Religious Aspirations in Prose and Verse. By James H. West. 16mo, pp. 106. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis. 50 cents.

† I Have Called You Friends. By Irene E. Jerome. Size, 7 x 10 inches. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$2.

‡ I, Myself. By James Logan Gordon. 12mo, pp. 91. Boston: The Little Book Publishing Co. \$1.

§ The Young Preacher. By Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D. 16mo, pp. 111. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

|| Complete in Christ, and Love's Logic. By C. H. Spurgeon. 32mo, pp. 144. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 50 cents.

¶ Memoranda Sacra. By J. Rendel Harris. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.

** The Mystery of Grace, and Other Sermons. By Hugh Macmillan, D.D. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.75.

†† The Larger Life. By Henry Austin Adams, M.A. 12mo, pp. 193. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

‡‡ The Problem of Jesus. By George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 36. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

§§ The Two Bibles. By George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 24. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

|| Bible Studies: International Sunday School Lessons for 1894. By George F. Pentecost, D.D. 12mo, pp. 424. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.

* The Log of a Sky Pilot; or, Work and Adventure Around the Goodwin Sands. By Rev. Thomas Stanley Treanor, M.A. 12mo, pp. 236. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

† Spiritual Life: Studies of Devotion and Worship. 12mo, pp. 198. Boston: George H. Ellis. \$1.

‡ Christ Mystical; or, The Blessed Union of Christ and His Members. By Joseph Hall, D.D. 12mo, pp. 174. New York: A. D. F. Randolph Co. \$1.25.

§ Helpful Words. From the Writings of Edward Everett Hale. Selected by Mary B. Merrill. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

|| The Love of the World: A Book of Religious Meditation. By Mary Emily Case. Second edition. 16mo, pp. 92. New York: The Century Co.

same general plan of his previously issued Bible Studies. Rev. F. B. Meyer's Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews* is, as we might judge from Mr. Meyer's other books, rather a religious work than an effort in Biblical criticism for its own sake.

The Fleming H. Revell Co. publish in a booklet† an address which Mark Hopkins gave in his later years before the young men of New York City. A portrait of the venerable thinker and educationalist is given as frontispiece. The same publishing firm issue a set of six volumes called "Fresh Lights on Biblical Races,"‡ which embody the results of researches made in Eastern lands by the eminent English philologist and ethnologist, Professor A. H. Sayce. In "The Early Spread of Religious Ideas, Especially in the Far East,"§ the author maintains that "before Abraham there was revelation and it is recoverable." He has lived for nearly a half century among adherents of Eastern religions, and believes that "The Monotheism of China and Persia are a survival of the revelation made to Enoch, Noah, and other primeval patriarchs," etc.

NATURAL, SANITARY AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Mr. Romane's elaborate criticism|| is applied to the whole course of Weissmann's scientific theorizing on heredity and evolution, including that thinker's essay of this year upon "The Germ-plasm." Portions of this criticism have previously appeared in "The Open Court," and that part which refers to Weissmann's system in its earlier forms has been withdrawn from the forthcoming Part II of Dr. Romane's "Darwin and after Darwin," in order that it might here be placed with the most recent discussion of that system.

Professor Kemp originally collected and arranged the materials which comprise his new volume¶ in connection with lectures upon economic geology at Cornell and at the Columbia College School of Mines. The data are based partly upon his own direct observations in various parts of the country, but he has made a special point of furnishing very complete bibliographical references. The book "presupposes some acquaintance with geology and mineralogy," and furnishes by text and sixty-seven illustrations an account of all the important metal-bearing resources of our country so far as discovered. To stimulate further investigations in this field has been one of the main purposes of the author in publishing the book.

A popular treatise** from the "medico-psychological standpoint," has little sensationalism and little speculation. The chapter upon "Sleeplessness and its Prevention" one may find of practical service.

* The Way Into the Holiest. Expositions of the Epistle to the Hebrews. By F. B. Meyer, B.A. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.

† Modern Skepticism in Its Relations to Young Men. An Address. By Mark Hopkins, LL.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 30. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 25 cents.

‡ Social Life among the Assyrians and Babylonians. By A. H. Sayce, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 136. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.

§ The Early Spread of Religious Ideas, Especially in the Far East. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., D.D. 12mo, pp. 144. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.20.

¶ An Examination of Weissmannism. By George J. Romane. 12mo, pp. 230. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.

** The Ore Deposits of the United States. By James F. Kemp, A.B. Octavo, pp. 318. New York: Scientific Publishing Co. \$4.

** Sleep and Dreams. From the German of Dr. Friedrich Scholz. The Analogy of Insanity to Sleep and Dreams. By Milo A. Jewett, M.D. 16mo, pp. 148. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents.

Dr. Poore is an English physician of large professional and personal experience in the matter of sanitary needs, and with rather severe criticism to make upon present sanitary methods. He explains that he has chosen the title "Rural Hygiene" * because he has practically given up the problem of a correct sanitation for city populations, believing, after a twenty years' London residence, the solution impossible under our existing condition of overcrowding. These essays on "The Living Earth," "The Home," "Air," "Water," "Burial," etc., many of which have been previously published, are written mainly for English readers, but they are not at all inapplicable to our American life. Dr. Poore has some hard words to say against the "concentration of population in cities," and against the rush and the sky-aspiring buildings of Chicago in particular.

Mrs. Campbell's book for housekeepers †—published first in 1880—was written with the idea that it might prove of service to classes as well as in the home. It has suggestions upon hygiene and the general economy of a household, in addition to an ample supply of receipts and cooking directions.

The author of "A Handbook for Mothers" ‡ is an English woman physician of experience and has given a great deal of plain, very practical advice relative to the exigencies of motherhood.

Mr. Butler has not written for the housewife, as one might suppose from his title, § but for the novice whose entomological interest is scientific rather than domestic. His pages are kept as free as possible from technicalities, and are graced with seven plates and with a good many small illustrations. It is surprising, perhaps not altogether comfortable, to know what a host of insects belong properly under the adjective "household."

We have in paper covers a reprint of an essay || recently printed in two numbers of *The Contemporary Review*, with a postscript upon "Professor Weissmann's Theories," which also appeared in the same periodical.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The latest product of Mr. Crawford's fertile pen ¶ does not carry us to the genial Southern skies of Italy, or introduce us to types of cosmopolitan character, but remaining at home, tells in a very realistic way a tale of modern life in New York society, of domestic infelicity, business crash, love, gossip and final happiness. Mr. Crawford's characters are sharply and strongly drawn, and though the events of the story are exciting in themselves, the persons who play a part therein, villainous and good—we need hardly add, never "pious" in the old sense—are the real centres of our interest.

* Essays on Rural Hygiene. By George Vivian Poore, M.D. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

† The Easiest Way in Housekeeping and Cooking. By Helen Campbell. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

‡ A Handbook for Mothers. By Jane H. Walker. 12mo, pp. 206. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

§ Our Household Insects: An Account of the Insect Pests found in Dwelling Houses. By Edward A. Butler. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

|| The Inadequacy of "Natural Selection." By Herbert Spencer. Paper, 12mo, pp. 69. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.

¶ Marion Darche. A Story Without Comment. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's story recently running in the *Century*, and now put into pleasant book form, * deals with much the same grade of New York society as that portrayed in "Marion Darche." Mrs. Harrison is perfectly at home in the field which she cultivates in fiction, and her pictures of society life in the American metropolis to-day are not only interesting, but presumably accurate. The ten or a dozen fitting illustrations of C. D. Gibson are retained in the book form of the story, and add not a little to its interest.

Another tale which has been familiar to us in magazine pages, and which now appears in book form, is "The White Islander"† of Mrs. Catherwood. Mrs. Catherwood has been fortunate in having discovered a portion of American history capable of excellent results in fiction and having made it her own in a very successful way. "The White Islander" is a romance rather than a novel in the modern sense of the word, and is the love story of a young English trader and a French maiden, whose lives are thrown together upon the Island of Mackinac in the early ante-Revolutionary days. There are Indian men and women also who impress us as real people, and Mrs. Catherwood's treatment is essentially true to history, though very picturesque.

Mr. Frederic's "The Copperhead"‡ is still another distinctly American story. It is a clear and strong recital of the trials of a New York farmer, who was independent enough to bear the taunts and even persecution of his neighbors on account of his "copperhead" views, and sensible enough to forgive his son when he comes back wounded from the Union service, and to accept his son's friends as his own. The lovers of the tale could, of course, scarcely be any other people than the wounded son, and the daughter of a rabid Abolitionist neighbor.

A little story, by Lynde Palmer, § has plenty of sentiment, but is one of the brightest and most wholesome pieces of fiction for young people which we have noticed lately. Its characters are genuine youthful Americans of our own day.

"An Unknown Heroine"|| is a woman known to history as Mrs. Van Metre, of Virginia, and in telling her story Mr. Chittenden (author of "Personal Recollections," 1840-90) has kept very near the actual facts. During the Civil War Mrs. Van Metre played a very noble part toward a wounded Union soldier from Vermont, at a time when her own husband was a prisoner in the Federal hands. In every way her story is worth telling, and Mr. Chittenden has told it in such a clear, straightforward way as to make it of great interest. In the book are portraits of the heroine and the man whom she nursed back into life.

Though a considerable part of Mr. Sullivan's pages ¶ are occupied with life in Paris, his principal characters are American; in fact, one of the pleasantest things in the novel is the satisfaction in which the hero, after a Euro-

pean experience of several years, settles down to a happy life in his New England home.

About a year ago we noticed Mrs. Douglas' pleasant little story of American home life, "Sherburne House." Under the title of "Lyndell Sherburne" * she has written in the same cheerful vein an interesting sequel to her earlier story.

Mrs. Wheatley's first published story† is a delicately conceived and elegantly executed bit of love fiction, written mainly in the autobiographic form, though a good deal of dialogue is introduced. The very simple story is a sad, somewhat romantic one, and none the worse for that reason.

Mrs. Chanler's admirers consider her story‡ which has been running as a serial in *Town-Topics* to be one of her strongest productions. It is the dialect tale of the love trials and the untamed nature of a young girl belonging to the ginseng-digger class in Virginia.

A fresh and interesting love story § with the scenes laid in a little village in the old Empire State, and in our own day, comes from Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. Russell has added one to the already long list of books which pictures in the literary spirit an ideal social organization.¶ He has discarded divisions into chapters, and has adopted the rather unique arrangement of marking the change of topic by paragraphs and side headings. Mr. Russell treats, among other subjects, those of "Sub-Cœlum" religion, education, professional life, burial places, sanitation, money earning, scientific labor, etc., etc.; all from the point of view of a literary dreamer, perhaps, rather than from that of an iconoclastic reformer.

Miss Dougall's novel "Beggars All," gained very high commendation from the press, and a new story ¶ from her pen is able to sustain that commendation. It deals with life in the Dominion in the forties and touches in an interesting way upon the famous "Millerite" excitement of the early part of that decade.

"John Strange Winter" in a purposeful novel ** has given a strong account of two people in love with one another, who are separated by differences in religious belief. "The Bishop" really believes that which his position demands, but the woman whom he wishes to make his wife, becoming entirely a skeptic, is honorable enough to tell him her feelings, and thereby make a marriage with him impossible.

Mrs. Steel has apparently exerted herself to produce a complicated plot and to supply a sufficiency of tragic and exciting events.†† She had resources enough left, however,

* Lyndell Sherburne. A Sequel to Sherburne House. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

† Ashes of Roses. By Louise Knight Wheatley. 16mo, pp. 206. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

‡ Tanis, the Sang-Digger. By Amélie Rives. 12mo, pp. 187. New York: Town-Topics Publishing Co. \$1.50.

§ A Hillside Parish. By S. Bayard Dod. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

¶ Sub-Cœlum: A Sky-Built Human World. By A. P. Russell. 16mo, pp. 267. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

¶ What Necessity Knows. By L. Dougall. 12mo, pp. 445. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

** The Soul of the Bishop. By John Strange Winter. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.25.

†† Miss Stuart's Legacy. By Mrs. F. A. Steel. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

* Sweet Bells Out of Tune. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo, pp. 231. New York: The Century Co. \$1.25.

† The White Islander. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: The Century Co. \$1.25.

‡ The Copperhead. By Harold Frederic. 12mo, pp. 197. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

§ A Question of Honor. By Lynde Palmer. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

|| An Unknown Heroine. An Historical Episode of the War between the States. By L. E. Chittenden. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Richmond, Croscup & Co.

¶ Tom Sylvester. A Novel. By T. B. Sullivan. 12mo, pp. 428. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

to throw the real interest of the love story very largely into the strongly differentiated characters. The scenes for the most part occur in Anglicized India. English military life there in all its features seems very familiar to the author, and she has described it with vigor and in detail.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have issued a handsome two-volume translation of Dumas's Story, sub-titled "A Romance of the Court of Louis XV."* As frontispieces, we have, respectively, "At the doors of the Comédie Française" and "Comtesse Mally."†

The lovers of Mr. Haggard will find that his new romance,† resting partly on Prescott's History, contains accounts of stirring, adventurous events and the series of brilliant pictures which one might expect from the alluring title of "Montezuma's Daughter." The full page illustrations are strictly in keeping with the spirit of the tale itself.

In "The History of a Bearskin"‡ we have one of those graceful, half-playful, wholly delightful bits of portrayal of peasant life which are eminently French. Of the numerous illustrations, some are very amusing.

In Mr. Jackson's story§ and in that of Marie Corelli|| there is a certain common element. The former is a carefully studied "picture of a life in the age of King Solomon" and in his country, while the latter is a romance in which the events in the New Testament narrative of the trial of the Messiah, of his burial and of his resurrection furnish the stimulus to the author's imagination. The stories in the "Oak-Leaf Series" of the Fleming H. Revell Company can be relied upon to arouse a healthy and lively interest. Of the two which come just now from the pen of Evelyn Everett-Green—both are stories of English life—"Tom Heron of Sax"¶ is a spirited tale concerned with the early rise of Methodism about the middle of the last century. Each of the books is illustrated. Dealing with religious history also is "One Snowy Night,"** which relates the evangelizing mission of Gerhardt to England in the eleventh century, and the cruel persecution which he and his followers received. We list a number of other novels†† comment upon which is forbidden by lack of space.

* *Olympe de Clèves. A Romance of the Court of Louis Fifteenth.* By Alexandre Dumas. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 542-519. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.

† *Montezuma's Daughter.* By H. Rider Haggard. 12mo, pp. 338. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

‡ *The History of a Bearskin.* From the French of Jules de Marthold. Octavo, pp. 190. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

§ *The Son of a Prophet.* By George Anson Jackson. 16mo, pp. 402. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

|| *Barabbas: A Dream of the World's Tragedy.* By Marie Corelli. 12mo, pp. 317. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

¶ *Tom Heron of Sax. A Story of the Evangelical Revival of the Eighteenth Century.* By Evelyn Everett-Green. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

** *One Snowy Night.* By Emily Sarah Holt. 12mo, pp. 384. Boston: Bradley & Woodruff.

†† *The Curb of Honor.* By M. Betham-Edwards. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Anglo-American Publishing Co. \$1.

‡‡ *Asleep and Awake.* By Raymond Russell. 12mo, pp. 199. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$1.50.

§§ *Born in the Westwind.* By Rev. William Adams, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 302. Boston: Arena Publishing Co. 50 cents.

||| *Where the Tides Meet.* By Edward Payson Berry. Paper, 12mo, pp. 302. Boston: The Arena Co. 50 cents.

SHORT STORIES AND SKETCHES.

In his preface Mr. Eggleston explains that the word "Duffels" is applied to the "indefinite collection of objects of manifold uses, camp utensils, guns, fishing tackle, and what-nots, with which an Adirondack guide sets out for the wilderness." Under so happily chosen a title the author has gathered about a dozen of shorter tales which he has written at different times during the last quarter of a century. Various in time, subject and treatment and literary art, it may be safely said that they are all entertaining stories.

A new group of "Stories from Scribner"† begins with a little piece of Brander Matthews called "Memories," which is followed by three other stories of considerable diversity, but all in one way or another relating to war: "A Charge for France," by John Hurd, Jr., "Sergeant Gore," by Le Roy Armstrong, and "The Tale of a Goblin Horse," by Charles C. Knott. Theodore Hampe, W. L. Metcalf and others have furnished the daintily little illustrations.

Most of Mrs. Jewett's stories‡ deal with the various types of sturdy and practical New England people with which our American writers have made us so familiar. Some at least of these tales have already been printed in the magazines. There is not one which is not able to bear rereading. The author's heroes and heroines are real people, made of common stuff, like ourselves, and capable of arousing a lively interest in our hearts as well as our minds.

Without any slavish ideas of strict translation, Mr. Harris has turned into English fifteen tales from the French of Frédéric Ortolí.§ In them the speaking lions, snails, sheep, monkeys and other wild and domestic animals furnish us a rich store of amusement and not a little wisdom. Mr. Harris is of course perfectly at home and in his best element in this particular region of the charming world of fiction. "Loony John" is a character in every way worthy to be ranked as a brother to the famous "Hans im Gluck."

Between covers which will fit well into an upper coat pocket || Mr. Clinton Ross has drawn for us imaginary portraits of Wolfe, the first Lord Fenwold and Talleyrand, and of certain real or imaginary companions to these men. He seems to have the power of recreating the atmosphere of bygone days. Another diminutive book,¶ dainty in every way, contains five bits of fiction or description about European travel, and a rich supply of black and white designs, both sketches and illustrations being the work of Mr. George Wharton Edwards.

The story which gives its title to Mr. Doyle's new collection,** as well as several of the others, relates to rather rough pioneer colonial life in Australia. Two or three of the stories are particularly humorous, and all have plenty of movement and spirit. Mr. Doyle has not disappointed

* *Duffels.* By Edward Eggleston. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

† *Stories from Scribner. Stories of the Army.* 32mo, pp. 186. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

‡ *A Native of Winby, and Other Tales.* By Sarah Orne Jewett. 12mo, pp. 309. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

§ *Evening Tales.* Done into English from the French of Frédéric Ortolí. By Joel Chandler Harris. Authorized edition. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

|| *Two Soldiers and a Politician.* By Clinton Ross. 32mo, pp. 139. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

¶ *Thumb-Nail Sketches.* By George Wharton Edwards. 32mo, pp. 113. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

** *My Friend the Murderer, and Other Mysteries and Adventures.* By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Lovell, Caryell & Co. \$1.

those readers who have learned to expect something of the adventurous in his pages.

The "Monsieur Motte," by Grace King, published a few years ago, gave its author a high position among our writers of fiction. Her new volume * comprises a series of short stories of life in New Orleans and other Louisiana regions, which are supposed to be told on a Southern balcony of a summer's evening. Stockton † and Aldrich ‡ are two of our most eminent home story writers whose art serves to make this present holiday season a most enjoyable one.

Mr. Jeremiah Curtin has translated a number of the stories § of the great Polish romancer, Sienkiewicz, one of whose longer novels (rendered into English) we noticed a few months ago.

Olive Schreiner has never failed, we believe, to attain a deep moral tone in her work, and her style is eminently artistic in its lucidity and finish. The very short story which gives its name to her new volume ¶ was written "many long years ago" for her brother's school magazine. It and the third story of the group show a profound sense of the fatalistic element in life, but the second is happily a much more cheerful sketch.

Some of Ouida's romantically told sketches are well fitted for juvenile reading, but it seems more appropriate to classify her new collection * among books for older people. The three tales besides "A Dog of Flanders" are love stories of French life, smoothly told, and by no means lacking in tragical and sentimental qualities. Edmund H. Garret has helped our interpretation of the author by means of half a dozen interesting illustrations.

The sketches and stories of Daudet which he brought together under the attractive, if somewhat deceptive, title of "Letters from My Mill" ** do not lose their charm and delicate finish in Mr. Potter's translation. The frontispiece is an excellent etching of the French author; Madame Madeline Lamaire has furnished a large number of full-page illustrations which are done in colors, and to George Wharton Edwards we owe the decorative head pieces. In contents and appearance, therefore, the volume will make a very acceptable holiday gift.

Many a hearty and wholesome Christmas laugh is provoked by the volume containing a large number of sketches of Mr. Anstey, †† which originally appeared in *Punch*. Half the humor, of course, lies in the twenty-five illustrations of J. Bernard Partridge. A little more like the ordinary short story and yet keeping pretty well within the limits of light humorous sketches are the illustrated "yarns" ‡‡ "Told by the Colonel," §§ who is supposed to be a typical American good fellow.

* *Balcony Stories*. By Grace King. 12mo, pp. 245. New York: The Century Co. \$1.25.

† *The Watchmaker's Wife, and Other Stories*. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo, pp. 225. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

‡ *Two Bites at a Cherry. With Other Tales*. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. 12mo, pp. 269. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

§ *Yanko, the Musician, and Other Stories*. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated by Jeremiah Curtin. 16mo, pp. 281. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

¶ *Dream Life and Real Life. A Little African Story*. By Olive Schreiner. 16mo, pp. 91. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 60 cents.

* *A Dog of Flanders, and Other Stories*. By Louisa de la Ramé (Ouida). Octavo, pp. 245. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

** *Letters from My Mill*. By Alphonse Daudet. Quarto, pp. 263. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

†† *The Man from Blankley's, and Other Sketches*. By F. Anstey. Quarto, pp. 151. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

‡‡ *Told by the Colonel*. By W. L. Alden. 12mo, pp. 176. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.25.

OLD FAVORITES IN FICTION AND THE DRAMA.

It is fitting that the holiday season installment of the noble "International Limited Edition" * of Scott's novels should include, along with "The Monastery," † the two volumes devoted to "Ivanhoe." Mr. Lang, in his editorial introduction to this romance, has some interesting things to say in favor of the imaginative treatment of fiction as opposed to the accurately historical; and to certain rather stern critics of "Ivanhoe" he ventures the proposition: "We cannot all be old and bilious and melancholy, nor is there truly any virtue in these conditions of mind and body." We have heretofore called special attention to the rich illustrations which make perhaps the best new departure in this fine edition of Scott. The etchings of the four new volumes are fully up to the standard.

If after re-reading our Scott we still wish to linger in the regions of the great romances nothing can be better than to turn to the old favorite "Lorna Doone," ‡ which tale of the seventeenth century has held its own now for twenty-five years. Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Company's two-volume edition is in every way admirable. The photogravure frontispiece and the sixteen other full-page illustrations are from the well-known drawings of Mr. Frank T. Merrill.

In the line of condensed and classified reproductions of Shakespearian plays, the "Tales from Shakespeare," which Charles Lamb and his sister wrote out of their great admiration for the foremost Elizabethan, are as fresh now as in the year 1807. The volume which contains these tales as edited and introduced by the Rev. Alfred Ainger † is furnished with an excellent portrait of the dramatist and with many illustrations of the plays themselves. It is very suitable for a holiday gift. The J. B. Lippincott Company have prepared a series of four compact and convenient volumes, § two of which contain the Lamb versions, while the other two are a continuation by Harrison S. Morris and tell the story of "Love's Labor's Lost," the "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Troilus and Cressida," and of the English and Roman historical plays, i. e., all those dramas of Shakespeare which Charles Lamb and his sister omitted. Each volume has four excellent full page illustrations.

Two eighteenth century comedies which are very naturally mentioned together, and were in fact produced only three years apart, are Sheridan's first play "The Rivals" || and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." ¶ The latter play has been given a merited place among the "Literary Gems" of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, all of which are bound in full morocco, with gilt top and a frontispiece in photogravure. The new edition of "The Rivals," hand-

* *The Waverley Novels*. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With introductory Essays and Notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XVI-XVII, "Ivanhoe"; Vols. XVIII-XIX, "The Monastery." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. New York: Bryan, Taylor & Co. \$2.50 each volume.

† *Lorna Doone. A Romance of Exmoor*. By R. D. Blackmore. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

‡ *Tales from Shakespeare*. By Charles and Mary Lamb. 18mo, pp. 395. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

§ *Tales from Shakespeare*. Including those by Charles and Mary Lamb. With a Continuation by Harrison S. Morris. Four vols., 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$4.

|| *The Rivals: A Comedy*. By Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Quarto, pp. 184. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

¶ *She Stoops to Conquer: or, The Mistakes of a Night*. By Oliver Goldsmith. "Literary Gems" series. 32mo, pp. 134. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

somely printed and handsomely bound, is most noteworthy for its illustrations by Frank M. Gregory—five aquarelles and nearly two score full-page and lesser pictures in black and white. Lovers of the genial English comedy of a hundred years and more ago will be pleased with these old favorites in new dress.

Another book which appears in gay holiday attire is Mrs. Barr's love story of New York life in the "restless days of A. D., 1775,"* in which the charming little Dutch maiden Katherine Van Heemskirk plays so conspicuous a part. Mr. Hampe's four designs in color and his very numerous black and white illustrations are entirely in the spirit of the romance. Miss Warner's "Queechy," † like its fellow novel "The Wide, Wide World," has had forty years or so of vigorous life and many readers will be glad of the new edition with illustrations by Frederick Dielman which the J. B. Lippincott Company have just thrown upon the market.

We believe the translation of "Anna Karénina," ‡ which Mr. Dole made some few years after the original was completed, was the first rendering of Tolstoi's great novel into English. This edition of his translation contains a striking portrait of the Russian author and a half-score other full-page illustrations. It is very convenient to have a modern classic of such length, well printed and stoutly bound in a single volume.

PARTICULARLY FOR GIRLS, OLDER AND YOUNGER.

This season furnishes a new and revised edition of Mr. Wm. M. Thayer's book on "The True Woman." § There is a frontispiece portrait of Mary Lyon, whose character and achievements are among the principal themes treated. The volume is rather anecdotal in nature, and some readers may consider it a bit too moralizing; but it is a safe and sensible companion for any young girl who wishes to make the most of herself. For rather more mature young women it will be a pleasure to hear what Lida Rose McCabe has found out concerning college life to-day at Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Sage, Bryn Mawr and other schools, from personal visits and other reliable sources. ¶ Her articles, which we believe have been printed already in journalistic form, have, in a general way, a considerable statistical value.

A book of particular interest and quite out of the ordinary line is that containing a half dozen plays † which sprang from the brain of the "Little Women," and were acted by them with such modest theatrical equipment as the Concord household could furnish, more than forty years ago, when "Jo" and "Meg" were about half way through their 'teens. A stern critic would probably not consider the technical qualities of these romantic trage-

dies perfect, but they are of interest to all who are interested in Louisa Alcott.

Of stories for girls, some of the best are a collection of eight* from the pen of "Susan Coolidge" (illustrated), with scenes laid at home and abroad; one of Elizabeth W. Champney's "Witch Winnie" books, † full of interesting things which occurred to American art students in the French capital, and attractively illustrated by J. Wells Champney; Miss Ray's pleasant tale ‡ of home life in a Connecticut town, in which the characters are natural and strongly drawn, and the 1st issued of the long series of popular "Elsie Books." §

In "Rachel Stanwood" ¶ we have a glimpse of the stirring days of the underground railroad in New York City, and become acquainted with some negro characters, as well as with other people rather more fashionable. Laura E. Richards' delicate sketch ¶ is "The Story of a Child," but it contains grown-up men and women also and is adapted for either older or younger readers.

Girls who have just reached their 'teens or who have not yet reached them will find "Out of Reach" ** an English story with considerable plot and mystery. Miss Yechton's book †† relates the power of a simple-hearted child in reconciling her father and a gruff old aunt, and contains an amusing old negress servant. The author states that her main characters were, or are, real people. "Lilla Thorn's Voyage" †‡ and "The Children's Pilgrimage" §§ are both wide-awake English stories with plenty of incident. Ida Waugh has given us pictures of most of "Twenty Little Maidens" ¶¶ whom other little maidens far more than twenty will find good company.

The princess whom Mr. Barry's fancy has created ¶¶ is a delicate little body who does not live to reach womanhood. She has a questioning, imaginative spirit and finds the restraints of her high position burdensome and hard to understand. The author's pen has told her story wonderfully well, and American children who read it will sympathize with "Margarethe," and be glad that they live in a land where every little girl may be a princess if she will, and no one must be. The book contains several good illustrations and is attractive in printing and binding.

* The Barberry Bush, and Eight Other Stories About Girls for Girls. By Susan Coolidge. 12mo, pp. 357. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

† Witch Winnie in Paris; or, The King's Daughters Abroad. By Elizabeth W. Champney. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

‡ Margaret Davis, Tutor. By Anna Chapin Ray. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

§ Elsie at Ion. By Martha Finley. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

¶ Rachel Stanwood. A Story of the Middle of the Nineteenth Century. By Lucy Gibbons Morse. 12mo, pp. 441. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

¶ Melody. By Laura E. Richards. 12mo, pp. 90. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

** Out of Reach. A Story. By Esmé Stuart. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

†† Ingleside. By Barbara Yechton. 12mo, pp. 210. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

‡‡ Lilla Thorn's Voyage; or, "That for Remembrance." By Grace Stebbing. 12mo, pp. 323. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.

§§ The Children's Pilgrimage. By L. T. Meade. 16mo, pp. 366. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.

¶¶ Twenty Little Maidens. By Amy E. Blanchard. Octavo, pp. 160. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

¶¶ The Princess Margarethe. By John D. Barry. Octavo, pp. 178. New York: Geo. M. Allen Co.

* The Bow of Orange Ribbon. A Romance of New York. By Amelia E. Barr. Octavo, pp. 372. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

† Queechy. By "Elizabeth Wetherell." New Edition. 12mo, pp. 642. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

‡ Anna Karénina. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated by Nathan Haskell Dole. 12mo, pp. 773. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

§ The True Woman: Elements of Character Drawn from the Life of Mary Lyon and Others. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

¶ The American Girl at College. By Lida Rose McCabe. 16mo, pp. 206. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

¶ Comic Tragedies, Written by "Jo" and "Meg," and acted by the "Little Women." 16mo, pp. 317. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

STIRRING STORIES FOR BOYS.

As usual, this Christmas season brings a large number of admirable stories of the stirring sort for boys, many of them by well-known writers in this line, and most of them very entertainingly illustrated.

If a reader wishes a tale which will give a good deal of historical information, here is a little group from which he can select: Mr. Butterworth gives us an interesting story of the young Washington and his companions* and appends to this fiction proper the famous journal of the dangerous and useful trip Washington made to the French forts way back in the fifties. Mrs. Seawell's book †—with a ship in full sail upon its cover—gives a spirited account of our great naval hero's career, and she has taken pains to furnish a reliable historical basis to the story by a perusal of original documents in the shape of log books, journals, letters and the like. The popular writer, Mr. W. O. Stoddard, tells the boys about "Guert Ten-Eyck," ‡ a courageous and natural lad, of Dutch descent, who actively participated in the events of the early Revolutionary days which took place about New York City. He also gives a glimpse of the struggles and dangers of the pioneer settlers in Western New York and their relations to the Indians at a time when Wyoming and Cherry Valley were terms of current history. § The author of "The Chilhowee Boys" || has recorded the narrative—in all essentials a true one—of family experiences in Kentucky just before the war of 1812 broke out, when the frequent appearance of bears and other signs of the wilderness still stirred the boyish heart. "Oliver Optic," still writing his fascinating books at an advanced age, has given in one of the "Blue and the Gray" ¶ series a vigorous story of a young naval hero who distinguished himself in the closing year of the Civil War.

Here are a few books whose interest, aside from the story, is geographical rather than historical. Mr. Stoddard's "The White Cave" ** is reprinted from the pages of *St. Nicholas*, and has its scenes laid in some rather risky regions of Australia. John Boyd— "merchantsailor, man-of-war's-man, privateersman, pirate and Algerine slave"—tells his own story, †† which, one hardly needs to say, is of lively interest. He first went to sea, from New York harbor, in the last year of the last century. Mr. Adams in "Young Americans Afloat" ‡‡ open the second series of his "All-Over-the-World Library," and continues to tell about Louis Belgrave and his companions. Mutiny, mystery, fighting, loss and rescue are some of the exciting elements of the English sea story of "The Lost Trader." §§

* Boys of Greenway Court: A Tale of the Early Days of Washington. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

† Paul Jones. By Molly Elliot Seawell. 12mo, pp. 174. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

‡ Guert Ten-Eyck. A Hero Story. By W. O. Stoddard. 12mo, pp. 238. Boston: D. Lothrop Company. \$1.50.

§ On the Old Frontier; or, The Last Raid of the Iroquois. By William O. Stoddard. Octavo, pp. 340. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

|| Chilhowee Boys. By Sarah E. Morrison. 12mo, pp. 434. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

¶ A Victorious Union. By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 361. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

** The White Cave. By Wm. O. Stoddard. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

†† John Boyd's Adventures. By Thomas W. Knox. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

‡‡ American Boys Afloat; or, Cruising in the Orient. By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 343. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

§§ The Lost Trader; or, The Mystery of the "Lombardy." By Henry Frith. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

JUVENILE LITERATURE.

It is hardly possible, thanks to our common human nature, to bring a little group of good books together under the general appellation "Juvenile" without including some which are as readable for a mature person with a genial heart as for the children themselves. So that several of the volumes we notice just here might with some propriety find place in other groupings of this department.

As to the fairies, they are as much alive as ever at this time of year. One may see a good deal of them in a highly agreeable way if he will accept the trained leadership of Lewis Carroll as he opens to Alice the mysteries which lie "Through the Looking-Glass." * This is a very attractive holiday book, with many illustrations and with wide decorative margins to every page. Christmas would not be Christmas, either, without a new edition of Mr. Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," † which has charmed the hearts of English-speaking people, old and young, for so many years, and remains at the very head of the literature of the fairy folk. Mr. Fergus Hume has told us ‡ the contents of some of the books he was permitted to read in the library of King Oberon, which was, of course, well equipped in the lines of fairy lore. Mr. Hume, as well as Mr. Carroll, sprinkles a bit of verse here and there through the pages, and his text has been illustrated by M. Dunlop. In the new edition of "Wood Magic," § by one who saw deep into all the secrets of nature—Richard Jefferies—any one who really cares to know what the birds, foxes, the wind and other usually uncommunicative creatures think and feel, can have his curiosity satisfied. Mr. Gilman's narrative || (the record of a child's dream) personifies notes, rests, tempos, clefs and other signs in musical notation. Most little people interested in music will enjoy reading the book, and they will probably, like the original dreamer, go back to the labor of "practice" with a greater zest because of their greater insight into musical secrets.

Mr. Lang rather apologizes to the children for offering them a book of true stories ¶ in place of the accustomed fairy tales, but after all he has edited this volume for the sake of its charms and "would not dream of imposing lessons" upon his readers. Mr. Lang is directly responsible for some of the chapters, and for others we are indebted to Mrs. Lang, Mrs. McTune, Miss Alleyne, etc. Among other stories are those of Grace Darling, "The Spartan Three Hundred," "Kaspar Hauser," "Leif the Lucky," "Cervantes," and "The Conquest of Montezuma's Empire."

For the lad or girl who wants to live over again the days spent last summer at the great Exposition, "The Century

* Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There. By Lewis Carroll. Octavo, pp. 230. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

† Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. By Lewis Carroll. 10mo, pp. 218. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

‡ The Chronicles of Fairyland. Fantastic Tales for Old and Young. By Fergus Hume. Quarto, pp. 191. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.50.

§ Wood Magic. A Fable. By Richard Jefferies. New Edition. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

|| The Musical Journey of Dorothy and Delia. By Bradley Gilman. Oblong 8vo, pp. 79. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

¶ The True Story Book. Edited by Andrew Lang. 12mo, pp. 51. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

World's Fair Book,"* which is supposed to record the sight seeing of two young New York City boys, will make an acceptable Christmas present. Its illustrations, of various sizes and subjects, number more than one hundred and fifty.

Miss A. G. Plympton has told us about a rough and rather unreliable young soldier† who wins the affection of little Robin, the captain's son, when older heads are suspicious. In a time of great danger "Doogan" shows himself a hero and loses his life in rescuing the men who had been unkind to him. "Black, White and Gray"‡ are the colors of three kittens who go into as many English country homes. We hear also about the children and the "grown-ups" of these families, and in a very pleasant way.

All that it is necessary to say about the "Children's Year-Book"§ is that the compiler has had the very worthy purpose of helping children from seven to fifteen years old "to form the habit of reading each day at least a few sentences from the Bible or some religious book," and that she has carried out that purpose successfully. Her selections from non-Biblical writers are sometimes in prose and sometimes in verse. Mrs. Dorr's little poem|| about the daily pasture wanderings of a cow has been given pictorial comment in the shape of a large number of illustrations in charcoal by Tulma De Lacy Steele.

"Topsys and Turveys"¶ is a novel and very amusing contribution to children's delight, in which the full-page colored pictures viewed right side up tell half of a funny story, and reveal the other half when turned "topsy-turvey." Explanation is given also by a rhyming couplet.

With the various members of the famous "Brownie" book series, the Century Co. has gladdened the hearts of hundreds of thousands of children. Mr. Cox's latest success in this line tells,** in verse and picture, more

* The Century World's Fair Book for Boys and Girls. By Tudor Jenks. Quarto, pp. 258. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

† Robin's Recruit. By A. G. Plympton. 12mo, pp. 179. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

‡ Black, White and Gray. A Story of Three Homes. By Amy Walton. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

§ The Children's Year-Book. Selections for Every Day in the Year. Arranged by Edith Emerson Forbes. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

|| Periwinkle. By Julia C. R. Dorr. Size 8½ x 11 inches. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$5.

¶ Topsys and Turveys. By P. S. Newell. Boards, pp. 62. New York: The Century Co. \$1.

** The Brownies at Home. By Palmer Cox. Quarto, pp. 150. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

adventures of the amusing little folks his fancy has created. "Like everybody else," the Brownies did not neglect their opportunity of seeing the World's Fair.

A volume of "stories" * not exactly true, to be sure, but both entertaining and instructive, carries us to classic soil. Professor Church's manner of presenting the old classic stories and history for the young people of the day is well known. Without undue liberty, he has remade some comedies in such a way as to make them attractive to a large class of readers. The volume includes nine of the farcical plays of Aristophanes, and six selections from the later "Comedy of Manners" of Philemon, Menander, etc. The familiar full-page illustrations after the antique number sixteen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A convenient little pocket book† contains a condensation of the larger manuals of parliamentary practice. It is apparently intended particularly for assemblies of women.

The more than twenty thousand words and phrases of the "Linguistic Guide"‡ "commonly used in travel and in casual intercourse" between natives of different lands. Hints upon pronunciation of the most important tongues are added. Convenient pocket size.

A new number§ of the Arena Publishing Company's "Side-pocket Series" is intended for practical inquirers, and written by one having long experience and abundant faith in her profession. With explanatory illustrations.

A practical essay on "How to Judge a Horse"|| has large additions upon training, stable management, harnessing, driving, etc. With illustrations.

An English lady who has long been fond of the canine race describes breeds, gives practical advice about the care of pet dogs and relates a considerable number of anecdotes concerning her favorite animal.¶

* Stories From the Greek Comedians. By Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

† A Compendium and Question Book of Parliamentary Law. By Lillian Cole Bethel. 32mo, pp. 52. Columbus, Ohio: Published by the author. 25 cents.

‡ Linguistic Guide in Thirty Foreign Languages. Basic Language—English. 12mo, pp. 22. New York: Linguistic Guide Pub. Co. \$1.

§ A Guide to Palmistry. By Mrs. Eliza Easter-Henderson, 32mo, pp. 132. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 75 cents.

|| How to Judge a Horse. A Concise Treatise as to its qualities and Soundness. By Captain F. W. Bach. 12mo, pp. 180. New York: William R. Jenkins.

¶ Dogs: A Manual for Amateurs. By Mrs. De Salis. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

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Down in Maine. A. S. Jones.
A Simple Dark-Room Light. R. Barrett.
A Self-Leveling Camera Support. E. B. Gallaher.
Photographing the Navahoe. W. C. Borden.
Isochromatic Photography. G. Cramer.
Orthochromatic Photography. John Carbutt.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. October.

Th. Limits of Papal Infallibility. James Conway.
Indian Bibliographies. Richard R. Elliott.
Age of the Human Race. John A. Zahm.
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The Newest Ritualism in England. Amy M. Grange.
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Reunion or Submission. Arthur F. Marshall.
University Colleges: Their Origin and Their Methods.
How Words Change their Meaning. Edward Peacock.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. November.

Interest and Profits. Arthur T. Hadley.
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Notes on Archaeology in Sunderland Free Library and Museum. R. Blair.
The Supposed Roman Bridge in the Grounds of the New Weir, Kencheser. H. C. Moore.

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Monometallism. W. M. Stewart.
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The Financial Problem. W. H. Standish.
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The Hungry Greeklings. Emily J. Smith.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. November.

The Australian Crisis and Its Lessons. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
The Three Years' Liquidations, 1890-93. Arthur Ellis.
Gold Liabilities of the United States' Treasury.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. November.

1st March, 1871: The Entry of the Germans into Paris.
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The Fur-Seal and the Award. Dr. F. H. H. Guillemard.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. October 15.

The Trade of Siberia.
The Sugar Industry in the Netherlands.
Occupations of Foreigners Domiciled in France.
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Bookman.—London. November.

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Hooghly, Past and Present. Shumbhoo Chun der Dey.
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Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco. November.

Village Life in Mexico. Arthur Inkersley.
California at the World's Fair. C. E. Markham.
The Early Americans. G. N. Richardson.
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Parks and Reservations. Maurice Newman.
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Spirit Photography. Dr. Dean Clarke.

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Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. November.
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Cassier's Magazine.—New York. November.
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Rope-Power Transmission. J. M. Dodge.

Catholic World.—New York. November.
The Essential Goodness of God. A. F. Hewit.
The Fossil Continent of Australia. William Seton.
Catholic Education at the World's Fair. J. J. O'Shea.
Where God and Man Meet. Thomas O'Gorman.
The Negro Race: Their Condition, Present and Future. J. R. Slattery.
The Experiences of a Missionary. Walter Elliott.

The Century.—New York. November.
Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer.
My First Lions. H. W. Seton-Carr.
Artists' Adventure: The Rush to Death. Walter Shirlaw.
John Henderson. Artist. George Kennan.
George Michel, the Painter of Montmartre. Virginia Vaughan.
Taking Napoleon to St. Helena.—II. John R. Glover.
Bismarck at Friedrichsruh. Eleonora Kinnicutt.
Tramping with Tramps. Josiah Flynt.
Escape of the Confederate Secretary of War. John T. Wood.
Humor, Wit, Fun and Satire. James Russell Lowell.
Memories and Letters of Edwin Booth. William Bispham.

Chambers's Journal.—London. November.
Old Songs and New Saws. Mrs. Lynn-Linton.
Bunhill Fields.
A Day in Elsinore. Charles Edwardes.
Trades-Union Tramps.
A Hermit Nation: Tibet.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. November.
A Town in Sweden. John H. Vincent.
Social Problems and the Church. Merrill E. Gates.
Literature and Art in Italy. E. Panzachi.
How to Study Literature. Maurice Thompson.
What is Science? T. C. Chamberlin.
A Half Century of Italian History.—II. Alex. Oldrini.
The Metropolitan Newspaper Reporter. A. F. Matthews.
What Makes a Jew? Abram S. Isaacs.
The Comedy of Chance. Paul Stapfer.
Immigration and the Sweating System. George E. Walsh.
Alexander Wilson, the Great Naturalist. Henry Coyle.
The Business Situation in the West. A. Williams, Jr.
Game in New England 250 Years Ago. Fred. E. Keay.
The Eskimos of Alaska. Sheldon Jackson.
A Prosperous Industrial School in Alabama. B. T. Washington.

A Talk About Flemish Art. Elizabeth Moorhead.
Celia Thaxter and Her Island Home. Helen L. Reed.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. October.
Is it Possible to Obtain Help for Denominational Schools Out of the Rates?
Apologetics.
The Place of Christ in Modern Theology.
W. G. Ward in the Church of Rome.
Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Ethics."
Appollinaris of Laodicea.
Preparations for the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI.
The Parish Councils Bill.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. November.
Modern Triumphs of the Gospel in the Ottoman Empire?
Two Glimpses of Romanism. John M. Allis.
The Need of Education in Brazil. J. B. Kolb.

Contemporary Review.—London. November.
The Political Situation in France. Gabriel Monod.
The Parish Councils Bill. Bishop of Ripon.
Mashonaland and its People. J. Theodore Bent.
Christianity and Mohammedanism. Rev. Dr. George Washburn.
The English Poor Law and Old Age. Rev. J. Frome Wilkin-son.

Priest and Altar in the English Church. Francis Peek.
Dramatic Criticism. W. L. Courtney.
The Geographical Evolution of the North Sea. With Maps.
The Conference of Colonial Members. J. F. Hogan.
The Problem of the Family in the United States. Rev. Dr. S. W. Dike.
Urgency in Siam. Henry Norman.
The Miners' Battle—and After. Sydney Olivier.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. November.
The Subaltern in India a Hundred Years Ago.
In Summer Heat.
January Days in Ceylon.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York. November.
Autobiographical Notes. Franz von Lenbach.
Busy Days of an Idler in Mexico. Ellen M. Slayden.
I Hop Picking Time. Ninetta Eames.
Some English Forms of Invitation. Adam Badeau.
American Notes.—I. Walter Besant.
Measures of Lawn. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor.
A Doll Home. H. H. Boyesen.
The Writing Material of Antiquity. George Ebers.

Critical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.
William George Ward and the Catholic Revival. Peter Bayne.
Ramsay's "The Church in the Roman Empire Before A. D. 170." Prof. G. S. Findlay.
Fairbairn's "The Place of Christ in Modern Theology." Prof. J. S. Candlish.
Bovon's "Théologie du Nouveau Testament." Prof. Marcus Dods.
Godet's "Introduction au Nouveau Testament." Prof. W. F. Adeney.

The Dial.—Chicago. October 16.
The Writer and His Hire.
Benjamin Jowett. John Burroughs.
Mr. Irving's Shylock. Anna B. McMahan.

November 1.
Anonymity in Literary Criticism.
The World's Congress Auxiliary.
The Master of Balliol.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.
The Propagation of Islam. Prof. de Harlez.
Rome's Tribute to Anglican Orders. Rev. J. D. Breen.
Temperance and the Social Question. Rev. J. Halpin.
Father Ohrwalder's Captivity. Miss E. M. Clerke.
Bishop Lightfoot and the Early Roman See. Rev. Dom Cuthbert Butler.
The Hon. Charles Langdale. Rev. W. Amherst.
The Eucharist Congress at Jerusalem. Lady Herbert.
Religious Instruction in England During the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries. Rev. F. A. Gasquet.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.
The Forecase of Mr. Pearson: National Life and Character.
The Great Barrier Reef of Australia.
W. G. Ward and the Catholic Revival.
Sir H. Howorth on the Great Flood.
Memoirs of General Rochechouart.
The House of Lords.
The Life of Sir Richard Burton.
Contemporary Poets and Versifiers.
The Decameron of Boccaccio.
Party Manceuvres versus Public Opinion.

Education.—Boston. November.
Literature as a Means of Moral Training in Schools. C. F. Brusie.
An English Preparatory School. Arthur Inkersley.
How Home and School Help or Hinder Each Other. W. M. Thayer.
The Schools of Edinburgh. Gertrude F. Adams.
State University Library Work. C. Bennett.
Elective Study in the High School. Edith Giles.
Mark Hopkins. Frank H. Kasson.

Educational Review.—New York. November.
Teaching Ethics in the High School. John Dewey.
Mental Defect and Disorder.—II. Josiah Royce.
The Teaching of Mathematics.—II. Simon Newcomb.
Departmental Instruction in Grammar Schools. Francis W. Parker.
A New Method of Teaching Language. Wilhelm Viëtor.
Study of Education at Stanford University. Earl Barnes.
The Recent Summer School at Jena. John J. Findlay.
A View of England's Educational System. J. G. Fitch.
Is Greek Dead? George M. Whicher.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. November.
Canada and Our New Tariff. Erastus Wiman.
Value and Use of Labor Statistics. Carroll D. Wright.
Widening Use of Compressed Air. W. P. Pressinger.

- Lake Superior Iron Ore Region.—I. R. A. Parker.
History of Strikes in America.—I. A. A. Freeman.
The United States Navy of 1893. W. H. Jaques.
Bridging the Hudson at New York. G. Lindenthal.
The Inventor of Gas-Lighting. W. Fletcher.
The Art of Successful Advertising. E. H. Heinrichs.
- English Historical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.
The Settlement of the Cistercians in England. Miss A. M. Cooke.
Wace and His Authorities for the Battle of Hastings. J. H. Round.
The Security of Copyholders in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.
Father William Crichton. T. S. Law.
Napoleon and English Commerce. J. H. Rose.
The Parliamentary Privilege of Freedom from Arrest and Sir Thomas Shirley's Case. G. W. Prothero.
- English Illustrated Magazine.—London. November.
Martyrs to a New Crusade: African Explorers. Herbert Ward.
Reminiscences of Balliol College. Andrew Lang.
The Shooting Season at Sandringham.
The Japanese Girl. Clement Scott.
The Past and Present of Lloyd's. Ralph Derechef.
A Ramble Through Shropshire. R. Owen Allsop.
The Cabaret of the Chat Noir. Angé Gaidemar.
- Expositor.—London. November.
The Pauline Collection for the Saints. Rev. F. Rendall.
Where was the Land of Goshen? C. Whitehouse.
St. Paul's Conception of Christianity.—II. Prof. A. B. Bruce.
Professor Marshall's Aramaic Gospel. Prof. S. R. Driver.
- Expository Times.—London. November.
The Leading Idea of the "Pilgrim's Progress." Rev. B. Whiteford.
Christ in Islam. Prof. D. S. Margoliouth.
The Newly-Found Gospel in Its Relation to the Four. Rev. W. E. Barnes.
- Folk-Lore.—London. (Quarterly.) September.
Cinderella in Britain. Joseph Jacobs.
Balochi Tales.—III. M. Longworth Dames.
The Cow Mass. Edward Peacock.
First-footing in Edinburgh. G. Hastie.
First-footing in Aberdeenshire. James E. Crombie.
The Glass Mountain. Mabel Peacock.
Székely Males. Translated by Miss P. Gaya.
The Chicago Folk-Lore Congress of 1893. Hon. John Abercromby.
A Batch of Irish Folk-Lore. Prof. A. C. Haddon.
Celtic Myth and Saga. Alfred Nutt.
- Fortnightly Review.—London. November.
To Your Tents, Oh Israel: The Government and Labor. The Fabian Society.
Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Verse. Francis Adams.
The Lock-Out in the Coal Trade. Vaughan Nash.
The Ice Age and Its Work.—I. A. R. Wallace.
Deli. in Sumatra. R. W. Egerton Eastwick.
Is Money a Mere Commodity? William Smart.
How to Save Egypt. With Map. C. pe Whitehouse.
Carl Wilhelm Scheele. Professor Thorpe.
The Psychology of Labor and Capital. Robert Wallace.
The Ireland of To-day.—I.
The British East Africa Company. Gen. Sir. A. B. Kemball.
- The Forum.—New York. November.
Shall the Senate Rule the Republic? Prof. H. von Holst.
The Senate in the Light of History.
The New Moral Drift in French Literature. Paul Bourget.
Hamilton Fish: The Old School and the New. Adam Badeau.
Negro Outrage No Excuse for Lynching. L. E. Bleckley.
The Last Hold of the Southern Bully. Walter H. Page.
America's Battle for Commercial Supremacy. John E. Procter.
Canadian Hostility to Annexation. J. Castell Hopkins.
The United States for French Canadians. Louis Frechette.
Municipal Sanitation in New York and Brooklyn. J. S. Billings.
What a Daily Newspaper Might be Made. Wm. Morton Payne.
The Alienation of Church and People. C. A. Briggs.
Modern Skepticism and Ethical Culture. Felix Adler.
The Dawn of a New Religious Era. Paul Carus.
- Gentleman's Magazine.—London. November.
A Visit to a Chinese Leper Village. E. T. C. Werner.
The Exorcism of Charles the Bewitched. Major Martin A. S. Hume.
How the French First Came into Siam. E. Perronet Thompson.
Goethe and Carlyle. H. Schütz Wilson.
- Poison in the Cup: The Contamination of Water. N. E. Yorke-Davies.
The American Language. T. Baron Russell.
- Geographical Journal.—London. October.
Exploration in the Mustang Mountains. W. M. Conway.
Lieutenant Peary's Arctic Work. With Map. Cyrus C. Adams.
The Influence of Geographical Position on the Development of the Australian Natives. Ernest Favenc.
The Konde Country. With Map. Rev. Dr. Merensky.
The North Polar Basin. With Maps. H. Seebohm.
On the Teaching of Physiography. Prince Krapotkin.
- Godey's.—New York. November
The Flower of Gala Water. A complete novel. Amelia E. Barr.
A Holiday in Spain. Floyd B. Wilson.
- Good Words.—London. November.
Significance of Scottish Local Names. Prof. J. S. Blackie.
A Hertfordshire Village: Totteridge. John Telford.
Concerning a Spool of Thread. Hamish Hendry.
Adolph Saphir.
A Study of Chaucer's Women. Florence Maccum.
- Great Thoughts.—London. November.
Mrs. Gladstone. With Portrait.
Rev. Archibald G. Brown. With Portrait. Rev. J. C. Carlile.
The Times and Mr. G. E. Buckle. With Portrait. W. Roberts.
Interview with Mr. Barry Pain. With Portrait. R. Blathwayt.
New Serial: "The Vengeance of Medea," by Edith G. Wheelwright.
- The Green Bag.—Boston. November.
Horace Binney. H. L. Carson.
Legal Reminiscences.—III. L. E. Chittenden.
Trial and Cndemnation of Jesus as a Legal Question.—II.
The Hall of Four Courts.—I. D. W. Douthwaite.
License of Speech of Counsel.—I. Irving Browne.
The Pardoning of the Anarchists. G. H. Shibley.
- Harper's Magazine.—New York. November.
From Tabriz to Ispahan. Edwin Lord Weeks.
The Decadent Movement in Literature. Arthur Symons.
Along the Bayou Teche. Julian Ralph.
An Indian Commonwealth. Rezn' W. MacAdam.
London in the Season. Richard H. Davis.
Arbitration. F. R. Coudert.
Riders of Turkey. T. A. Dodge.
A Reminiscence of Stephen A. Douglas. Daniel Roberts.
- Homiletic Review.—New York. November.
New Testament Teaching of Hell. W. W. McLane.
Modern Biblical Criticism. G. H. Schedge.
Tennyson's Poetry: Its Value to the Minister. A. S. Hoyt.
Lessons from the Life of Spurgeon. T. W. Hunt.
Light on Scriptural Texts.—X. William H. Ward.
- Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. September.
Relation of the Engineer to Those with Whom He Comes in Contact.
Mechanical Engineering. W. R. Warner.
Preliminary Survey for Electric Light Stations. E. P. Roberts.
The Disposal of Sewage. S. A. Mitchell.
- Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. November.
Army Organization. Col. W. Cary Sanger.
Field-Works in Military Operations. Lieut. A. L. Parmerter.
The Indian Soldier. Lieut. Z. B. Vance, Jr.
A Proper Artillery Field Armament. Lieut. Wm. B. Birkhimer.
Officers' Equipments in the Field. Lieut. W. C. Brown.
The French Army. Capt. J. J. O'Connell.
Military Criticism and Modern Tactics.
The Hrnka-Hebler Tubular Bullets.
The "Lining-Plane" of German Field Artillery.
Changes and Progress in Military Matters.
Ordnance Manufacture in France—The Canet System.
- Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—London. (Quarterly.) September 30.
Suggestions for Stock-Feeding in the Winter of 1893-94: A Symposium.
The Chester Meeting, 1893. With Plan. W. Fream.
The Trials of Sheep Shearing Machines at Chester. Jas. Edwards.
Typical Farms in Cheshire and North Wales. J. Bowen-Jones.

Juridical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.
 Portrait of J. P. B. Robertson, Lord Justice General.
 Papinian. N. J. D. Kennedy.
 A French View of British Courts. A. J. G. Mackay.
 The Growth of Commercial Law at Rome. F. P. Walton.

Knowledge.—London. November.
 The Making of Mountain Chains. H. G. Wells.
 The Tints of the Lunar Plains. A. C. Ranyard.
 Lexell's Comet and the Question of Its Possible Identity with
 "Comet V, 1889. W. T. Lyonn.
 Dust and Atmospheric Phenomena. Dr. J. G. McPherson.

Leisure Hour.—London. November.
 Flowers of the Market. W. J. Gordon.
 Dogs We Have Known. Lady Catherine M. Gaskell.
 St. Andrew's Day. James Macaulay.
 Lord Kelvin. With Portrait.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. October.
 Treatment of the Feeble-Minded. W. E. Fernald.
 History of Immigration. Charles S. Hoyt.
 Emigration. A. Slutski.
 Helpless versus Self-Reliant Women. Lora S. LaManse.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. November.
 An Unsatisfactory Lover. A Complete Novel. Mrs. Hungerford.
 Golf. John Gilmer Speed.
 Progress in Local Transportation. L. M. Haupt.
 An Old-Fashioned Garden. Charles C. Abbott.
 Why the Body Should be Cultivated. W. Tournier.

London Quarterly Review.—London. October.
 Modern Congregational Theology.
 Early English Literature.
 Three Poets of the Younger Generation: William Watson,
 Norman Gale and Arthur Symons.
 Methodist Agitation of 1839.
 Lord Sherbrooke.
 A Life in the Swiss Highlands: J. Addington Symonds.
 The Apostolical Succession.
 The Future of British Agriculture.
 An English Ultramontane Philosopher: W. G. Ward.

Longman's Magazine.—London. November.
 Aspects of Life. Sir Edwin Arnold.
 Dr. Chesterfield's Letters to his Son on Medicine as a Career.
 Sir Wm. B. Dalby.
 Frances Wynne. Mrs. Hinkson.
 New Serial: "The Matchmaker," by Mrs. L. B. Walford.

Lucifer.—London. October 15.
 Elementals. Concluded. H. P. Blavatsky.
 Here and There among the Buddhist Temples of Ceylon.
 Marie M. Higgins.
 Karma and Astrology. Rai B. K. Laheri.
 Guras and Chelás. Annie Besant.
 The Sevenfold Nature of Man. Sarah Corbett.

Ludgate Monthly.—London. November.
 Our Volunteers: The Honorable Artillery Company.
 Student Dueling in Germany.
 Clifton College. W. C. Sargent.
 The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Birmingham. J. A. Stewart.

Lyceum.—London. October 15.
 Anomalies of Our Intermediate System.
 The Gamblers of the Produce Markets.
 A Halting Science: Physiology of the Senses.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. October.
 A Dialogue between Frank R. Stockton and Edith M. Thomas.
 The Personal Force of Cleveland. E. Jay Edwards.
 Patti at Craig-y-Nos. Arthur Warren.
 Four Hundred Degrees below Zero. H. J. W. Dam.
 Hypnotic Experiments of Dr. Luys. R. H. Sherard.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. November.
 The Appeal to the People: The Referendum. C. B. Roylance-Kent.
 A Chapter in American History: The Bacon Revolt of 1676.
 A. G. Bradley.
 The Early Life of Samuel Pepys. C. H. Firth.
 Deer Stalking.
 An Episode in the Life of Thomas Becket. Canon Venables.
 A Winter's Experiment: The Mansion House Conference of
 Last Winter. H. V. Toynebee.
 Some Thoughts on Rousseau.

The Menorah Monthly.—New York. November.
 The Jubilee Celebration.
 Union of Israelites. Dr. Silverman.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) Nov.-Dec.
 Popular Misakes Respecting Evolution. B. P. Bowne.
 Matthew Arnold. A. B. Hyde.
 Catholic Doctrine and Law of Marriage. C. C. Starbuck.
 Some Aspects of Early Christianity. C. W. Super.
 Some Conditions of Style. D. H. Wheeler.
 The Coming Hero. A. A. Johnson.
 The Pauline Epistles Classified.—II. Mrs. C. T. Mead.

Mind. London. (Quarterly.) October.
 A Criticism of Current Idealistic Theories. A. J. Balfour.
 On the Nature of Logical Judgment. E. E. C. Jones.
 Idealism and Epistemology.—II. Prof. H. Jones.
 On Theories of Light Sensation. C. L. Franklin.
 Time and the Hegelian Dialectic. J. Ellis McTaggart.
 Survival of the Fittest and Sensation Areas. J. McKeen Cattell.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. November.
 Thy Kingdom Come. Arthur T. Pierson.
 Students' Y. M. C. A. in Japan. L. D. Wishard.
 The "Today" from Korea. H. G. Underwood.
 Matlakahia.—I. D. L. Leonard.
 Forerunners of Carey.—W. L. Mayo.
 Missions Among the Chinese in the United States and Canada.

Month.—London. November.
 Father John Morris.
 South Africa. Rev. Reginald Colley.
 Faculties for Confession. Rev. John Morris.
 Christ in Modern Theology. Rev. J. Rickaby.
 French Canadian Migration. F. W. Grey.
 Reunion at the Birmingham Church Congress. Rev. S. F. Smith.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. November.
 The Master Reader of Humanity. George Holm.
 The French Pretenders. W. F. Day.
 Modern Artists and Their Work. C. Stuart Johnson.
 Mr. Justice Field. R. H. Titherington.
 The White House Receptions. F. L. Chrisman.
 Russia and Her Rulers. H. R. McElligott.
 An English Prince on a German Throne. T. Schwartz.

Music.—Chicago. September.
 Camille Saint Saens on the Wagner Cult.
 Indian Music and its Investigators.
 Music as Found in the North American Tribes. Alice C. Fletcher.
 The Pipe Dance of the Omahas.
 Scale and Harmonies of Indian Songs. J. C. Fillmore.
 Music of the Vancouver Indian.
 Moszkowski "Concerning Euphony."

October.
 Antonin Dvorak. J. J. Kral.
 Music, Emotion and Morals. H. R. Haweis.
 The Clavier. W. S. B. Matthews.
 John Sullivan Dwight. W. F. Apthorp.

National Review.—London. November.
 The European Outlook. Admiral Maxse.
 The Garden That I Love. Alfred Austin.
 Reflections on the Way Home from India. H. E. M. James.
 Robert Lowe as a Journalist. A. Patchett Martin.
 Parish Councils. Rev. T. W. Fowle and Hon. John Scott Montagu.
 Golf—The Monstrous Regiment of the Englishry. T. Mackay.
 Church and Press. J. Thackray Bunce.
 Mashonaland. William Gresswell.
 In Cabinet Council. H. D. Traill.
 Golf. A. J. Balfour.
 Collecting Signatures for a Petition Against Home Rule.

Natural Science.—London. November.
 Geology in Secondary Education. Prof. G. A. J. Cole.
 Natural Science at the Chicago Exhibition. F. A. Bather.
 The Place of the Lake Dwellings of Glastonbury in British
 Archaeology. Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins.
 The Air-Sacs and Hollow Bones of Birds. F. W. Headley.
 On the Etiology and Life-History of Some Vegetal Galls and
 Their Inhabitants. G. B. Rothera.
 Desert or Steppe Conditions in Britain: A Study in Newer
 Tertiary Geology. Clement Reid.
 The Genesis of Mountain Ranges. T. Mellard Reade.

New England Magazine.—Boston. November.
 In the Streets of Paris. Ida M. Tarbell.
 Manhood in Art. W. O. Partridge.
 Homes and Haunts of Hawthorne. W. S. Nevins.
 Friendship of Edwin Booth and Julia Ward Howe. F. M. H. Hall.
 The Italian Campaniles. Estelle M. Hurll.
 The Stone Age of Connecticut. James Shepard.

Old Kingston: New York's First Capital. Mary I. Forsyth.
Massachusetts Schools Before the Revolution. G. H. Martin.
Industrial Features in the Boston Public Schools. Helen W. Winslow.

New Review.—London. November.

Study in Character: Marshal MacMahon.
The Armenian Agitation: A Reply to Mr. Stevenson, M.P. Sadik Effendi.
The Advertisement Nuisance. W. E. H. Lecky, Walter Bosant, Lady Jeune, W. B. Richmond and Julian Sturgis.
William Cobbett. Conclusion. Leslie Stephen.
In Defense of Classical Study. Prof. Jebb.
Our Sporting Zadzels. Rev. J. W. Horsley.
Further Gleanings from the Papyri. Prof. Mahaffy.
Parish Councils and Allotments. Bolton King.
Woman's Sphere in Art. Prof. Ferrero.

Newbery House Magazine.—London. November.

The Origin of Christian Monasticism in Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. A. W. Pollard.
S. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield. Rev. Dr. Henry Hayman.
An Enlarged Calendar for the Church of England. Rev. Canon Donaldson.
Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War. Canon Pennington.
Hymns as Worship. A. R. Alsop.
Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Rome.—III. The Catacomb of S. Valentina. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

Nineteenth Century.—London. November.

England and France in Asia. Sir Lepel Griffin.
What Next? The Parnellites and the Government. John E. Redmond.
Employers' Liability. A. D. Provand.
Darwinism and Swimming. A Theory. Dr. Louis Robinson.
Victor Hugo: "Toute la Lyre." Algernon Charles Swinburne.
Religion of the Londo: School Board. Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley.
Chate with Jane Clermont. William Graham.
Our Disastrous Cathedral System. Rev. W. E. Dickson.
Archangel Leslie of Scotland. A Sequel. T. G. Law.
The Coal Crisis and the Paralysis of British Industry.—I. Stephen Jeans.
"Russud." An Indian Grievance. Hon. Oday Pertap Sing, Rajah of Bhinga.
The Selection of Army Officers. W. Baptiste Scoones.
Christianity and Roman Paganism. Prof. St. George Mivart.

North American Review.—New York. November.

Misrepresentation of the Senate. W. M. Stewart.
Obstruction in the Senate. Henry Cabot Lodge.
Highwaymen of the Railroad. William A. Pinkerton.
The Wealth of New York.—III. Thomas F. Gilroy.
Revision of the Belgian Constitution. A. Le Ghait.
A "Parisienne." Marquise de San Carlos.
The Spanish Woman. Eva Canel.
Ten Years of Civil Service Reform. Charles Lyman.
The Productivity of the Individual. W. H. Mallock.
Magic Among the Red Men. H. Kollar.
Pool Rooms and Pool Selling. Anthony Comstock.
Social Relations of the Insane. H. S. Williams.
How to Improve Our Roads. R. P. Flower.

Outing.—New York. November.

Wild Sports in Costa Rica. J. J. Peatfield.
Down the Teche in a Cat-Rig. A. B. Paine.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel.
Football, Retrospective and Prospective. Walter Camp.
Duck Shooting in Southern California. B. Douglas.
The Cradle of the English Cutter. A. J. Kenealy.
Trapping and Home Made Traps. E. W. Sandys.
The National Guard of Pennsylvania and Its Antecedents.—II.
The Victory of the "Vigilant." A. J. Kenealy.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. November.

The California Midwinter International Exposition. P. Weaver, Jr.
Sun Dials. Elizabeth S. Bates.
The Claims of Theology as a Study. F. H. Foster.
Tales of a Smuggler. S. S. Boynton.
Housekeeping in Lima. S. R. Bogue.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. November.

Stray Echoes from Friedrichshuh. Sidney Whitman.
Jules Sandeau.
Chicago.—II. Lloyd Bryce.
Giraffes and How to Capture Them. H. A. Bryden.
The Hairy Tribes of the Hokkaido. A. H. Savage Landor.
The Passing of Philomel: Nightingales.
A Notable Island: Grenada. Eden Phillpotts.
Is the Theatre Growing Less Popular? W. Davenport-Adams and W. L. Courtney.

The Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) November.

Old and New in Philosophic Method. Henry Calderwood.
Self-Realization as the Moral Idea. John Dewey.
Certitude. Walter Smith.
Psychological Measurements. E. W. Scripture.
German Cæntian Bibliography. Erich Adickes.

The Photo-American.—New York. November.

Concerning Ideals. Wm. G. Oppenheim.
Posing and Illumination. E. M. Estabrook.
Making Transparencies and Enlargements Without a Condenser.
Elementary Stereography.
Inaccuracies and Discrepancies in Astronomical Pictures. J. P. Hall.
Printing Platinotypes for Exhibition. Alfred Clements.
Dry Collodion Slides.
Studio Construction.
Hauß's Metol and Glycin Developers.
Modern Illustration Methods.

The Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. November.

The Amateur and Professional.
Elementary Stereography. Thomas Bedding.
Photo-Mechanical Processes in England. W. T. Wilkinson.
Medical Photography. Ellerslie Wallace.
Desirability of an International Bureau. W. Jerome Harrison.
Present and Future Possibilities of Photography. Leon Vidal.
Science and Art. F. C. Lambert.
Distinctness of Photographs Without Objectives. R. Collson.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. November.

The First English Essayist: Walter Map. A. W. Colton.
Jean Paul Richter. J. F. Wallace.
Supernatural in Shakespeare.—II. "The Tempest." Annie R. Wall.
An Objection to Browning's "Caliban" Considered. Maude Wilkinson.
How to Study Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Helen A. Clarke.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. November.

The Conservation of Our Oyster Supply. R. F. Walsh.
Evolution and Ethics.—I. T. H. Huxley.
Laplace's Plan for Perpetual Moonlight. Daniel Kirkwood.
Electricity at the World's Fair.—II. C. M. Lungren.
The Pestalozzian System. G. S. Boutwell.
The Scientific Method with Children. H. L. Clapp.
Nature at Sea. F. H. Herrick.
North and South American Aboriginal Names. M. V. Moore.
Immaterial Science. E. S. Moser.
An Argument for Vertical Handwriting. J. V. Witherbee.
Vegetable Diet. Lady W. Paget.
Origin of the Mississippi Valley Rainfall. J. H. Patton.
Mathematical Curiosities of the Sixteenth Century. M. V. Brandicourt.
Birds' Judgments of Men. M. Cunisset Carnot.
Sketch of John Ericsson. With Portrait.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—London. October.

Miracles and Christian Theism. Robert Bryant.
The Land Question: Henry George and Herbert Spencer.
Trades Unions, Old and New. G. F. Johnson.
John Ruskin. H. Yooll.
Methodism in Scotland: The Outlook. Robert Hind.
Co-operation of the Churches. John Binns.
The Science of Crime. W. Raistrick.
The House of Lords.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. October.

The Duties on Wool and Woolens. F. W. Taussig.
Place of Abstinence in the Theory of Interest. T. N. Carver.
The Prussian Business Tax. Joseph A. Hill.

Quarterly Review.—London. October.

Chicago.
The Command of the Sea.
Winchester College.
The Peerage.
Napoleon and Alexander.
Vedic Mythology.
The Modern Hospital.
A Skeptic of the Renaissance: Pietro Pomponazzi.
Coalitions.
The Dishonored Bill.

Quiver.—London. November.

The Capture of the Slaver. Illustrated. Rev. D. Gath Whitely.
In Chicago's Slums. Illustrated. G. E. Morgan.
New Serials: "Poor Bride," by Isabel Bellerby; "Garth Garrickson—Workingman."

Review of the Churches.—London. October.

The Parish Councils Bill. Rev. A. R. Buckland and Others.
The World's Parliament of Religions. Rev. Simeon Gilbert.
Is a Parliament of Religions a Mistake?
The Holy Catholic Church. Canon McCormick.
Civic Education. J. A. Fleming.

The Sanitarian.—New York. November.

Sanitary Notes and Beams. A. L. Gihery.
Pollution of Water Supplies.
Water Filtration and Cholera. R. Koch.
Artesian Wells. O. C. S. Carter.

The School Review.—Ithaca, N. Y. November.

Technological Schools. R. H. Thurston.
The History of Early Education.—II. S. S. Laurie.
The Mastery of English. John Greene.
On Supervising Private Schools.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. October.

The North Polar Basin. With Map. Henry Seebohm.
Notes of a Journey in South Africa. J. Baylie Don.
British Association, 1896.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. (Quarterly.) October.

Sir John Clerk of Penicuik. W. G. Scott-Moncrieff.
The Earliest Ages of Hebrew History. Major C. R. Conder.
The Scottish Paraphrases. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
The meaning of the Russian Name. Karl Blind.
A Scottish Merchant of the Sixteenth Century: David Wedderburn. A. H. Millar.
An Idyll During the French Revolution. J. G. Alger.
The Ice-Age and Post-Glacial Period. D. Gath Whitley.
Standing Stones and Maeshowe of Stennes. With Diagram. Magnus Spence.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. November.

In Camp with the Katchins. H. E. Colville.
Madame Roland. Ida M. Tarbell.
Glimpses of the French Illustrators.—II. F. N. Doubleday.
The House of Commons. Augustine Birrell.
The Picturesque Side. F. Hopkinson Smith.
Mr. Freeman at home. Delia Lyman Porter.
Education for Girls in France. Katharine de Forest.
Historic Moments: Nomination of Lincoln. I. H. Bromley.

Social Economist.—New York. November.

How is Wealth Distributing Itself?
The Rights of the Senate.
Gold and Silver Fallacies.
Currency, Bank Credits and Values.
Condition of Bakers, Waiters and Miners.
Woman and Child Labor in Germany.
Facts about Silver.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. November.

What Has Half a Century Done for Shorthand? D. W. Browne.
Light Line Phonography. George H. H. Thornton.
Shorthand in Ireland. James H. Cousins.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Edward F. Underhill. With Portrait and *fac-simile* notes.
How to Operate the Typewriter. Carl L. Altmeyer.

Strand Magazine.—London. October.

The Lord Mayor of London: Sir Stuart Knill.
Portraits of Duke of Bedford, Charles F. Gill, Mrs. Hungerford, the Bishop of St. Andrews, Gourlay Steele and Lord Alcester.
A Chapter on Ears.
Some Famous Chairs. F. G. Kitton.

Sunday at Home.—London. November.

New Serial Story: "Zachary Brough's Venture." E. B. Bayly.

Buddhist Priests in China.

A Colony of Mercy: Bodelschwings Colony for Epileptics.
The Sanctuary of New Pompeii. Rev. T. W. S. Jones.

Sunday Magazine.—London. November.

Dr. R. F. Horton at Home.
The Coast of Syria. William Wright.
Types of Stundists.—II.
Mrs. Browning. Lord Bishop of Ripon.
The True Story of Evangeline. T. Bowman Stephenson.
An Indian Pioneer: George Maxwell Gordon. Rev. A. R. Buckland.

Temple Bar.—London. November.

Elizabeth Inchbald.
Curiosities of Taxation. M. Q. Holyoake.
On the Track of Montaigne. E. H. Barker.
Goethe's Maxims. Mrs. Andrew Crosse.

The Treasury.—New York. November.

Golden Character from Refining Fire. J. O. Wilson.
How We Ought to Think of God. W. E. Barton.
God's Warning Provisions. D. L. Moody.
The Possibilities and Perils of Our Country. F. W. Bakeman.

United Service Magazine.—London. November.

Suppression of Rebellion in the Northwest Territories of Canada, 1885. Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton.
The Universal Postal Union. C. J. Willey.
Training and Equipment of the Mounted Soldier.
The Re-Partition of Africa. With Map. Edward Bond.
The Volunteer Movement Under Pitt. Lieut. A. L. Morant.
A Recruiting Ground for the Navy: The Outer Hebrides. Hon. H. N. Shore.
France and Siam. A Retrospect. Major-General A. R. MacMahon.
The Training and Organization of a Company of Infantry. Major Hon. A. Hardinge.
The Blood Tax in France and Germany. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Aysc.
Present Development of the United States Navy. H. Lawrence Swinburne.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. November.

True History of the Army at Fort Fisher. Col. H. C. Lockwood.
The Transformation of Japan. Countess of Jersey.
Reorganization of the Artillery. Lieut. A. H. Sydenham.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. October.

The Extension Study of Civics and History. L. P. Powell.
Technical Education in England.
The Summer Meeting. Edward T. Devine.

November.

University Extension in the South. W. P. Trent.
Supplementary Class Work. F. W. Spiers.
The Outlook in Colorado. John Gardner.
A New Phase of University Extension. John Finley.
The Extension Class and Paper Work. Ellis Edwards.

Westminster Review.—London. November.

The "Life of Sir Richard Burton." Mrs. Newton-Robinson.
The Sea: Wrecks and Salvage. Douglas Owen.
The Alleged Danger of the Indian Civil Service "Resolution." Parbat C. Roy.
Ibsen as an Artist. L. Simons.
Habits and Customs of Savage Life. Lady Cook.
"New Australia:" Communistic Work at the Antipodes. A. J. Rose-Soley.
Emma Willard, the Pioneer in the Higher Education of Women. Elizabeth C. Stanton.
Cruel Sports. H. S. Salt.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig.

October 1.

Paul Umlauf. With Portrait.
Choruses for Male Voices: "Laughing Chorus," by Dr. J. G. Töpfer; and "Inder Fremde," by V. E. Becker.

October 15.

Joseph Diem. With Portrait.
Choruses: "Abschiedsgruss," by A. Weber; "Mondschein am Himmel," by G. Wohlgemuth.

October 29.

Eduard Kremser. With Portrait.
Choruses for Male Voices: "Sonnenaufgang," by C. J. Brambach; and "Lied im Volkston," by G. Baldamus.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

October 7.

At West Point. Paul von Szczepanski.

October 14.

The Execution of Marie Antoinette. With Portraits. T. H. Pantenius.

October 21.

Berlin Sand. Hans Bohrdt.
The Execution of Marie Antoinette.—II.

October 28.

Prof. Edmund Kanoldt. A. Fellin.
A Parsee Wedding. R. Gundermann.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 18.

Dreams. Joseph Dackweiler.

The Former Cistercian Abbey at Waldsassen in Bavaria. J. Gratzmeier.

Heft 19.

Gas Light and Electric Light. Freidrich Hochländer.

Vegetarianism. Dr. L. Schmitz.

The Starry World. Dr. A. Meistermann.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. November.

King Charles of Roumania.—XXII.

A Frenchman on Russia Three Hundred Years Ago: Capt. Margeret. Karl Blind.

Lothar Bucher.—VI. Heinrich von Poschinger.

British and German Universities. Concluded. Dr. A. Tille.

Wanderings through the Sea. Paul von Zech.

Unpublished Letters to G. A. Reimer. Concluded. G. Hirzel.

Sixteen Years in Von Ranke's Workshop. Concluded. T. Wiedemann.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. October.

Gottfried Keller in Heidelberg and Berlin: 1848-55.—I. J. Baechtold.

Struggles for Freedom in Moslem Asia. M. Vambéry.

The Victoria Lyceum at Berlin. Alice von Cotta.

A Statesman of the Old School: Leopold von Plessen.—I. L. von Hirschfeld.

The Centenary of "Das Entdeckte Geheimnis der Natur," by C. K. Sprengel. E. Strasburger.

Duke Ernst II of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Conversations with Prince Metternich in the Spring of 1850.

R. Schleiden.

Political Correspondence.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 11.

A Psychological Museum at Florence.

Hedge Sparrows. Adolf and Karl Müller.

Munich. Max Haushofer.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. October.

The Condition of the Peasants in Prussia. J. Engell-Günther.

Poems by M. G. Conrad, Anna Bert and Others.

The Dramas of Gerhardt Hauptmann. With Portrait. Hans Merian.

On Dueling. Theodor Lensing.

Has a Man a Moral Justification for Judging a Woman? A Reply to Herr Kirstein.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. October.

Heinrich Leo's Historical Monthly Reports and Letters.—III.

O. Kraus.

Memphis. Dr. Stern.

The Court at Weimer in the Time of Goethe.

Letters from Panama. Continued. E. Freiherr von Ungern-Sternberg.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

September 30.

Ferdinand von Saar. Benno Rüttenauer.

The Reaction in Swedish Literature. August Strindberg.

October 7.

Art in Vienna. J. J. David.

The Awakening of Spiritualistic Error. W. Preyer.

October 14.

The Weber Trial and Dramatic Censorship. R. Grelling.

Crispi. Richard Nathanson.

The Munich Art Exhibition.—I. The Secessionists. Max Schmid.

Who Will Popularize Biblical Criticism? Björnstjerne Björnson.

October 21.

The Secessionists at Munich.—II. Max Schmid.

Unpublished Letters of Friedrich Hebbel to the Rousseau Family.

October 28.

The Hamann versus Häckel Trial. Dr. R. Loening.

Hebbel's Letters to the Rousseau Family. Continued.

Gounod's Death. Anton Roberts.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 53.

The Trades Union Congress at Belfast.

Munich Prison Conditions.

No. 1.

Socialism in France During the Great Revolution. C. Hugo.

A Siberian Idyll.

No. 2.

Universal Suffrage and Political Parties in Austria. Dr. W. Ellenbogen.

The Disturbances in Italy. Adam Maurizio.

No. 3.

The Prussian Elections and Social Democracy. Max Schippel.

Universal Suffrage in Austria. Concluded. Dr. N. Ellenbogen.

Political Parties and the Last Elections in France. Paul Lafargue.

No. 4.

Political Parties in France. Continued. Paul Lafargue.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. October.

The Skeletons of Plants. J. Reinke.

Jacob Frohschammer.

The Peace Movement of Our Time. Carl Gareis.

Rudolf von Ihering, a Realist in Law. E. Mamroth.

Napoleon's Mother: Letitia Bonaparte. C. Sokal.

Woman's Share in the World's Fair. Anna Simson.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. October.

Silvio Spaventa. Cecil Mariano Pi'ar.

Stray Thoughts on the Woman Question. Dr. C. Rössler.

Statistics and the Public School System of Prussia. Prof. A. Petersilie.

Michael Marullus. D. Ivo Bruns.

German Empire and the Poles.

The Latest Silver Crisis and the German Coinage System.

Dr. A. Wagner.

Prussia's Need of Higher Teachers. Dr. A. Kannengiesser;

and Reply, by Dr. R. Bünger.

Political Correspondence: The Prussian Elections; Prince Bismarck.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. October 21.

Ritschl's Teachings on the Godhead of Christ. Concluded.

T. Granderath.

Private Property in Land in the Middle Ages.—II. H. Pesch.

The Pretender Baldwin of Flanders.—II. L. Schmitt.

Pascal's Last Years. Concluded. W. Kreiten.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 4.

Duke Charles of Württemberg and the Former Karlschule.

The Water Works of Scutari and Kadikuei in Asia Minor. C. Beyer.

King Albert of Saxony. With Portrait. Max Dittrich.

Dresden, the Capital of Saxony.

Küstendje. J. Krauer.

Freiligrath: A Reminiscence of the House of Justinus Kerner.

Sphinx.—London. October.

Letters from Chicago. Ludwig Deinhard.

A Warning Against Quietism. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.

Negation of the Will and Free Will. O. Zix.

Simon Magnus.—II. Thomassin.

Psycho-Magnetic Power. Dr. Carl du Prel.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 3.

The Wherries of Berlin. Ludwig Pietsch.

Amanda Lindner, Actress. With Portrait.

Heft 4.

Falconry. Jakob von Falke.

Albert, King of Saxony.

Moritz Jókai. With Portrait. Balduin Grollier.

Unsere Zeit.—Berlin. Heft 2.

Tobacco and Its Manufacture. S. Frey.

The House of Coburg. S. Frey.

Rings and Their Symbolism. M. Kaiser.

Strikes in England.—I. Stephen Margie.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. October.

"Marengo" and "Copenhagen," the War Horses of Napoleon

and Wellington.

Amateur Photography. Valentin Blanchard.

Traveling in America. Paul von Szczepanski.

The Gabelbach Community. A. Trinius.

Murillo. H. Knackfuss.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 2.

Giuseppe Verdi. Hermine von Preuschen.

Chemnitz and Its Jubilee. Johannes Corney.

A Journey to the Moon. C. Graf von Wartensleben.

The Woman Movement in England. Karl Blind.

The October Festival at Munich. M. G. Conrad.

Heft 3.

Berlin Porcelain and Its Manufacture. C. Gurlitt.

The Depths of the Sea. C. Falkenhorst.

The Barbizon School of Art. Felix Vogt.

Vienna Cabs. Carl Strobl.

Workmen's Dwellings and Self-Contained Houses. H. J. Dieckmann.

Die Waffen Nieder!—Leipzig. October.
Louis Ruchonnet. A. Gundacar von Suttner.
Federation and Peace. Marchese Pandolfi.
Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Bruns-
wick. November.
Painting in Scotland.—I. Cornelius Gurlitt.
Reminiscences of Persia. Concluded. Heinrich Brugsch.
German Society Verses. With Portraits. H. Pröhle.

Problems of Civilization in the Light of Anthropology. T.
Achelis.
A Mahomedan Wedding. Antonie Ruete.
Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. October.
A Forgotten Austrian Poet: Josef Emanuel Hilscher. H.
Menkes.
Anonymity. C. Engelmann.
The Vanity and Fame of Authors. Eugen Isolani.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. October.
The Future of the Latin Monetary Union. Vilfredo Pareto.
Woman's Work in Times Ancient and Modern.—IV. Berthe
Vadier.
Notes of an Explorer in Patagonia.—IV. Dr. F. Machon.
The Hygiene of Food and Lodging.—II. Louis Wuarin.
Chroniques:—Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss,
Scientific.
Journal des Economistes.—Paris. October.
The Senate and Algeria. Ch. Roussel.
Monetary Reform in India. G. François.
The Abuse of Credit. Ladislas Domanski.
The Law of 1867 Concerning Foreign Societies in Its Fiscal
Application. Eugène Rochetin.
The Work of the Cadastral Sub-Commission. J. G. Henricet.
The Peace Movement in America. Switzerland and Japan.
Frédéric Passy.
The Railway Question in Asia Minor. Azarian.
What is the Best Method to Adopt to Overcome Social Mis-
understandings? Ernest Brelay.

La Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.
October 1.
The Origins of the Black Sea Fleet.—I. V. de Gorlof.
The Family Life of Count Tolstoi. E. Behrs.
The Bull-Fights in Nîmes Arena. Duchesse de Fitz James.
Persia and Persian Society. Ahmed Bey.
The Witchcraft Trials of the Seventeenth Century. F. Dela-
croix.
The Battle of Waterloo. G. de Dubor.

October 15.
Alexander the First and France. Duc de Richelieu.
The Origins of the Black Sea Fleet. V. de Gorlof.
Alexander the Great à propos of the Russian Alliance.
The Prince de Valori.
The Life of a Russian Hero. Madame L. Paschkoff
Constantinople. Fournier de Flaix.
Persia and Persian Society. Continued. Ahmed Bey.
Letters on Idealism and Realism in Fiction. A. E. Savvas.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.
October 1.
The Teaching of French in Russia. A. Portier d'Arc.
Socialism and the New Literary Generation. Hadrien Merle.
Bull-Fighting at St. Sebastian. Marius Bernard.
Charles Husson. Eugène Asse.
In the Land of Perfumes: Valencia. H. Lyonnet.

October 15.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Blacks and Whites in the United States. Paul le Franc.
Home Rule. Julien Despretz.
The Pamir Question.—V. S. Ximénès.
Russia and the Mediterranean. Augy.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.
October 1.
The Trade Guild of Louvain. Victor Brants.
Sophisms: Ancient and Modern. Sidney Dean.
The United States of To-day. Walter Kaempfe.
German Socialist Literature. Georges Blondel.

October 16.
The Radical Programmes for Reform of Taxation. René
Stourm.
Private Initiative Works at Geneva. Capt. Paul Marin.
The Legal Repression of Usury in Germany. Ernest Dubois.
The Reorganization of the Teaching of Political Science in the
State Universities of Belgium.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.
October 1.
François de Curel, Dramatist. Paul Gautier.
In the Basque Provinces: The Guernikako Arbola. C. de
Latour.

October 16.
Pyramus and Thisbe. Gaston Bizos.
"Sous La Loi." Drama in Three Acts. G. Brandès.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.
October 7.
The Russian Army in 1893. Alfred Rambaud.
October 14.
Ernest Renan. James Darmesteter.
The Russians in Paris: The Visit of Peter the Great in 1717.
October 21.
The Opinions of Pushkin on French Literature.
Ernest Renan. Concluded.
The Festivals for the Russian Fleet. A. Rambaud.
October 23.
The Festivals for the Russian Fleet.—II. A. Rambaud.
Charles Gounod. René de Récy.
The Future of Literature. Paul Stapfer.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.
October 1.
Richelieu at the Parliament of 1614. G. Hanotaux.
Medieval and Ancient Chemistry.—II. The Arabs. M. Ber-
thelot.
Franche Comté.—III. Its Industries. V. du Bled.
Why Do People Blush? C. Melinaud.
The Memoirs of General Baron Thiebault. (1769-1795). J.
Marmée.

October 15.
How Russia Took Her Place in Europe. A. Desjardins.
Three Moments in Lacordaire's Life. Comte d'Haussonville.
An Italian Statesman: Ubaldo Peruzzi. E. Jordan.
The Russian Reviews. T. de Wyzewa.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.
October 1.
Perrinac: The Country of Joan of Arc. N. Quellien.
Fur-Seals.
Adrienne Le Couvreur. Eugène Asse.
The Reform of French Orthography. M. Gréard.
Herbert Spencer's "Justice." With Portrait. F. Pillon.

October 15.
The French Dramatic Season. 1892-93. Léo Claretie.
Russian Literature.
Russian Studies in France.
The Siamese Question. J. Haussmann.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.
October 1.
Marie Antoinette. With Portraits. Jules Simon.
The Marriage of Marie Antoinette. Pierre de Nolhac.
The Queen: Festivities, Gambling, Racing. Gaston Maugras.
The Diamond Necklaces. Germain Bapst.
Marie Antoinette and the Comte de Fersen. Duchesse de
Fitz-James.
Was Marie Antoinette Pretty? Henri Bouchot.
Marie Antoinette as a Musician. Georges Vanor.
Three Plans of Escape of Marie Antoinette. Maurice Torneux.
The Last Moments of Marie Antoinette. Robert Vallier.
Marie Antoinette and the Empress Eugénie. Mdme. Carette,
née Bouvet.

October 15.
The Russian Navy. Lieut. Maurice Loir.
The Empress Frederick. With Portraits. Amédée Pigeon.
The Socialist Peril. Yves Guyot.
The Russian Soldier: Memoirs of a Soldier of Souvarof.—I.
Prof. A. Rambaud.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.
October 1.
The Canadian Census of 1891: Its Inaccuracies and Alterations
from the French Point of View. E. Rameau de Saint-
Père.
The Mizon Mission and the Niger Company.

October 15.

Italy in East Africa. Edouard Marbeau.
France and the Touaregs in the Algerian Sahara. Georges Demanche.
The Terror of South Africa: Matabeles and Mashonas.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. October.

Some Works on the French Revolution. Ch. de Ricault d'Héricault.
The World's Fair. Capt. E. Monthaye.
The Autonomous Work of the Nineteenth Century. J. de la Vallée Poussin.
The Early Novels of Count Tolstoi. M. van Ypersele de Strihou.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. October.

The Abuse of the Unknowable and the Reaction against Science. A. Fouillée.
The Role of Mental Pathology in Psychological Research. L. Marillier.
"L'Arrêt Idéo-Emotionnel:" A Study in Psychology. G. Ferrero.

Revue des Revues.—Paris. October.

The Literary Movement in Norway. Knut Hamsun.
Against Work. Count Tolstoi.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

October 7.

The Military Application of Aërostatics. M. Espitallier.

October 14.

The Military Application of Aërostatics. Concluded.
The North Sea Canal. Daniel Bellet

October 21.

Ethnography: The Struggle between the White Races and the Yellow. E. Barbé.
Transit and Transport in Great Cities. With Map. P. Villian.

October 28

Condorcet. M. Robinet.
Soldiers' Diseases. A. Marvaud.
The Superstitions of the Malagasy. L. Perrier.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. October.

The Death of Benoît Malon. Adrien Veber.
Sociological Laws. Dr. Julien Pioger.
The Socialism of the Trades Unions and the Belfast Congress. Georges Ghisler.
The Blackguardism of Socialist Revolutionaries! Dr. A. Delon.

Université Catholique.—Lyons. October 15.

The National Council of 1811. Mgr. Eicard.
Cardinal Newman and the Catholic Renaissance in England. Continued. Comte J. Grabinski.
Janassen. Continued. Pastor.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome. October 7.

The Pope's Encyclical Concerning the Rosary.
The Pope's Encyclical to the Hungarian Bishops.
The Pope and the French Elections.

October 21.

Rural Patronage over the Archbishopric of Venice.
The Migrations of the Hittites. Continued.
The Columbian Exhibition at Chicago.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

October 1.

The Origin of Romanticism. Guido Mazzoni.
Military Education. Angelo Mosso.
The New Room of Oriental Antiquities in the Vatican Museum. O. Marucchi.
Paraguay. Paolo Montegazza.
The Jews in Venice and Her Colonies. Conclusion. L. A. Schiavi.

October 15.

The Last of the Romantic School. Cesare Cantù.

The Romance of an Empress (Catherine II of Russia). E. Masi.
On the Arab Tribes before the Adoption of Islamism. C. A. Nallino

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

October 1.

On the Rio della Plata. Conclusion. A. Scalabrini.
The Gortyna Laws and Recent Studies in Cretan Antiquity. Serafino Ricci.
Court and Society in Turin from the Middle of the 17th Century to the Beginning of the 18th. G. Claretta.
The Government and Civil Marriage Procedure.

October 16.

The Teaching of Religion in the Catholic Colleges. Carlo Calzi.
Co-operation in Agriculture. P. Manassei.
Court and Society in Turin in the 16th and 17th Centuries. Continued. G. Claretta.
Is There an Obstacle to the Formation of a Conservative Party? R. Corniani.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

L'Aveng.—Barcelona. September 30.

The Decentralizing Action of Socialism. G. Ghisler.
An International Literary Congress in Barcelona.

La Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid. October 5.

The Pope's Encyclical Concerning the Rosary.
The Pentateuch and Prehistoric Archaeology. P. Honorato del Val.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

September 30.

Africa. Pablo de Alzola.
The Natural Productions of Spain. Continuation. A. de Segovia y Corrales.

October 15.

The Meistersinger. Rafael Mitjana.
Africa. Continuation. Pablo de Alzola.
The Natural Productions of Spain. Continuation. A. de Segovia y Corrales.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—Amsterdam. October.

H. D. Kruseman van Elten, Artist and Engraver. H. M. Krabbé.
Maastricht. A. L. Koster.
"Out of Work." From a Hygienic Standpoint. J. W. Deknatel.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. October.

Our Rhymes.—I. G. J. Boekenooien.
The State Archives. Jhr. Mr. T. Van Riemsdijk.

Ibsen's "Peer Gynt." Dr. R. C. Boer.
The Bábís. Prof. M. J. de Goeje.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. October.

The Present Phase of the Electoral Reform Question. J. A. van Gilse.
The Stumbling-Block Between England and the Transvaal. W. F. Andriessen.
The Improvement of the Financial Position of Our Communities. M. L. Rutten.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EngM	Engineering Magazine.	Mus.	Musie.
AA.	Art Amateur.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	Esq.	Esquiline.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NatH.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWB.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
Arg.	Argosy.	GBag.	Green Bag.	NN.	Nature Notes.
As.	Asclepiad.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London)	GW.	Good Words.	PA.	Photo-American.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PL.	Poet Lore.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PMM.	Pail Mall Magazine.
C.	Cornhill.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
CHHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
CHMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	Q.	Quiver.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CM.	Century Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	RE.	Review of Reviews.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CasM.	Cassell's Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	San.	Sanitarian.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Str.	Strand.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Ly.	Lyceum.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CW.	Catholic World.	M.	Month.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Dial.	Dial.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	US.	United Service.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WB.	Westminster Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man.
Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]
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